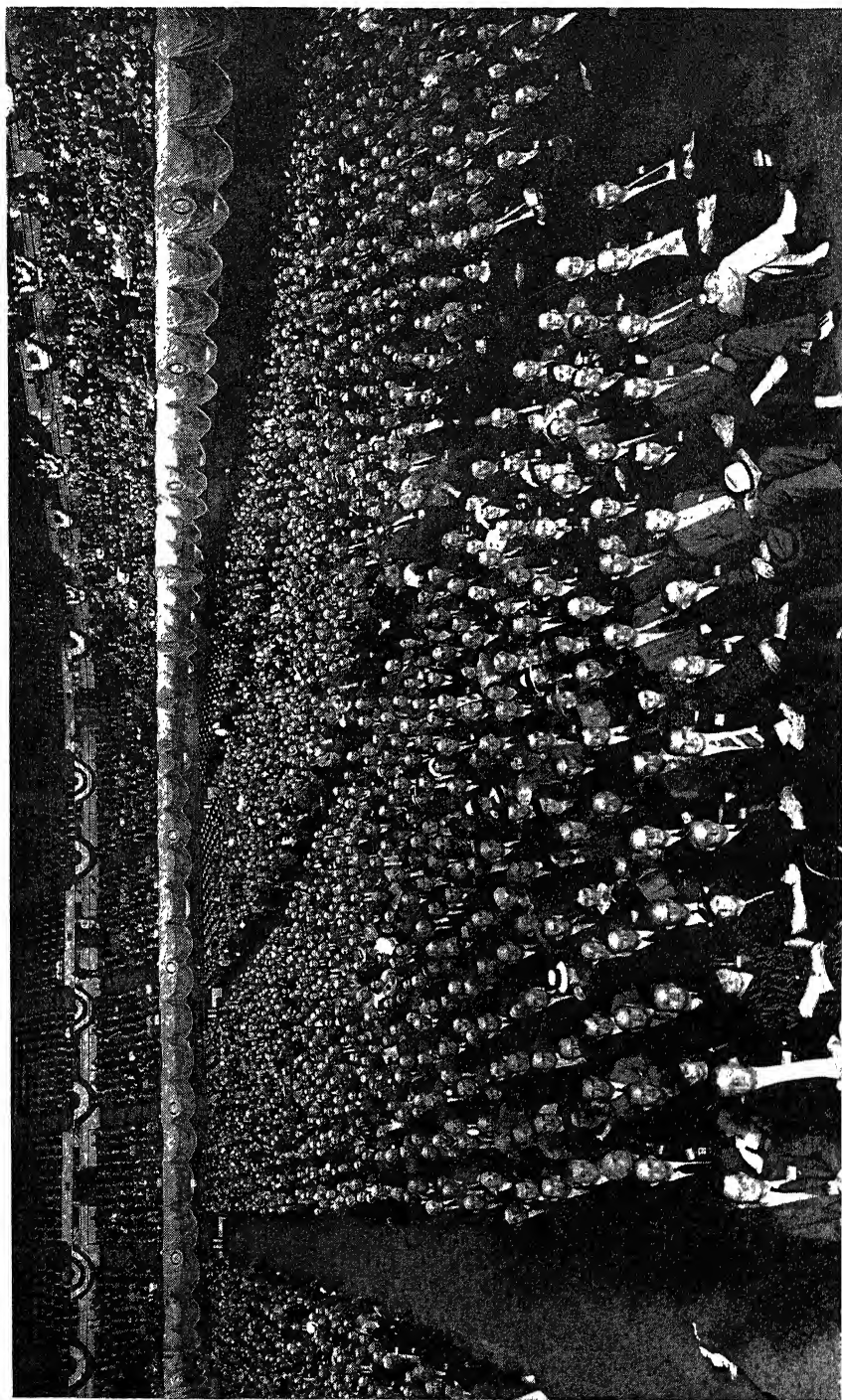


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Thirtieth Annual Convention
of
Rotary International

THE
1939 CONVENTION
PROCEEDINGS BOOK



The Convention in Session.

PROCEEDINGS
THIRTIETH ANNUAL
CONVENTION
OF
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

JUNE 19-23, 1939



ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

35 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

BÖRSENSTRASSE 21
ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

BOMBAY, INDIA

TAVISTOCK HOUSE
TAVISTOCK SQUARE
LONDON, W. C. 1, ENGLAND

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PRINTED IN THE U. S. A.

Preface

NO MATTER how memories fade and subsequent events overwhelm the scene, there will always be this printed memorial of the inspiring words, the constructive cooperation, the glad gaiety and charm, and the hearty friendships of the week of the 1939 Rotary convention in Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

This volume is not only a historical record, but it is a rich source of material for Rotary club programs. Some clubs make an annual practice of featuring at their meetings the speeches and the group discussions of the previous convention. The president assigns "roles" to the members, each one impersonating some character in the book. Then they really enjoy excerpts from the president's address, from other addresses, from various reports, from group discussions, etc. They succeed in re-enacting much of the convention many weeks after its occurrence and many miles away from the convention scene.

Some features of the convention were organized at considerable expense. When the convention was over, they vanished into thin air. They were lost forever to human eyes and ears. At one time you sat in the midst of a garden of trees and flowers chatting with your fellow Rotarians. Shortly, you and the garden were gone from the scene. One moment you sat in the mammoth public auditorium in Cleveland amidst thousands of Rotarians from far and near whose eyes and ears were focused on one man. Your soul was stirred. His words seemed unforgettable. Those thoughts and ideas you wished to remember always. And, a few moments later, that auditorium was empty. Your seat-mates were scattered to the ends of the earth. The thrilling voice, the memorable words were gone. You took up your routine life. You might never see the speaker again.

Yet—in this proceedings book, he lives on and on for you. His words are there more clearly and forcibly (if you read them attentively) than when he spoke them. Here, too, in this book are hundreds of things you could not personally have witnessed or heard during the convention week. It was too vast, too complicated, for you to contact all things and enjoy all events.

But now you have it all within the covers of this book. Here you can get a clearer, more comprehensive view and understanding of the convention than was possible when you were there. If you were there, with this book you can relive the golden moments of the week at Cleveland. If you were not there, study the book carefully and it will make the Cleveland convention a living, breathing reality to you. Perhaps it will inspire you to be among those in attendance at the next Rotary convention.

May the perusal of this book be profitable, as well as pleasurable, to you all!

Contents

	PAGE
PREFACE	v
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	ix
THE GROWTH OF ROTARY	x
CLUB PROGRAM MATERIAL—A REFERENCE INDEX	xi
CONVENTION ATTENDANCE	xiii
HIGH LIGHTS OF THE CONVENTION	1
PROCEEDINGS: PLENARY SESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION	
First Plenary Session, Monday Afternoon, June 19	9
Second Plenary Session, Tuesday Morning, June 20	23
Third Plenary Session, Thursday Morning, June 22	31
Fourth Plenary Session (Business Session), Thursday Afternoon, June 22	43
Fifth Plenary Session, Friday Morning, June 23	53
ADDRESSES TO THE CONVENTION:	
George C. Hager, President	63
Peter K. Emmons	71
Paul P. Harris, President Emeritus	79
Viola Ilma	81
Darrel Brady	87
T. A. Warren	96
Cornelius D. Garretson	99
Norman A. McLarty	107
Chesley R. Perry	112
Ben M. Cherrington	117
INAUGURAL MESSAGE, WALTER D. HEAD, PRESIDENT-ELECT	123
ASSEMBLY REPORTS:	
Crippled Children	125
Public Relations	139
Agriculture	162
Education	180
Laundry, Cleaning, and Dyeing	196
Vocational Service	209
Youth Service	225

	PAGE
International Service	243
Community Service	258
Club Presidents	273
Club Secretaries	286
Club Program Planning	299
Club Service	316
Ibero-Americana	329
OFFICIAL PROGRAM OF THE CONVENTION	337
THE PRESIDENT'S INTRODUCTION TO ANNUAL REPORTS	364
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY	367
SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT	403
REPORT OF THE TREASURER	413
REPORT OF ROTARY FOUNDATION TRUSTEES	417
REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE	420
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL, 1938-1939	424
OFFICERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1938-1939	425
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES AND DISTRICT GOVERNORS, 1938-1939	425
COMMITTEES OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL, 1938-1939	430
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OFFICIALS AND COMMITTEES	435
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL, 1939-1940	439
OFFICERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1939-1940	440
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES AND DISTRICT GOVERNORS, 1939-1940	440
PAST PRESIDENTS	454
MESSAGES RECEIVED DURING THE CONVENTION	455
CONVENTION ACTION ON LEGISLATION	459
THE COUNCIL ON LEGISLATION	509
GENERAL INDEX	592

List of Illustrations

	PAGE
THE CONVENTION IN SESSION	ii
CLEVELAND'S PUBLIC AUDITORIUM	xiv
THE GARDEN IN THE HOUSE OF FRIENDSHIP	xiv
THE FLAG OF NATIONS	2
CLEVELAND DRESSES FOR THE CONVENTION	2
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS, ROTARY INTERNATIONAL, 1938-1939	4-5
PRESIDENT HAGER ADDRESSES THE CONVENTION	8
ABIT NIX, JOHN W. BRICKER AND HAROLD H. BURTON	12
JACK NORTH, CARLOS ROMULO AND RADOVAN ALAUPOVIC	13
1939 CONVENTION COMMITTEE	22
RICHARD H. WELLS, W. R. ALLEN AND AGRIPA POPESCU	24
NILS PARMANN, RUFUS F. CHAPIN AND CHAS. REEVE VANNEMAN	25
"ON To Rio"	33
PRESENTATION OF "CLUBS-OF-THE-YEAR" WINNERS	38
THE PRESIDENT'S BALL	42
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS, ROTARY INTERNATIONAL, 1939-1940	44-45
HOWARD H. FEIGNER, CHESLEY R. PERRY, JAMES G. CARD AND PHILIP C. LOVEJOY	52
"AULD LANG SYNE"—WALTER R. JENKINS	61
PRESIDENT HAGER, MRS. HAGER AND GOVERNOR BRICKER	64
"CANDID SHOTS"—MARSEILLAN, HAGER AND PERRY	69
COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN, ROTARY INTERNATIONAL, 1938-1939	70
"ACCENT ON YOUTH"	86
CONVENTION SPEAKERS	94-95
INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP EXEMPLIFIED	106
PRESIDENT HAGER CONGRATULATES HIS SUCCESSOR	124
THE WALTER D. HEAD FAMILY	124
FROM CUBA, COLOMBIA, CHINA AND FAR-OFF INDIA	249
A GROUP FROM SUNNY FRANCE	251
PRINCE AND PRINCESS BRANCOVEANU AND SIR SHAPOORJEE BILLIMORIA	251
SONG LEADERS—A BIT OF HARMONY	297
PAST PRESIDENTS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL AT CLEVELAND	336
HOST CLUB PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	434
LUNCHEON—INCOMING AND OUTGOING OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS	438
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES AND DISTRICT GOVERNORS, 1939- 1940	446

The Growth of Rotary

By countries and geographical regions.
Listed by date of first club admitted.

Total Clubs Net Gain Total Clubs
1 July 1938 1938-39 1 July 1939

Totals 4,714 253 4,967

	1938-39 Net Gain or Loss	Total Clubs 1 July 1939		1938-39 Net Gain or Loss	Total Clubs 1 July 1939
United States.....	160	3,184	Ecuador.....	3	11
Canada.....	9	155	Bolivia.....	...	11
Ireland.....	...	2	Netherlands Indies.....	2	25
England.....	20	423	Paraguay.....	...	2
Northern Ireland.....	...	4	Manchuria (Manchukuo)...	...	4
Scotland.....	2	26	Greece.....	...	3
Hawaii.....	1	6	Egypt.....	...	6
Cuba.....	3	41	Palestine.....	...	3
Wales.....	...	24	Yugoslavia.....	2	34
Puerto Rico.....	1	8	Nicaragua.....	...	2
Uruguay.....	5	16	Roumania.....	...	9
The Philippines.....	3	8	Honduras.....	...	2
Panama.....	...	3	Ceylon.....	...	2
China.....	1	25	Luxembourg.....	...	1
India.....	7	27	Burma.....	2	4
Argentina.....	13	70	Federated Malay States..	...	5
Japan.....	2	42	Morocco—French Zone..	...	2
Spain.....	...	24	Algeria.....	...	4
France.....	6	88	Southern Rhodesia.....	...	2
Mexico.....	3	49	Kenya.....	...	1
Australia.....	10	75	Straits Settlements.....	...	3
Union of South Africa...	1	13	Estonia.....	...	3
New Zealand.....	2	25	Siam.....	...	1
Peru.....	2	37	Hong Kong.....	...	1
Newfoundland.....	...	1	Poland.....	2	10
Denmark.....	4	38	Lebanon.....	...	1
Norway.....	...	19	Latvia.....	...	1
The Netherlands.....	1	32	Morocco—International		
Brazil.....	8	59	Zone.....	...	1
Chile.....	7	85	Morocco—Spanish Zone..	...	1
Belgium.....	1	18	Bulgaria.....	1	7
Italy.....	-34	0	Canary Islands.....	...	2
Bermuda.....	...	1	Iceland.....	2	3
Switzerland.....	...	24	Lithuania.....	...	2
Guatemala.....	...	1	Tunisia.....	...	1
Alaska.....	...	2	Fiji Islands.....	...	1
Czecho-Slovakia.....	-8	39	Sarawak.....	...	1
Hungary.....	2	14	Netherlands West Indies.	1	2
Portugal.....	...	5	Monaco.....	...	1
Sweden.....	...	40	Syria.....	...	1
Finland.....	1	8	Venezuela.....	4	5
Colombia.....	...	18	Hatay.....	...	1
Balearic Islands.....	...	1	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan..	...	1
Costa Rica.....	...	1	Cyprus.....	1	1
El Salvador.....	...	2			

Club Program Material

Reference Index for Club Officers and Committees

The following index references, in addition to the general index at the back of the Proceedings, are listed here under committee headings for the purpose of making it more convenient for club officers and committees to find material which may be of special use to them in their work. In each report, address, or other item will be found statements or comments which will serve to suggest club programs or committee activities.

Aims and Objects

	PAGE
Address: "The Clubs-of-the-Year' Contests"	
by E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tennessee, U. S. A.	36
by Carlos Romulo, Manila, The Philippines	38
Address: "Rotary, Real and Tangible—A Challenging Opportunity"	
by President George C. Hager, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.	63
Message of Incoming President	
Walter D. Head, Montclair, New Jersey, U. S. A.	123

Club Service

Address: "Rotary Fellowship in a World Afraid"	
by Peter K. Emmons, Scranton, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.	71
Address: "Interesting Road to Fascinating Realms"	
by T. A. Warren, Wolverhampton, England	96
Report of Public Relations Conference	139
Report of Club Presidents Assembly	273
Report of Club Secretaries Assembly	286
Report of Club Program Planning Assembly	299
Report of Club Service Assembly	316
Report of the Secretary	
Chesley R. Perry, Secretary, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.	367
Report of the Treasurer	
Rufus F. Chapin, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.	413

Vocational Service

Address: "Lend Me Your Deaf Ear"	
by Cornelius D. Garretson, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.	99
Report of Agricultural Assembly	162
Report of Educational Assembly	180
Report of Laundering, Cleaning, and Dyeing Assembly	196
Report of Vocational Service Assembly	209

Community Service

Address: "How Can Rotary Serve Youth?"	
by Viola Ilma, New York, New York, U. S. A.	81
by Darrel Brady, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.	87
Report of Crippled Children Assembly	125
Report of Youth Service Assembly	225
Report of Community Service Assembly	258

International Service

Message of the President Emeritus	
Paul P. Harris, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.	79
Address: "International Friendships"	
by Norman A. McLarty, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada	107
Address: "The Mission of Rotary in a Troubled World"	
by Ben M. Cherrington, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.	117
Report of International Service Assembly	243

Rotary Foundation

Report of Rotary Foundation Trustees	417
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The Convention Attendance

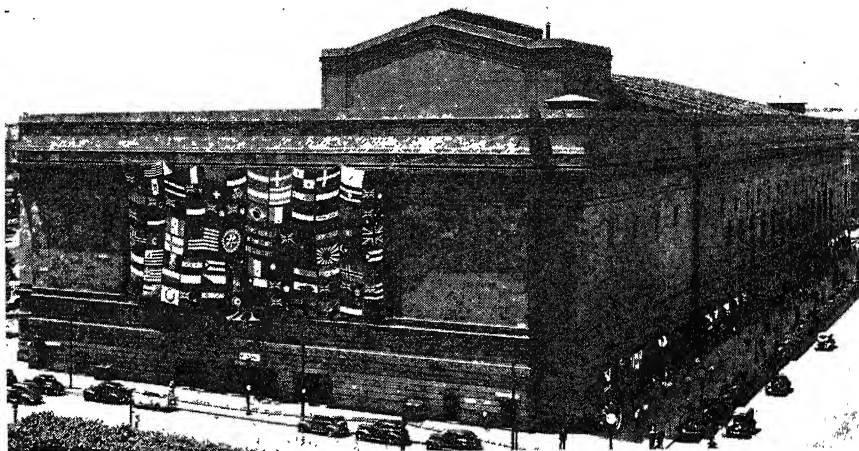
By countries and geographical regions

(Final computation)

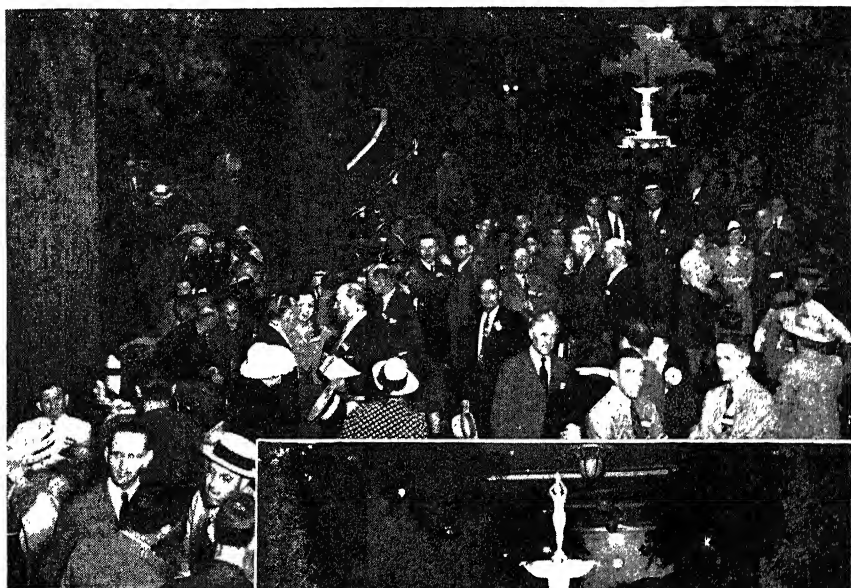
TOTAL REGISTRATION		9,237	
Alaska	1	Netherland Indies	2
Argentina	6	Newfoundland	1
Australia	20	New Zealand	13
Belgium	8	Nicaragua	2
Bermuda	2	Northern Ireland	1
Brazil	21	Norway	2
Bulgaria	1	Panama	3
Canada	373	Peru	8
Chile	7	Philippines, The	3
China	8	Poland	2
Colombia	5	Puerto Rico	11
Cuba	81	Roumania	3
Czecho-Slovakia	2	El Salvador	4
Denmark	1	Scotland	1
Ecuador	4	Siam	1
Egypt	1	Southern Rhodesia	4
England	76	Straits Settlements	2
Estonia	1	Sweden	1
France	6	Switzerland	2
Hawaii	10	Union of South Africa	8
Hungary	1	United States of America	8,477
India	13	Uruguay	5
Japan	4	Venezuela	2
Lebanon	2	Wales	7
Manchuria (Manchukuo)	2	Yugoslavia	1
Mexico	10		
Netherlands, The	5	Total Registration	9,237

Voting Representation

Number of officers of Rotary International present	92
Number of delegates present	2478
Number of proxies filed	1982
Total vote in convention	4552
Total number of clubs represented	3816
Percentage of total number of clubs represented	76.95



Cleveland's Public Auditorium.



The Garden in the
House of Friendship—
the Meeting Place of
Thousands.



(Wetzler Photos)

High Lights of the Convention

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE PROCEEDINGS

For a year preceding Rotary's 1939 convention, the world had been stewing and bubbling like some witch's cauldron—giving off vapors of hate and distrust and ill-feeling. To speak of a world brotherhood of man—a state of everlasting peace—international amity—there were times when those words might have been dismissed as idle talk. All over the world ran the oft-uttered or perhaps latently dormant thought, "Can the peoples of the world meet as friends and live as friends?"

The week of June 18, 1939, came as a test of Rotary's fourth object, "the promotion of international understanding, good will, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service." Was Rotary's 1939 convention to prove lacking in the internationality which had characterized each of its preceding 29 conventions? The answer came in a stirring, dramatic manner, on June 18 and 19 and throughout the week. From Japan, China, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Continental Europe, South and Central America, Mexico, Cuba, England—in fact, from 54 countries or geographic regions of the world—came more than 9,000 Rotarians, their ladies, and members of their families to meet in Cleveland to enjoy a week of fellowship, friendship, good will, and inspiration. These thousands of visitors came not to gain or receive any material compensation; they were to carry back with them the priceless possessions which form the very basis of human amity—a better understanding of those whose countries are separated from their own by oceans, seas, rivers, deserts, plains, or mountains. Rotary's more than 9,000 delegates and visitors took back with them a fuller realization that mere geographical differences need not serve to keep the world's peoples from meeting in a common accord.

A WARM RECEPTION

Although delegates to the 1939 convention began arriving in Cleveland several days before the convention, the largest single group arrived in Cleveland on Sunday morning. From White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, came those who had been in attendance at the International Assembly. These several hundred Rotarians arrived in special trains and were greeted at the gigantic Tower Terminal—at the top of which flew a Rotary flag—by a band, a cavalcade of mounted police, and by hundreds of Cleveland's citizens, and were then escorted to their hotels in a fleet of taxicabs.

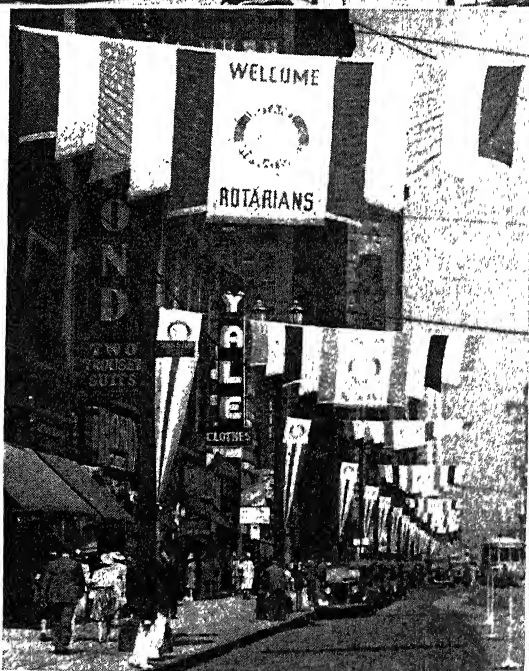
CLEVELAND WELCOMES HER VISITORS

Cleveland fairly outdid herself in extending a welcome to her thousands of Rotarian visitors. Her downtown business streets were transformed into canopies of "Welcome Rotarians" flags and banners. Almost every business



(Wetzler Photo)

The Flag of Nations attracted considerable attention.



Cleveland Dresses for Rotary.

(The Cleveland News)

establishment was adorned with huge banners bearing the words of welcome and the Rotary cogwheel. In the windows of stores and shops and on the marquees of theaters and department stores were the blue and gold cogwheels of Rotary. Many business establishments displayed elaborate stands of Rotary flags, flags of nations, and pictures. At the south side of the Public Auditorium there was displayed a huge flag made of the flags of countries in which Rotary is established and which created great interest among Rotarians and citizens of the host city. In the newspapers appeared many advertisements bearing the caption, "Welcome Rotarians." Figures, compiled on the amount of decorations, showed that never before in her long history as a convention center had Cleveland extended so elaborate a welcome to any group or organization.

MOTORING ROTARIANS GREETED

There were 18 Greeting Stations or Welcome Booths located on main highways and roads leading to the business center of Cleveland, erected for the purpose of welcoming Rotarians and their guests arriving by automobile. Rotarians were welcomed to Ohio and to Cleveland while they were still some 15 or 20 miles from the convention city and were presented with "Rotary Guest" windshield stickers.

In addition to the Rotarians who arrived by automobile, Rotarians who traveled to the convention by train, by plane, by bus, or by boat were also extended an elaborate welcome as they arrived in Cleveland. Rotarians of the Official Welcoming Committee were ever on hand to assist visiting Rotarians with directions and information.

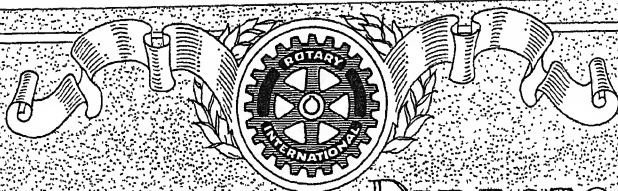
Those who attended the convention will long remember Cleveland as a charming city and her citizens as friendly, hospitable people.

NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO COOPERATE HEARTILY

Days before the actual opening of the convention, Cleveland's newspapers and radio stations began to give space and time to Rotary and to the convention. Previous to the convention, the trend of the news was to tell the story of Rotary International, its founding, its personalities, and its objectives. Syndicated news and pictorial features were sent to papers throughout the world. As delegates began to arrive from far-off places, photographs and interviews were arranged. Photographs were taken and stories written about many of the individuals and groups arriving in Cleveland. During the week there was scarcely a phase of the convention program of activities that was not covered by the newspapers and the radio. Previous to and during the convention, there were twenty-four radio programs devoted to Rotary—a record, by a wide margin, of radio coverage of any Rotary convention. Cleveland's newspapers fairly turned themselves over to Rotary and carried news, pictorial features, stories, interviews, reports, and editorials, daily in almost every section of the papers. Total newspaper space in Cleveland alone exceeded 4,000 column inches.

CLEVELAND'S MASSIVE AUDITORIUM HOUSES ROTARY

Cleveland's Public Auditorium was taken over by Rotary during convention week. It housed the Council on Legislation, House of Friendship, Host Club Executive Committee, the office of the Convention Manager, the Registration Committee, Credentials Committee, President Hager's private office, convention



OFFICERS *and* DIRECTORS ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

1938

1939



FERNANDO CARBAL
LIMA, PERU
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT



GEORGE C. HAGER
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.
PRESIDENT



NILS PARMANN
OSLO, NORWAY
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT



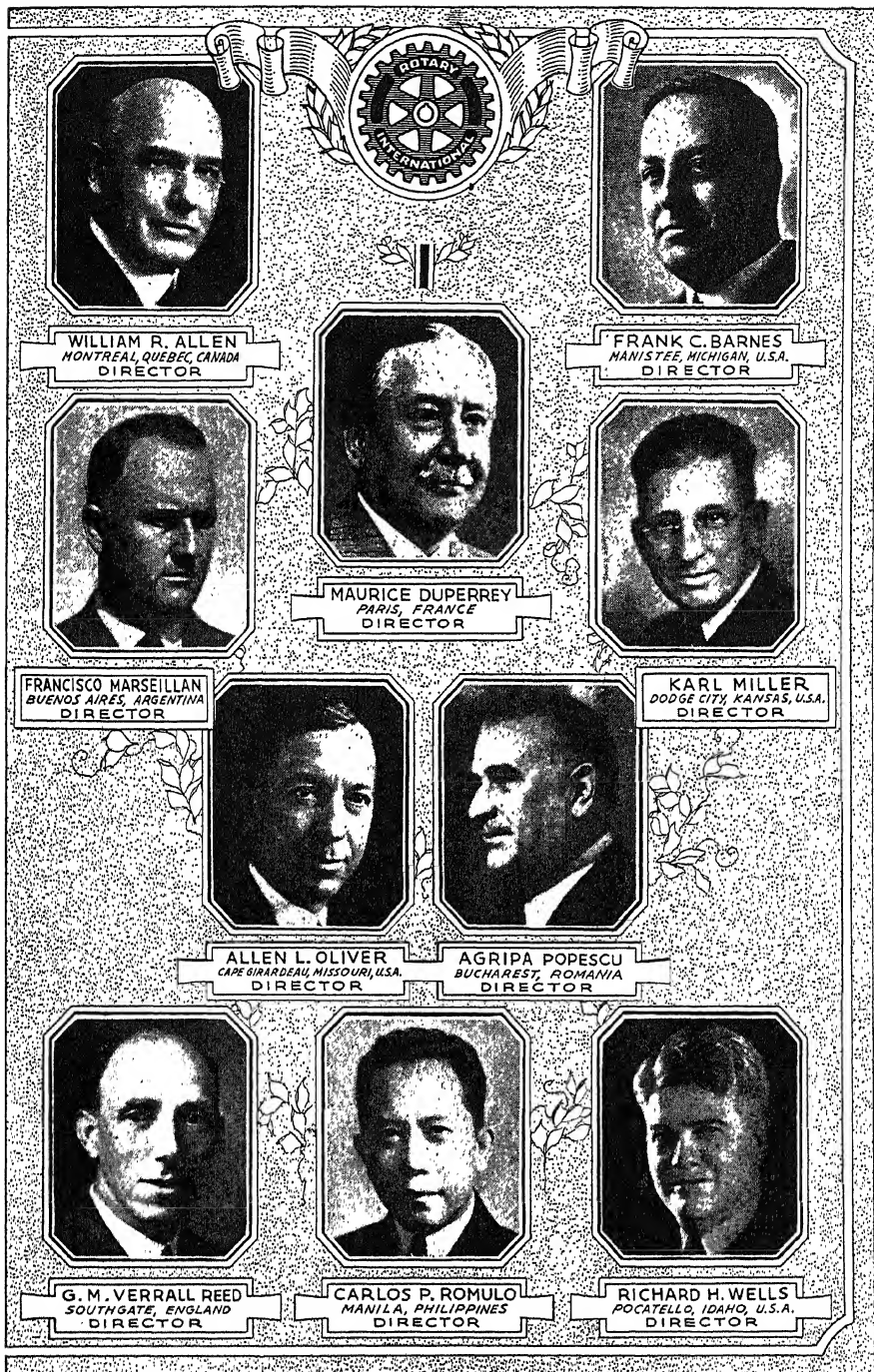
CHESLEY R. PERRY
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.
SECRETARY



CHARLES REEVE VANNEMANN
ALBANY, NEW YORK, U.S.A.
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT



RUFUS F. CHAPIN
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.
TREASURER



secretariat, press bureau, press lounge and press workroom, and so on. Its Main Hall, with a seating capacity of more than 12,000, was equipped with a splendid amplifying system which carried the voices of speakers and singers to the farthest corners of the great hall. The entire Auditorium was gaily decorated inside and out with the blue and gold of Rotary, the cogwheel, flags of nations, and banners bearing the words "Welcome Rotarians." The building provided every facility for comfortably housing the convention.

CONVENTION SECRETARIAT ATTRACTS MULTITUDES

The 1939 convention secretariat was located in the North Exhibition Hall of the Cleveland Auditorium and attracted thousands of visitors during convention week. Attractive displays featured material on club program planning and on every phase of Rotary activity. Members of the secretariat were on hand at all times to assist Rotarians in the solution of some club problem, to discuss some phase of club activity, to explain the purpose of much of the material, and to present them with sample copies of many of the pamphlets, folders, booklets, and file papers prepared by the secretariat for use by the clubs. Also located in the convention secretariat were the display booths of the Rotary magazines, *THE ROTARIAN* and *REVISTA ROTARIA*. Displays featured the various steps taken in the production of the magazines and procedure in the reproduction of colored pictures.

The 1940 (Rio de Janeiro) Convention booth attracted hundreds of Rotarians. Pictorial displays portrayed the beauties of South America and of the 1940 convention city and also of the accommodations which are being provided to transport Rotarians from North America. More than a thousand Rotarians made reservations on the three 1940 convention ships.

ROTARY LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS WELL ATTENDED

Almost a hundred career secretaries gathered for luncheon at the Mid-Day Club and presented Secretary Perry with a beautiful plaque, conveying appreciation for his years in the service of Rotary International.

A luncheon was given by Past International President Arch Klumph, of Cleveland, for the 10 Past Presidents of Rotary International who were present at the convention.

Scores of district, regional, sectional, and international dinners were held during convention week. Among the largely attended and colorful dinners were those for Rotarians of the British Commonwealth of Nations, for the Continental European region, and for Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking Rotarians.

1939 HOUSE OF FRIENDSHIP—MARVEL OF BEAUTY

Rotary's 1939 House of Friendship was a miracle of beauty, a miracle because an outdoor garden had been transplanted to an indoor location. Velvety carpets of green, neatly trimmed hedges, flowers, ferns, palm trees, tropical plants, all served to make the House of Friendship especially conducive to congeniality and to the furtherance of friendships. Located centrally in the House of Friendship was a beautiful, indirectly lighted fountain. Cascades of shimmering water fell from the peak of a lovely marble figure into a pool fringed with living green.

Lawn umbrellas, lounge chairs, and comfortable sofas were placed throughout the garden, bringing together thousands of people in comfortable, intimate groups. The "Overseas Lounge" attracted hundreds of Rotarians during convention week and served as a fine place to meet, to renew old friendships, and to establish new ones.

A small stage containing a piano and a radio-victrola, and a space cleared for impromptu dancing, brought together hundreds of young people.

At one end of the House of Friendship were chairs and tables at which light refreshments were served from early morning until late in the evening.

HIGH SPOTS OF ENTERTAINMENT

Almost 3,000 couples were in attendance at the colorful President's Ball, on Tuesday evening in the Main Hall of the Cleveland Auditorium. It was beautifully decorated with the blue and gold of Rotary. Music was provided by the professional 80-piece dance orchestra of Cleveland Rotarian Walberg Brown. Famed bandleader Paul Whiteman flew to Cleveland to conduct the orchestra during the Grand March. During intermissions, organ recitals were presented.

A spectacular Ice Carnival was presented at the Cleveland Arena on Thursday evening and was attended by more than 7,000 Rotarians and guests. Talented artists presented a program of thrilling beauty, skill, and grace on ice, quite unrivaled by any other type of entertainment. After the last number of the program, an international hockey game was presented, a novelty to many of those in attendance.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Beginning on Monday afternoon with a Get-Acquainted Meeting and dance, a full program of activities and entertainment was arranged for the enjoyment of young people in attendance at the convention. During the week were held roller-skating parties, tea dances, balls, tours, etc.

ATTENDANCE TROPHY TO POONA, INDIA

At the award of trophies ceremony in the House of Friendship, the Rotary Club of Poona, India, was awarded the Club Attendance Trophy, two of its 37 members having traveled 9,743 miles to attend the convention. Second place was awarded the Rotary Club of Cuzco, Peru, represented at the convention by two of its 20 members. Blitar, Java, Netherlands East Indies, received third place.

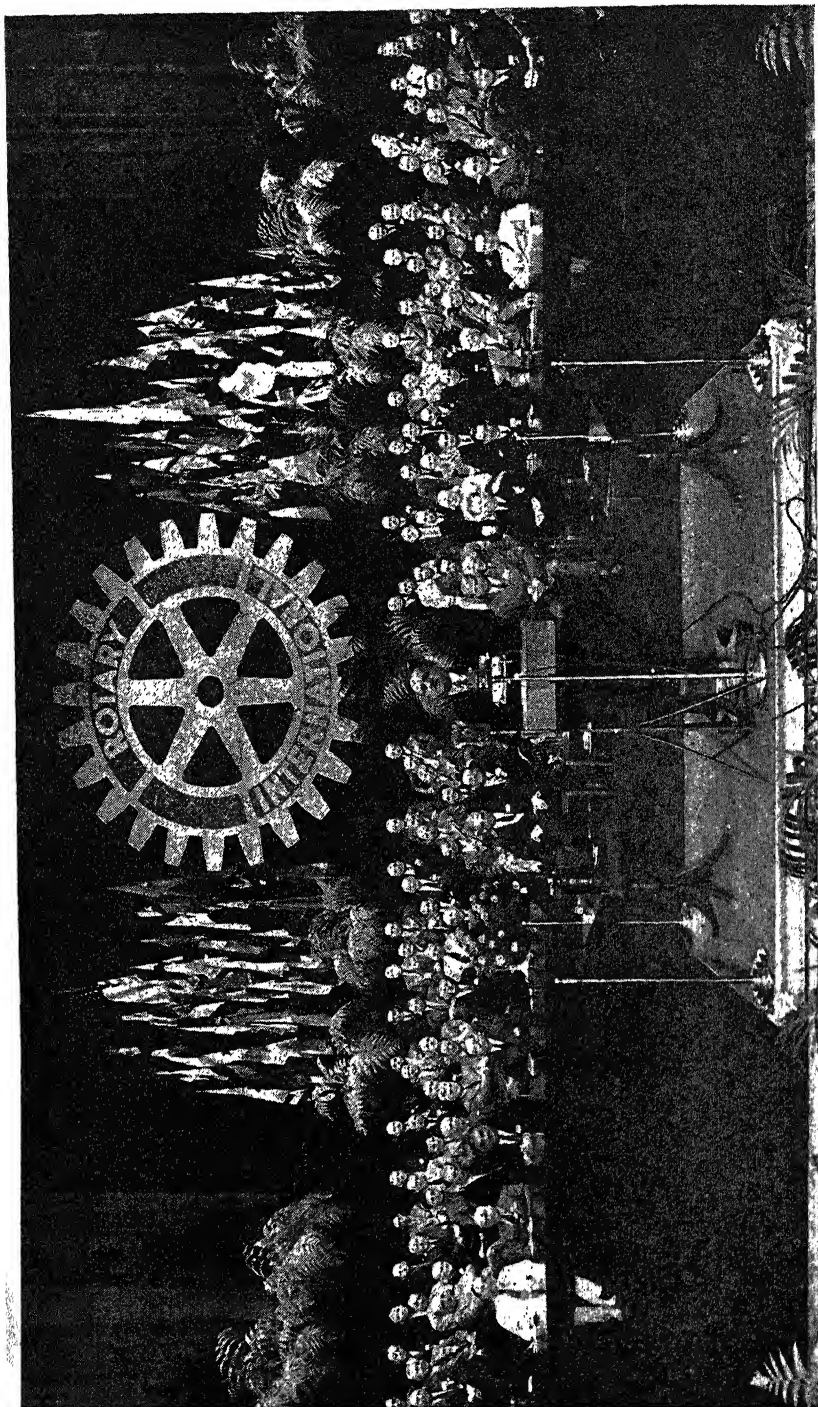
THANKS, SCOUTS

Cleveland troops of Boy Scouts proved extremely helpful during convention week. They gave generously of their time and services and carried out each assignment willingly and smilingly, ever eager to help and to serve.

CONVENTION MOTION PICTURE FILMED

Motion pictures were taken during the convention. The film covers the convention high lights and thrills and will be available to clubs, in the form of a filmed story of the convention, shortly after the middle of August.

* * * * *



President Hager Addresses the Convention.

Directors and others of the 1938-1939 administration are on the stage.

Convention Proceedings

First Plenary Session

Monday Afternoon, June 19, 1939

The opening session of the thirtieth annual convention of Rotary International, held in the Convention Hall of the Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., June 19-23, 1939, convened at two o'clock with Rotarian Abit Nix of Athens, Georgia, U. S. A., Chairman of the Convention Committee, as convener. The singing was led by Song Leader Walter R. Jenkins of Houston, Texas, U. S. A.

The 8,000 who gathered in the Convention Hall of the Cleveland Auditorium for the opening session of Rotary's thirtieth annual international convention sat so quietly that one would scarcely believe that so large a crowd had gathered. They sat with the quiet air of expectancy—an air of anticipation—tense with the realization that the crowning event of a year of Rotary progress and achievement was near at hand. At quarter past two o'clock, one might have heard the proverbial pin drop, and then onto the stage stepped four trumpeters in American colonial costume. As the thrilling notes of golden trumpets pealed out, the curtains parted and revealed a huge gold and blue Rotary wheel slowly revolving.

Pageantry and fanfare it was—a pageantry that symbolized the fact that men had gathered from far-off countries of the world, some had traveled many thousands of miles, and had assembled in Cleveland to meet in common accord. In the foreground of the stage were banks of living palms and plants and ferns. From a verdant green which seemed to depict Rotary as a great living force, arose the flags of the many nations of the world where Rotary has been accepted into the hearts of men. Two banks of flags, divided by the huge Rotary emblem, fluttered in unison, once again symbolic of the ideals of Rotary which are shared by men of the world.

On the stage were the general officers, the board of directors of Rotary International, and those who were to speak at the various sessions of this great assembly. Beyond them in a huge semicircle beneath the fluttering flags, were the district governors, councilmen, representatives, and committeemen of Rotary International.

For a moment, as the curtains were parted, there was a hushed silence—and then, as if set off by a spark, came thunderous and spontaneous applause. The convention was then called to order by Chairman Abit Nix.

THE CALL TO ORDER

CHAIRMAN NIX: President Hager, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: The privilege of convening this first plenary session of the thirtieth annual convention of Rotary International falls to my lot.

Few cities in the world have more appropriate sites for an international gathering of this kind, for Cleveland is extremely cosmopolitan in its make-up. Not only have its people come from many lands, but here also are to be found those who have helped to create in Cleveland, an atmosphere of understanding and good will and cooperation that gives reality to Rotary's fourth object. Na-

ture has made Cleveland an industrial center. Her people have made her also the center of culture and beauty, as we have already observed and as we shall continue to discover.

Rotary Club No. 18 was organized here in 1910. Once before, in 1925, this city was host to a convention of Rotary International. For this convention of 1939, our hosts include all of the clubs of the three Ohio districts. The Ohio hospitality committee has been headed by two past presidents of Rotary International, Arch Klumph and Frank Mulholland, with the three present district governors and many past district governors and other Rotarians taking active parts.

When the man whom you will shortly hear was invited to join the Rotary Club of Columbus, Ohio, he is said to have remarked: "I have always been a warm admirer of Rotary ever since I first heard about it while a student in college."

Last year, after he was elected governor of this great state, he insisted on retaining his active membership status in the Columbus club. He is regularly in attendance at all its club meetings. In this, as well as in his active participation in public affairs, in professional associations, in Boy Scout work, he typifies Rotary at its best.

My Rotarians, I present to you Rotarian John W. Bricker, governor of the State of Ohio. (Applause)

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

JOHN W. BRICKER (Columbus, Ohio): Chairman Nix, President Hager, Mayor Burton, Fellow Rotarians and Friends: It is indeed a pleasure and a privilege for me as a Rotarian and as governor of this state to welcome the delegates to this convention and those who have come with them.

I appreciate that you come from the four corners of the world to what we believe to be one of the fine states of the Union, and to one of the great cities of that state.

Ohio truly represents a cross section of the United States. People have come to our state from every state of the Union, and we have spread out over the rest of the Union. People from every nation of the world have come to Ohio and are our citizens now. So we are truly, in this state, Rotary International in spirit.

The resources of Ohio are almost unlimited. It is the fourth state, agriculturally speaking, of the nation; it is the fifth state in industrial products. In Ohio the mountains and the plains meet; and we have lakes and rivers. So, truly, we want you to stay with us, to learn of our work, and to return again.

If the world has failed in this generation, it is because we have not learned the lesson of living together. We are able to make a living, but in order that that living might be appreciated, we must be able to live together. Our educational institutions and our political leadership have failed in solving that great problem, and in that field, Rotary International is filling a great need today.

As we look about us, we realize that the world's storehouse of good will and of brotherly helpfulness has been depleted in recent years, but this organization is giving of its time, of its energy and ability to replenish that great storehouse of good will, brotherly helpfulness, and community service. It is filling, therefore, the two great needs of mankind today—bringing us into the realization of the way to live together in concord and helpfulness and replenishing the world's storehouse of mercy, good will, and brotherly helpfulness.

I hope that you enjoyed your trip to Ohio. I hope that this convention is a tremendous success, as I know it is going to be. I welcome you because I know that each one of us who attends this great convention is going to be better for it, and we are going to take home that spirit, that determination which is necessary if people are to live the better life—the life toward which Rotary marches onward. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN NIX: We thank you, Governor Bricker. The applause of this great audience shows the appreciation of your welcome.

A year ago, at the convention in San Francisco, one of the great addresses was delivered by the mayor of our host city. He has been an active influence in helping boys to become community assets—a program that stamps him as a good Rotarian. Today he has another message for us, and I now present Rotarian Harold H. Burton, mayor of the City of Cleveland. (Applause)

HAROLD H. BURTON: Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, Governor Bricker of Ohio, Fellow Rotarians, and Friends: This building was built for the advancement of the human race. I don't know of any better use to which it has been put than that which you are putting it to here today.

As I came across the street, I was interested to hear a remark that was funny to me; it was made by someone who didn't know that we have a great circus located just one block down on this same street. He said, "I have been to Rotary conventions before, but I never saw one that had as many youngsters come to it as this one." (Laughter) Perhaps he referred to you, and perhaps he referred to some of the customers at the circus.

The City of Cleveland deems it an honor to represent the United States of America and the State of Ohio as the Host City of the Rotary International Convention of 1939.

I, too, refer back with a great deal of pleasure to the visit I made last year to San Francisco. Therefore, I wish to welcome particularly the delegates from San Francisco who could come here and completely relax. We will try to do for them what they did for the rest of us out there during the convention last year.

The spirit of Cleveland is in harmony with the spirit of Rotary. Cleveland remembers with pleasure the privilege it had to entertain Rotary International in 1925. Since then, the city has grown in size and in spirit. We are better able and more anxious than ever to make your visit one of profit and pleasure.

You have come to a city that was settled by Connecticut Yankees 143 years ago who expected that it would become part of New Connecticut. It is now a cosmopolitan city. Sixty-five percent of its people are foreign born or have one or both foreign born parents, and they are deeply devoted to the same principles of justice, freedom, and democracy that brought the early settlers to its shores. It is a growing city, favored by a conveniently accessible location and marked by a long established, wide-spread, open-minded, and tolerant interest in all matters of civic, social, cultural, and religious value as well as those of industrial and commercial importance.

By the terms of the original Royal Grant, Connecticut was to extend from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea. Accordingly, its settlers claimed a strip of land of about the width of Connecticut, extending from coast to coast, or, at least, to the Mississippi River. New York and Pennsylvania later received parts of this territory, but there was reserved to the State of Connecticut, the portion of the strip extending 120 miles west of the Pennsylvania line. This portion was named

the "Connecticut Western Reserve." It is there that you are assembled. The name of Western Reserve University, located here, springs from this source.

General Moses Cleaveland, whose statue stands on our Public Square, came here for the Connecticut Land Company at the head of a surveying party and laid out this city in the woods in typical New England fashion. He gave the place his name, including an "a" before the "v," which since has been dropped in the interest of simplified spelling and of the demands of newspaper space. It wasn't quite broad enough to include that name in the heading of a newspaper published in the early days. He expressed the hope that "Cleaveland" would grow to be as large as Old Windham, Connecticut, which then had about 1,500 inhabitants.

Since then, newcomers have come in this direction from every state of the Union and from nearly every nation of the world, until there now live within



Convention Chairman Abit
Nix Opens the Convention.

"Welcome to Ohio"—Gov-
ernor Bricker.

"Welcome to Cleveland"—
Mayor Burton.

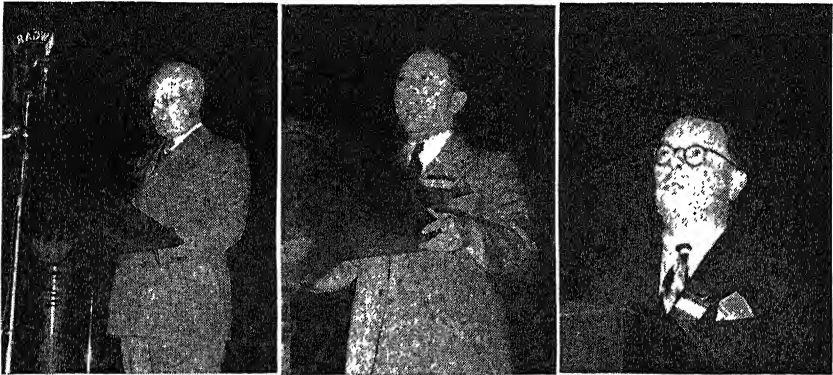
500 miles of us more than half the people of North America. Improved rail, highway, water, and air transportation, combined with mail, newspaper, telegraph, telephone, and radio communication, have practically eliminated all distances between the citizens of this great area until it is now, what we consider, a neighborhood.

The people of Cleveland, numbering about one million, within its strictly corporate limits, now conduct their daily business for the benefit of at least the three million people who live within about 90 miles of the city. These make up active groups of producers and purchasers closely joined around the central city in a great crescent on the shore of Lake Erie. We call it the Crescent Market area, and it roughly corresponds with the Northeastern Ohio District of Rotary. In this area there are carried on two-thirds of all types of manufacturing done in the United States. We invite you to visit these varied industrial and cultural centers while you are here.

Every day, everyone depends more and more upon everyone else. In our daily lives each of us employs, indirectly, the services of thousands, and in turn, each serves many other thousands. We find in Rotary International that spirit of mutual helpfulness and dependability that is essential to this type of civilization.

The increasing dependency of man upon man, of community upon community, and even of nation upon nation, brings with it an inevitable need for governmental umpiring between the several conflicting or competing interests. From this flows the danger of such an increase in government that it may destroy the very activities it is supposed to help. The best safeguard against this Frankenstein of "too much government" is clear. It is the development among our citizens, and especially among our businessmen, of such high standards of public and private conduct that the need for formal government is reduced to an extreme minimum. In this voluntary improvement of the conduct of private business, the Rotary clubs can and do play an important part.

Hand in hand with this voluntary assumption of the responsibilities of gov-



The Cleveland Club President—Jack North.

Director Carlos Romulo of Manila and Radovan Alapovic of Zagreb respond to the welcoming addresses.

ernments, marches success in preventing and forestalling the commission of public wrongs, as distinguished from the futile effort to collect damages from the "wrongdoers" after the wrong has been committed. That is the matter to which I referred last year in the matter of prevention of crime among boys. City planning, zoning regulations, accident prevention, disease prevention, and crime prevention programs are the natural products of such policies, and each leads to less rather than to more government, and to lower rather than to higher taxes.

Released from too much government, the infinite inventive genius and administrative capacity of America will be better able to catch up with the inexhaustible demands of America for improved living conditions and will bring us industrial recovery which we all desire.

To accomplish this, the practical idealism of Rotary must be introduced into all of modern life. Some call it "moral re-armament," others call it the daily practice of religion, but, whatever its name, it is the same true spirit of mutual helpfulness that has been at the heart of Rotary since its foundation.

In this spirit, Cleveland welcomes you to her homes, industrial and commercial plants, churches, recreation areas, art museums and parks, and particularly to her international cultural gardens featuring the contribution of all nationalities to the advancement of humanity.

You will find the spirit of Cleveland stated upon the base of a monument—in our Public Square. The words are written by a Cleveland poet, Edmund Vance

Cook, to describe Tom L. Johnson, a former mayor and civic leader of our city. I quote them, not only as a tribute to him, but as expressive of the spirit of Cleveland:

Beyond his party and beyond his class,
This man forsook the few to serve the mass.

He found us groping, leaderless, and blind;
He left a city with a civic mind.

He found us striving each his selfish part;
He left a city with a civic heart,

And ever with his eye set on the goal,
The vision of a city with a soul.

It is to such a city that you are welcome. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN NIX: Mayor Burton, your cordial welcome adds to the delight we have in being guests of your city and, in the name of this group, I thank you.

To act as host club for an international convention is no small undertaking. For a year the 444 members of the Cleveland Rotary club have been at work getting ready for us today. While convention committees were busy, the regular work of the club involved a responsibility greater than ever. The club leadership has been ably carried on by one who will now bring you greetings on behalf of the Cleveland Rotary club. I present to you its president, that fine Rotarian, Jack North. (Applause)

JACK NORTH: Chairman Abit Nix, President George Hager, Governor of Ohio, Mayor of Cleveland, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians:

The Rotary Club of Cleveland extends to you cordial greetings and the hope that this great gathering may prove a time of recreation, gratification, and inspiration.

We are proud that Rotary will again make known to the world from Cleveland the real significance of our organization:

Rotary, Rotary, what does it mean?
Just picture a wheel and the answer is seen;
Turning and turning and turning around,
Each member a spoke for each trade that is found.

Of course there's a hub, and Pres. Hager's the man,
But the rim of the wheel has a very strange plan;
It's built of good fellowship, business, and song,
And it holds all the spokes with a grip that is strong.

It is my happy privilege to report that the preparations made for your coming by Cleveland's 444 active members, with the cooperation of the Rotary clubs of the great State of Ohio, have been marked by more than efficiency. For your benefit, your fellow members have given freely of their time and effort as a happy expression of their Rotary service and enthusiasm. But their enthusiasm has become a habit, and the force of habit is a great power.

We are delighted that you have chosen the City of Cleveland for the 30th

annual convention of Rotary International. It implies that back in 1925 you approved the sample of our fellowship, and as for Cleveland's attitude toward you, we have never entertained in our history any gathering with better ideas and finer ideals.

Rotary is cosmopolitan. In no other association does the spirit of good will more strongly characterize the relationship of members toward each other and toward their fellow members in other lands.

May I forsake the custom of telling you the advantages offered by the Convention City? We prefer to let Cleveland speak for itself. Rather may I tell you how deeply we appreciate the coming of your great legion of visitors representing many nations—some coming thousands of miles—all bringing to this convention the characteristic Rotary spirit of good will and international understanding.

And so, in greeting you, we dedicate this convention to your enjoyment—to your inspiration—to your enduring memory. Visiting Rotarians, we salute you—and from the bottom of our hearts we give you a most hearty welcome. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN NIX: To you, Jack North, and to the members of the Cleveland Rotary club, we give our thanks for those words and for all that you have done to make us welcome to the city of Cleveland.

RESPONSES TO WELCOME

Your chairman is indeed fortunate in having two Rotarians to aid him in responding to these wholesome messages of welcome.

The first has come halfway around the world to be here. He is a publisher and editor of several newspapers in the city of Manila and is active in civic, educational, and social service affairs. He has been a member of the board of directors of Rotary International for two years. I present Rotarian Carlos Romulo of Manila, The Philippines. (Applause)

DIRECTOR ROMULO: Chairman Nix, Your Excellency Governor Bricker, Your Honor the Mayor of Cleveland, President George, Fellow Rotarians, Ladies, and Gentlemen: We are living in a harassed, troubled world. There is uncertainty, restlessness, suspicion, fear, everywhere.

The mystic and ancient East from whence I come is sorely in need today of the balance of Rotary's good will and understanding to assuage the pain of its bleeding wounds and to comfort its anguished heart.

By land, sea, and air we have come from the four corners of the globe to foregather here that we may, while we drink deep in Rotary's idealism, forget the differences and the petty irritants we have left behind us.

We have come to Cleveland in search of peace, beauty, tolerance, friendship. We have found it. Cleveland has given it to us with largess. We thank you, Your Excellency Governor Bricker, and Your Honor the Mayor of this beautiful city for your cordial words of welcome.

I am sure I bespeak the sentiments of all the Rotarians present when I say to you, Your Honor, that whether or not you give us the key to the City of Cleveland, Cleveland is already ours, for Cleveland has won our hearts. (Applause)

It was Homer who wrote of the enjoyment of the delights of living under those three different stages: First is anticipation, then realization, and, finally, recollection. It is the common experience of all of us that anticipation is more

thrilling than realization. It has not been so with Cleveland. We have found Cleveland beautiful, not only in that which is visible but even more so in those intangibles which give a city a soul.

When we go back to our homes and indulge in recollection, the memory of this convention will be imperishable, not only because of the ideals it gave us and the treasure of friendships we have made, but because it was held in a city that extended us a welcome, the warmth of which is as unforgettable as the beauty of its parks and the fragrance of its flowers.

In the days of long ago, a group of knights journeyed to the city of Camelot to join the table of King Arthur. As they approached the city, it was partly shrouded in mist, and they often could not tell whether it was a real city or only a mirage that might vanish any moment. Sometimes the mist would lower and show the battlements and towers rising above. Sometimes the mist would rise to show the foundations of the city.

In their perplexity, they met Merlin, the wise man, the magician, and they asked him whether the city of Camelot was a real city or only a reflection of their own inward hope. Merlin said, "There is a legend that the city of Camelot was built to music. Therefore, it was not built at all, and, therefore, it was built forever."

After this convention, when the thousands of Rotarians go their separate ways, I am sure when they leave the city of Cleveland behind them, they will think of the legend of the city of Camelot, for if ever a city was built to music, that city is Cleveland—built to the music of happy homes and contented citizens; to the music of fellowship, cordiality, good will, peace; to the music of a hospitality that is as warm as it is sincere.

Verily, Cleveland is a city built to music; therefore, it was not built at all, and, therefore, it will live in our hearts forever. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN NIX: And now we shall hear from one who comes from the opposite direction, from Yugoslavia. After receiving his education in Vienna and Prague, this young man engaged in the manufacturing business in Yugoslavia.

In true Rotary spirit, he has served his Rotary club as secretary for four years, then as president, and again as secretary. He comes to us today as the governor nominee of the 77th District. Radovan Alaupovic of Yugoslavia. (Applause)

GOVERNOR NOMINEE ALAUPOVIC: Your Excellency, Your Honor, President George, Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Ladies, and Fellow Rotarians: I do not know why I have been chosen by the directors of Rotary International and the convention committee, out of the many others more qualified, to speak or why they have conferred upon me the honor of addressing you here today.

I come from Yugoslavia, a country situated in the southeast of Europe, which has much in common with your beautiful city of Cleveland, in so far as many of my countrymen have emigrated to this district. In this great land of freedom and democracy they have found employment and a secure place in the scheme of human endeavor. Can you, therefore, wonder that, amongst the many generous ideas that the world owes to you, Rotary, which is also of American origin, should have found such fertile soil in all parts of the world and especially in my country.

For, just as to parched soil comes the blessing of rain, so to mankind were offered the ideals to which we aspire—ideals which support and sustain us on the arduous way to happiness, well being, and progress.

I tell you nothing new when I repeat here that Rotary is no less than organ-

ized idealism which does not lose itself in the clouds but tries to reach the final goal of humanity by the path of reason and sanity.

We are gathered here, people of all races, creeds, and countries, united by a common ideal of service, and searching, all together, for this golden road. You and your beautiful city have made us welcome in no uncertain way. You have surrounded every one of us and filled every one of our hours with kind solicitude, care, and foresight, so that each one of us, though a stranger within your gates, feels at home and entirely at ease in your kind and charming company.

Never more than today have I wished for the gift of being able to express myself fluently in your beautiful language so as to tell you, on behalf of all of my fellow Rotarians, how much we enjoy and appreciate the kind welcome that your city and the host club have extended to us. You are making our visit and this convention not only a landmark in our lives, but also a beautiful memory which we will always treasure.

Unluckily, the English language, though very rich, contains only two short words with which I can express our heartfelt gratitude. "Thank you" sounds rather poor, but it comes not only from my heart, but from the hearts of all Rotarians assembled here, in whose names I wish to thank you most cordially. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN NIX: You have received copies of the convention program as prepared by the convention committee and approved by the board of directors of Rotary International. I shall now entertain a motion for the adoption of this program for the convention.

STEPHEN GARDNER (Washington, North Carolina, U. S. A.): I move the adoption of this program as presented.

J. L. McCORMACK (Albion, Illinois, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN NIX: You have heard the motion that the program be adopted as the convention program. The motion has been duly seconded. Is there any discussion? If not, all those who favor the adoption of the motion will say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it.

When we elect a man to the presidency of Rotary International, we do him a very great honor. Few of us realize, however, what a heavy responsibility goes with that honor. Numerically and geographically, Rotary International is a huge organization concerned with many factors that affect our lives and our welfare in social, economic, and international areas.

The problems which confront its officers grow in complexity as the organization grows in size.

This great convention is the culminating event of President Hager's administration. It represents no little responsibility. We are glad that with that responsibility goes also the honor of presiding over this great body of Rotarians. I am sure that you, my friends, share the pleasure I feel as I now ask our good friend and president, George Hager, to take the chair to preside over the remainder of this convention.

The audience arose and applauded. President Hager assumes the chair.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Thank you, Abit.

Before we proceed with the business of this convention, I want to extend to you, Chairman Nix, and to those who have served with you on the convention

committee and on the host club committees my personal appreciation and the thanks of those present for the preparations you have made for our benefit.

And now, as a very delightful prelude, we are to have a vocal solo by Mrs. Ray Havens of Kansas City, Missouri, whose husband was our beloved president in 1922-23. In characteristic and genuine Rotary fashion, we are to greet her as Gladys Havens. She will sing for us this afternoon the Prelude from "The Cycle of Life" by Bruch. Gladys will be accompanied by Miss Thelma Slocum of Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Havens' solo received great applause and at the request of President Hager, she gave as an encore "The Windowpane" by La Forge.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Very wisely, Rotary's constitution provides that the administrative responsibility shall be borne by a board of fourteen directors, of whom the president is one.

At this time, I wish to present to you the men who have carried this responsibility with me during this past year. As their names are called I will ask them to stand, and I ask this audience to please refrain from applause until I have the opportunity to present my entire board of directors.

First Vice-President of Rotary International, Fernando Carbajal of Lima, Peru.
Second Vice-President, Nils Parmann of Oslo, Norway.

Third Vice-President, C. Reeve Vanneman of Albany, New York.

Director William R. Allen of Montreal, Canada.

Frank C. Barnes of Manistee, Michigan.

Francisco Marseillan, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Karl Miller, Dodge City, Kansas.

Allen L. Oliver, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Agripa Popescu, Bucuresti, Roumania.

Carlos P. Romulo, Manila, The Philippines.

Richard H. Wells, Pocatello, Idaho.

I am sorry to announce that two members of our board, my distinguished predecessor in office, Maurice Duperrey of Paris, France, and G. M. Verrall Reed of London, England, are unable to be present at this meeting.

Will you now join me in expressing appreciation to the members of this board? (Applause)

And now may I present to you two perpetual officers of Rotary International, our beloved secretary, Chesley R. Perry (applause) and our equally beloved treasurer, Rufus F. Chapin. (Applause)

Without the active and the loyal cooperation of the officers of the general council of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland and those international officers whom we call district governors and Rotary International representatives, and also the chairmen of the district council in Great Britain and Ireland, it would have been impossible for your board of directors adequately to have supervised the nearly 5,000 member clubs during this year. Not all of the men who have given generously of their time and talent during the past twelve months are able to be here today. However, I want to thank publicly those who are here, and I will ask the area officers, the district governors, and the Rotary International representatives to stand *en masse*.

The officers referred to stood—amid applause.

Filling an important place in the administrative organization are the committees of Rotary International. Much of the progress of the year has sprung from

the work done by the committeemen. I want you to see those who have found it possible to be here today. Will the committeemen of Rotary International please stand?

The committeemen stood—amid applause.

In the growing body of past officers, a select group, a group which I shall shortly join, consists of the past presidents. Fortunately, their interest has not passed, for their experience and their counsel are invaluable. All of them are with us in spirit today. Many of them are here in person, and I shall ask each one to stand as I call his name, and I shall call their names in the reverse order of the year in which they held office.

Robert E. (Bob) Hill of Columbia, Missouri, 1934. (Applause)

Almon E. Roth, San Francisco, California, 1930. (Applause)

I. B. (Tom) Sutton, Tampico, Mexico, 1928. (Applause)

Arthur H. Sapp, Huntington, Indiana, 1927. (Applause)

Donald A. Adams, New Haven, Connecticut, 1925. (Applause)

Crawford C. McCullough, Fort William, Ontario, Canada, 1921. (Applause)

And now we come to the first six men who were presidents of our organization, all of whom I believe, are with us today.

Arch C. Klumph, Cleveland, Ohio, 1916. (Applause)

Allen D. Albert, Paris and Chicago, Illinois, 1915. (Applause)

Frank L. Mulholland, Toledo, Ohio, 1914. (Applause) I believe Frank will not be here until tomorrow.

Russell F. Greiner, Kansas City, Missouri, 1913. (Applause)

Glenn C. Mead is not here.

Then the president emeritus of Rotary International, Paul P. Harris, 1910 and 1911.

The audience arose and applauded.

PRESIDENT HAGER: May I next present to you that splendid man who has been designated as the song leader of this convention from whom we will hear many times during the next five days, Walter Jenkins, past district governor, of Houston, Texas. (Applause)

And then Charles A. Dostal, the sergeant-at-arms of this convention, from Chicago, Illinois. I guess he is outside attending to his duties. (Laughter) Probably that is true of the first and second assistants, so I shall not present them either.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The secretary of the convention will now read a few of the many messages of greetings which have been received, after which he will announce the personnel of the credentials committee, the nomination and election arrangements committee, the award of trophies committee, and will make other important announcements.

SECRETARY PERRY: President George and Fellow Rotarians: May I say that we are hoping that, out of all this picture taking, we will get a convention film that many of you will enjoy having in your clubs during the year.

(During this opening session, motion pictures were being taken for the official Convention Film)

The first message of greetings I read to you is from an absent member of the board of directors, from Paris, France. It is addressed to President Hager:

"Regret beyond words impossibility attend convention. Are with you in spirit. Congratulations on your splendid achievement. Sincerest wishes for successful meeting. Heartiest greetings to all.

Marguerite and Maurice Duperrey"
(Applause)

Other greetings and messages to the convention were read. A collection of these messages can be found on page 455.

SECRETARY PERRY: By direction of the president, I announce that he appoints the following Rotarians as members of the credentials committee of this convention:

Chairman, Karl Miller, Dodge City, Kansas, U. S. A.
Cyril Derry, London, England
Edward Dow, Santiago, Chile
Earl E. Gill, Tucson, Arizona, U. S. A.
Ricardo Hernandez, Chihuahua, Mexico
Walter C. Hickmon, Fort Smith, Arkansas, U. S. A.
Grady Huddleston, Nashville, Tennessee, U. S. A.
Charles A. Philhower, Westfield, New Jersey, U. S. A.
F. D. Pigeaud, Buitenzorg, Java, Netherlands Indies
Ernest E. Weston, Christchurch, New Zealand

The president also appoints the following Rotarians as members of the nomination and election arrangements committee:

Chairman, C. Reeve Vanneman, Albany, New York, U. S. A.
Alberto Pires Amarante, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Bijitendra Basu, Poona, India
G. Adelbert Emard, Mansfield, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
Charles Hendricks, New York, New York, U. S. A.
Noble R. Jones, Saint Louis, Missouri, U. S. A.
Russell T. Kelley, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
John Bruce MacLaren, Appleton, Wisconsin, U. S. A.
Edward E. Saunders, San Francisco, California.
Edwin A. Strout, Jr., Seattle, Washington

The convention committee has appointed the following as the award of trophies committee:

Chairman, Ralph W. Bell, Bedford, Ohio, U. S. A.
Wendell A. Falsgraf, East Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.
H. K. Carpenter, Heights of Greater Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Wm. Birt Boom, Lakewood, Ohio, U. S. A.

In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International, all proposed resolutions and enactments are now referred directly to the council on legislation which held its first session this morning at nine-thirty until twelve-thirty in the ballroom on the fourth floor. The report of the council will be presented to the convention on Thursday afternoon at the plenary business session in the Music Hall. Copies of the proposed enactments and resolutions have been distributed to each Rotary club and to the delegates to the convention as they presented their credentials to the credentials committee for visa. The additional

resolutions that have been received since publishing the enactment and resolutions booklet and its supplement will be printed in the daily bulletins of this convention.

Nominations for president and treasurer of Rotary International will be received in this hall on Tuesday morning at eleven-forty. This afternoon, at meetings of the delegates from the Rotary clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, Canada and Newfoundland and the United States of America, nominees for directors of Rotary International will be selected. In the event the delegates from any of these regions do not complete the selection of the nominees for directors, they will complete their work by balloting at the polls on Wednesday morning.

Formal nominations to the convention of those selected as nominees for directors will be presented on Thursday afternoon, June 22, at the plenary business session. At the same time the nominations made by the board of directors from regions outside of Great Britain and Ireland, Canada and Newfoundland and the U. S. A. will be placed before the convention. The election of the members of the board of directors for 1939-40 will follow immediately after their nomination.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Walter Jenkins, inasmuch as the next item on the program is an address by the president, I am going to ask you to relax the crowd by leading us in a song.

Singing led by Song Leader Jenkins accompanied by Herbert J. Voges, (Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.).

President Hager then read his address, "Rotary, Real and Tangible—A Challenging Opportunity," at the conclusion of which there was prolonged applause. His address will be found on page 63.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Your board of directors has set aside the week of February 18, 1940, for the holding of what will be known as Rotary Observance Week. The purpose of this week is too extensive for me to go into here but the clubs will receive further detailed information about the observance week.

The purpose of the Rotary Observance Week is to give each Rotary club an opportunity to inventory its past achievements, its present activities, and its service for the future, to serve as a period of education for all Rotarians, to better acquaint each community with the activities of the Rotary club, and its place in the civil, business, and social life of the community, and to emphasize to the public the principles and objectives of Rotary and the scope of the world-wide organization of Rotary.

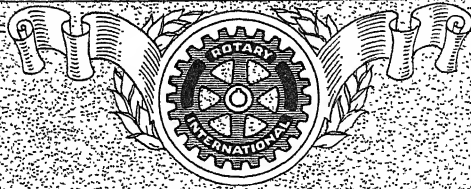
A special committee consisting of Director Allen L. Oliver, who suggested the Rotary Observance Week idea, and Rotarians William M. Brandon of Davenport, Iowa, and Joel Chandler Harris, Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia, as members, has been working out the details with which all clubs will be acquainted within the near future.

The board of directors hopes that every club of Rotary International will carry out and formulate a program according to local conditions existing in that club but, in general, conforming to the approved suggestions to be sent out.

I personally believe that there are tremendous opportunities in such a world-wide observance of Rotary, and I sincerely hope that every club will take the fullest possible advantage of such opportunity.

I now declare this convention in recess until nine-thirty o'clock tomorrow, Tuesday, morning.

The meeting recessed at four o'clock.



CONVENTION COMMITTEE 1938-1939



H. J. BRUNNIER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. U.S.A.
MEMBER



ABIT NIX
ATHENS, GA. U.S.A.
CHAIRMAN



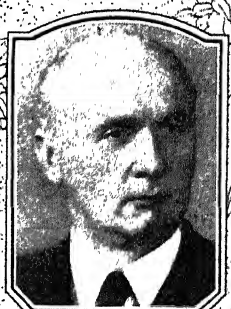
TOM J. DAVIS
BUTTE, MONT. U.S.A.
MEMBER



MANUEL GALIGARCIA
HAVANA, CUBA
MEMBER



WALTER D. HEAD
MONTCLAIR, N.J. U.S.A.
MEMBER



J. V. HYKA
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
MEMBER

Second Plenary Session

Tuesday Morning, June 20, 1939

The session convened at nine forty-five o'clock, President Hager presiding.
Singing led by Song Leader Jenkins.

PRESIDENT HAGER: The convention will please come to order. The secretary has some announcements to make at this time.

SECRETARY PERRY: The president and the chairman of the convention committee have asked me to invite your attention particularly to the fact that this afternoon the convention meets by vocations. Also, there will be no plenary session tomorrow, but the various discussion assemblies will occupy the entire day.

The council on legislation was in session yesterday morning and will be in session again this afternoon. At the present time it has no preliminary report to make. The secretary has transmitted to the council all proposed enactments and resolutions received by him. If there are other proposed resolutions, they should be brought to the secretary's desk at this time, so that he may transmit them to the council.

Tomorrow morning there will be balloting for the selection of the five nominees for directors from the United States. Balloting for president and treasurer, in the event there are more than one nomination for each office, will be Thursday morning. If it becomes necessary to take a second ballot, after the report of the nomination and election arrangements committee is made Thursday afternoon at the plenary business session, the second ballot will be conducted from five to eight p.m. Thursday.

PRESIDENT HAGER: I want particularly to impress upon the voting delegates that the polls will close promptly at the hours scheduled, both tomorrow and on Thursday.

The chair now recognizes Rotarian James W. Kelley of the Rotary Club of Cleveland, chairman of the registration committee, who will make a preliminary report of that committee at this time.

CHAIRMAN KELLEY: Your registration committee begs to submit the following preliminary report:

Countries outside the United States:

Rotarians	429	
Guests	<u>247</u>	
Total		676

United States of America (except Cleveland):

Rotarians	4315	
Guests	<u>2759</u>	
Total		7074

Rotary Club of Cleveland:

Rotarians	440	
Guests	<u>300</u>	
Total		740
Total number of Rotarians	5184	
Total number of Guests	<u>3306</u>	
Total		8490

I might add that this report is up to six o'clock last evening. Thank you very much. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HAGER: I now recognize Director Karl Miller, member of the Rotary Club of Dodge City, Kansas, chairman of the credentials committee, for a preliminary report of his committee.



U. S. A.

Directors Richard Wells talking,



CANADA

Wm. R. Allen listening,



ROUMANIA

and Agripa Popescu
looking . . .

CHAIRMAN MILLER: The credentials committee begs leave to offer the following preliminary report, reading only the summaries:

Number of officers in R.I.	155
Total number of officers, R.I., present	83
Total number of Rotary clubs	4959
Total number of clubs represented	3249

There is a total vote of 3,754, of which 2,063 are in person and 1,699 by proxy.

The total vote in convention, according to this preliminary report, is 3,837.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Among the influences which drew the first Rotarians together was a desire for fellowship. This influence is still at the heart of Rotary's success. It is entirely fitting, therefore, that the convention committee selected fellowship as an appropriate subject for the convention program.

Our speaker today was once district governor of the old 36th District in New Jersey. He is now an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Out of his experiences in Rotary, as well as in his profession, the Christian ministry, and colored by his observations on world travels, he will bring us a message that is exceedingly timely, "Rotary Fellowship in a World Afraid"

It is my delightful privilege to present to this convention Rotarian Peter K. Emmons. (Applause)

The address of Peter K. Emmons will be found on page 71.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Now comes one of the most delightful experiences that a president of Rotary International has. We call him "President Emeritus," and the dictionary says that "emeritus" means "retired from service with honorary rank and title." But Paul Harris has not retired from service, as many a club and district conference that has benefited by his presence can testify.

One of the highlights of a convention program is his message. How fortunate we are to have that message come from his own lips! It is my happy privilege at this time to present to you the founder of Rotary, President Emeritus Paul P. Harris.

The audience arose and applauded.

The address of President Emeritus Paul Harris is given on page 79.



Director Nils Parmann, Oslo,
Norway.



Rufe Chapin—the Treasurer
of Rotary International—
always!



Third Vice-President Chas.
Reeve Vanneman, Albany,
N. Y.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Walter, will you lead us in a song before we go forward with the program?

Singing led by Song Leader Jenkins.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Emmet Richards of Alpena, Michigan, is a newspaperman who has been very active in Rotary, and a strong supporter of the work for boys and crippled children.

Because he is chairman of Rotary International's committee on boys work-youth service, it is appropriate that he introduce his committee and the next two speakers on our program. Emmet!

EMMET RICHARDS: President Hager, Ladies and Gentlemen of Rotary: It gives me, indeed, pleasure at this time to present to you the members of the boys work-youth service committee of Rotary International, with whom it has been my joy to work in the service of youth for Rotary International this year. Dr. Miles Zimmerman, Pottsville, Pennsylvania. (Applause) Carl Zapffe of Brainerd, Minnesota. (Applause) Dr. Ed Lester Merritt of Fall River, Massachusetts. (Applause) Roy Weaver of Pueblo, Colorado. (Applause)

We come before you today with a new challenge in Rotary's oldest field of service. Rotary has served youth almost from Rotary's beginning. Certainly Rotary clubs were interesting themselves in boys long before Rotary International had its first boys work committee in 1916-17 or its youth service committee of later years.

Other international committees have been legislated into existence, and then legislated out of existence, but always there has been boys work and youth service, and we have them today.

Rotarians and Rotary clubs have expended countless hours of time and have been responsible for the expenditure, literally, of millions of dollars in service to youth. But even yet, with all our experience, we are not sure that we are serving to the best advantage. We know very well that youth does not want our pity, neither does youth want just the cold and heartless help of our money. Trying as the times may be, youth carries on gallantly today. What I know about the youth today keeps me from being pessimistic about the world of tomorrow.

It has been well said that the self-reliant youth of today believes that industry, frugality and imagination are more negotiable, long-run assets than either a soap-box manner or a parental bank account. And yet we believe that youth today, with all of its fine qualities, as always is susceptible to guidance, inspiration, encouragement. But how and in what particular?

Youth comes today to answer such questions, to tell us with its own voice what Rotary can do for youth. The youth of the world is represented here today in the persons of Darrel Brady of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Viola Ilma of New York City. And today youth speaks for itself, for the first time at a plenary session of a convention of Rotary International.

We are to hear first from Miss Viola Ilma, and I may tell you that Viola Ilma is at present executive director of the Young Men's Vocational Foundation in New York City, an organization engaged in obtaining employment for young men released from reform schools. At present she is working in cooperation with the New York City Reformatory and the New York State Training School for Boys. She has been active in the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents for the past three years.

After Viola Ilma graduated from high school in 1928, she was consecutively engaged as file clerk in the advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn; associate editor of "Miss 1929"; a feature writer for King Features Syndicate; copy-writer for Arnold Constable; an actress in "Cloudy With Showers," which some of you may have seen at the Morosco Theater in New York City.

In 1932 she became editor and publisher of "Modern Youth," a magazine written by youth and for youth, the generation which has come of age during the period of economic depression.

She organized the American Youth Congress; is widely known as an author and lecturer, for her great interest in the youth leadership movement. I might point out to you that the American Youth Congress which Miss Ilma organized is not to be confused with the World Youth Congress about which some of you may have heard.

So, as we say on the radio, the next voice you will hear will be that of Miss Viola Ilma of New York City. It gives me great pleasure now to present her to you. (Applause)

Miss Viola Ilma read her address which will be found on page 81.

EMMET RICHARDS: Miss Ilma, we thank you.

And now we are to hear from a young man who, at the age of twenty-two years, might be described as a citizen of the world.

Darrel Brady, born in the Black Hills of South Dakota, after losing his father in the World War, worked his way through school by driving a laundry truck. Active in the Boy Scouts and holding the rank of Eagle Scout, he became known throughout the Minneapolis Boy Scout area in connection with leadership of the covered wagon trips and court of honor staff.

In 1933, at the age of eighteen, Darrel was sent to Europe on a mission for his church, and spent three years in touch with the youth and home life in Germany, France and Switzerland.

Subsequent travels on a hiking expedition over the Alps and on an American Merchant ship, as an ordinary seaman, took him to Venice, Rome, Naples, North Africa, Asia Minor, Egypt, France, Norway and England. At one time he was a bodyguard in Monte Carlo. After hitch-hiking from Newcastle to London, Darrel embarked on a lecture tour of the major cities of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

He returned to the United States in 1936 to take up studies in the social sciences at the University of Minnesota. Darrel Brady is here with us today and his will be the second voice of youth that you will hear now. Darrel Brady! (Applause)

Darrel Brady's address will be found on page 87.

EMMET RICHARDS: Darrel Brady, we thank you.

Ladies and gentlemen, youth has spoken. You have heard youth speak. I know that all of you are going back to your communities and do finer, better and bigger youth service than you have ever done before. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HAGER: The chair now invites nominations for the office of president and treasurer of Rotary International.

The chair will recognize the nominators and seconders so far as are known, for the candidates for president in alphabetical order. I earnestly request that there be no applause until all nominations for the office of president have been made, and then you can all show your enthusiastic appreciation of these fine men by giving them joint applause.

FRANK J. HUTCHINSON: Frank J. Hutchinson of the Rotary Club of Montclair, New Jersey, U. S. A., places in nomination for the office of president of Rotary International, Rotarian Walter D. Head of Montclair, New Jersey, U. S. A.

PRESIDENT HAGER: According to the by-laws of Rotary International, each nomination is permitted two seconds.

JOSÉ N. FERNANDES: José N. Fernandes of the Rotary Club of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Walter D. Head of Montclair, New Jersey, U. S. A., for the office of president of Rotary International.

CHARLES JOURDAN-GASSIN: Charles Jourdan-Gassin of the Rotary Club of Nice, France, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Walter D. Head of Montclair, New Jersey, U. S. A., for the office of president of Rotary International.

PRESIDENT HAGER: The nomination of Walter D. Head has been regularly made and seconded. Are there any further nominations?

ARTHUR H. SAPP: Arthur H. Sapp of the Rotary Club of Huntington, Indiana, U. S. A., places in nomination for the office of president of Rotary International, Rotarian Richard C. Hedke of Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

H. J. BRUNNIER: H. J. Brunnier of the Rotary Club of San Francisco, California, U. S. A., seconds the nomination of Rotarian Richard C. Hedke of Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A., for the office of president of Rotary International.

ARTHUR S. FITZGERALD: Arthur S. FitzGerald of the Rotary Club of Windsor, Ontario, Canada, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Richard C. Hedke of Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A., for the office of president of Rotary International.

PRESIDENT HAGER: The nomination of Richard C. Hedke has been regularly made and seconded. Are there further nominations?

ROBERT F. WALMSLEY: Robert F. Walmsley of the Rotary Club of Nyack, New York, U. S. A., places in nomination for the office of president of Rotary International, Rotarian Amos O. Squire of Ossining, New York, U. S. A.

JULIO GERLEIN COMELIN: Julio Gerleín Comelín of the Rotary Club of Barranquilla, Colombia, South America, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Amos O. Squire of Ossining, New York, U. S. A., for the office of president of Rotary International.

KARL BARFIELD: Karl Barfield of the Rotary Club of Tucson, Arizona, U. S. A., seconds the nomination of Rotarian Amos O. Squire of Ossining, New York, U. S. A., for the office of president of Rotary International.

PRESIDENT HAGER: The nomination of Amos O. Squire has now been regularly made and seconded. Are there other nominations? (There were none.) Now you may applaud. (Applause)

Thank you for your helpful cooperation. If there are no further nominations, the chair invites a motion that nominations for president of Rotary International for 1939-40 be declared closed.

C. REEVE VANNEMAN (Albany, New York, U. S. A.): I so move.

EDWARD LESTER MERRITT (Fall River, Massachusetts, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HAGER: It has been regularly moved and seconded that nominations for president of Rotary International for 1939-40 be declared closed. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye"; those who are opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. The motion is carried.

The secretary will prepare ballots with the names of those nominated for president of Rotary International for 1939-40, and the voting delegates will cast their ballots tomorrow morning at the polling place which will be located in the corridor of the main floor of the Public Auditorium between eight and eleven o'clock, and, mind you, the polls will close at eleven o'clock Thursday morning.

Voting delegates will please see that their credentials are properly visaed by the credentials committee, so that they will have no difficulty in obtaining ballots. Those who may be proxies for other clubs will please see that their credentials as proxies are in proper order and approved by the credentials committee.

You understand, of course, that voting delegates of all Rotary clubs, everywhere in the world, are eligible to vote on candidates for president. If a second ballot for the office of president is necessary, the voting hours for the second balloting will be from five p.m. to eight p.m. Thursday, June 22.

The chair now invites nominations for the office of treasurer of Rotary International. The chair recognizes Rotarian Russell F. Greiner of Kansas City, Missouri.

RUSSELL F. GREINER: Russell F. Greiner of the Rotary Club of Kansas City,

Missouri, U. S. A., places in nomination for the office of treasurer of Rotary International, Rotarian Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

ROY J. WEAVER: Roy J. Weaver of the Rotary Club of Pueblo, Colorado, U. S. A., seconds the nomination of Rotarian Rufus C. Chapin of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A., for the office of treasurer of Rotary International.

MILES ZIMMERMAN: Miles Zimmerman of the Rotary Club of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., seconds the nomination of Rotarian Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A., for the office of treasurer of Rotary International.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago, Illinois, has been regularly nominated and seconded as treasurer of Rotary International. Are there other nominations? If not, the chair invites a motion to declare nominations closed.

The chair recognizes Rufus F. Chapin in person.

RUFUS F. CHAPIN (Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.): I move that the nominations be closed. (Laughter)

NILS PARMANN (Oslo, Norway): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of closing nominations for the office of treasurer of Rotary International for the year 1939-40 will say "aye"; opposed "no." The motion is carried.

By your action you have manifested your desire to again elevate to the office of treasurer of Rotary International, Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago, Illinois.

The chair now invites a motion to instruct the secretary of the convention to cast the unanimous ballot of the delegates at the convention for Rotarian Rufus F. Chapin for treasurer of Rotary International for the year 1939-40.

RUSSELL F. GREINER (Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.): I move that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of this convention for Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago for the office of treasurer.

ROY J. WEAVER (Pueblo, Colorado, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of instructing the secretary of the convention to cast the unanimous ballot of the delegates of the convention for Rotarian Rufus F. Chapin for treasurer of Rotary International for the year 1939-40 will make it known by saying "aye"; opposed "no."

RUFUS F. CHAPIN (Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.): No!

PRESIDENT HAGER: The chair rules Rufus F. Chapin out of order and recognizes the secretary of Rotary International.

SECRETARY PERRY: I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the delegates of the Rotary clubs of the world to this thirtieth annual convention of Rotary International for the election of Rotarian Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago, Illinois, as treasurer of Rotary International.

PRESIDENT HAGER: I hereby declare that Rufus F. Chapin of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois, has been duly elected treasurer of Rotary International for 1939-40. It is with genuine pleasure that I present him to this convention.

Rufus, will you please stand and approach the platform? (Applause) Obviously Rufus desires to stay down there with you.

At San Francisco a resolution prevailed calling for the appointment of an ad hoc committee to study methods for the nomination and election of the president and treasurer of Rotary International.

This committee was appointed by President Duperrey shortly after the close of the convention and was composed of Albert B. Martin of Chicago, as chairman; William de Cock Buning of The Hague, The Netherlands; Arthur S.

FitzGerald of Windsor, Ontario, Canada; Manuel Gaete Fagalde of Santiago, Chile, and G. M. Verrall Reed of Southgate, England.

The committee met in Chicago and spent nearly a week in exploring the subject referred to it, and in preparing its recommendations to this convention, as contemplated by the San Francisco resolution.

In order to make the recommendations of the committee effective during the coming year, in the event they met with the approval of this convention, your board of directors prepared an enactment based upon the recommendations of the committee. This enactment is now before the council on legislation and will be reported to the convention on Thursday afternoon with the recommendations of the council as to whether or not it should be adopted by this convention.

At the present moment we will merely receive the report of the committee and defer further action until Thursday afternoon.

Unfortunately, very important and urgent business matters have prevented Chairman Martin from being with us at this convention. Therefore, the report of the committee will be presented by Arthur S. FitzGerald who this year is also chairman of the Canadian advisory committee, is past governor of Rotary International and past president of the Rotary Club of Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

ARTHUR S. FITZGERALD: President George and Fellow Rotarians: It is my privilege, in the absence of our chairman, to present this report to you.

Arthur S. FitzGerald read the report of the ad hoc committee.

PRESIDENT HAGER: If there is no objection, this report will be considered as received and recorded in the proceedings of this convention. It is so ordered.

The report of the ad hoc committee will be found on page 420.

Tomorrow morning there will be printed in the daily bulletin a list of the district governors nominee and Rotary International representatives nominee selected by their respective districts. With your consent, we shall defer the reading of this list of names until Friday morning at ten twenty-five o'clock, at which time the roll will be called, and the district governors nominee and Rotary International representatives nominee and the elective officers nominee of the general council in Britain and Ireland, will present themselves, and the election of these officers will follow.

On Thursday afternoon at the business session, we shall receive the nominations for directors of Rotary International and proceed to their election.

PRESIDENT HAGER: The convention is now in recess until Thursday morning at nine forty-five.

The meeting recessed at twelve forty-five o'clock.

Third Plenary Session

Thursday Morning, June 22, 1939

The meeting convened at nine forty-five o'clock, President Hager presiding.
Singing led by Song Leader Jenkins.

PRESIDENT HAGER: The convention will please be in order. Has the secretary any announcements to make?

FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY LOVEJOY: We have several greetings this morning. The first one:

"Warmest greetings to all of you.

"(Signed) Frederik, Crown Prince of Denmark and Iceland"

From Governor Luiz Dias Lins of Recife, Brazil:

"On behalf of Brazilian Rotarians we express our best wishes for a very successful convention."

From Governor Armando Hamel and Ramon Montero Rodriguez in Santiago, Chile:

"Sincere thanks and gratitude generous help given by Rotarians of entire world to Chile earthquake zone."

From Kiwanis International, Lions International, the Exchange Clubs, and Civitan International, and many others.

Other messages of greeting were read. See page 455 for complete list.

PRESIDENT HAGER: In the life of an individual, growth is measured for some years by feet and inches and by some other lineal unit. Thereafter we expect the development to be less tangible but not less real. Rotary International is still growing in physical proportions but, increasingly, we expect it to grow in spirit and in influence.

To discuss this aspect of Rotary extension, we have selected one who is eminently qualified for his assignment. Recently honored by his King for outstanding service in educational fields, he has been also honored by his fellow Rotarians for outstanding service. Today he is the choice of Rotarians of Great Britain and Ireland for membership on the board of directors of Rotary International.

We shall now hear from Tom Warren of Wolverhampton, England, on the intriguing subject, "Interesting Road to Fascinating Realms." (Applause)

The address of Tom Warren will be found on page 96.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Because Vice-President Reeve Vanneman is chairman of the nomination and election arrangements committee, he cannot very well be in the convention hall at eleven-twenty this morning to present his address on the

convention in Rio de Janeiro. Therefore, I have taken the liberty, and I assume your approval, of changing the program so as to allow Vice-President Vanneman to appear at this time instead of the scheduled time on the program.

As you all know, Rotary's 1940 convention will meet in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Important and rather complicated arrangements for transporting the large numbers that will attend this convention are in the hands of a committee of which Vice-President Vanneman is chairman. He will now tell you something about these arrangements, after announcing the results of the balloting for directors from the United States of America. (Applause)

VICE-PRESIDENT VANNEMAN: I read to you now the results of the election held yesterday for directors nominee from the United States in the order in which they stood after the count:

Frank Phillips, Ithaca, N. Y.	1195
Roy J. Weaver, Pueblo, Colo.	1083
E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn.	1040
Charles N. Cadwallader, Lincoln, Neb.	1038
J. Edd McLaughlin, Ralls, Texas	922
Ed R. Bentley, Lakeland, Florida	845
Morton Hull, Holyoke, Mass.	790
Porter W. Carswell, Waynesboro, Ga.	777
William McC. Paxton, Norfolk, Va.	777
Marvin C. Park, Beverly Hills, Calif.	764
Jeff H. Williams, Chickasha, Okla.	695
Carl Zapffe, Brainerd, Minn.	625
Harold I. Covault, Lorain, Ohio	564
O. O. Thompson, Newport, Ky.	564
Charles E. Graham, El Paso, Texas	473
John M. Pfeil, Swissvale, Penn.	393

Now if you want to express your appreciation for them, you may do it. They are all fine fellows. (Applause)

Last August First Assistant Secretary Lovejoy and Convention Manager Feighner and I met in New York City with the rest of the committee, Ed Dreher of Atlantic City and Win Howard of New York, to discuss the possibility of securing ships for the trip to Rio de Janeiro.

Later on, Convention Manager Feighner went to Rio and spent about three weeks going over the situation. His report indicated clearly that hotel accommodations in Rio would be inadequate to supply the demands which we felt might come from Rotarians in the United States and Canada. In an endeavor to solve this problem, we investigated the different types of ships which we could get, for the purpose of determining whether or not Rotarians could be housed in them while in Rio, to compensate for the lack of hotel accommodations.

We were successful in securing the Holland-American Line steamship, "Nieuw Amsterdam," the flagship of what is called the "Spotless Fleet," and in addition, two ships which the American Republic Lines recently reconditioned and placed in service between New York and Buenos Aires.

We were also able to get the American Republic Lines to change their schedule so that we could arrange for one of their ships to make a pre-convention tour. The tour will start from New York, go on down to Buenos Aires, making the regular stops at Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires, then come up to Rio where the ship will remain in harbor for the six convention days. After the convention adjourns, this ship will return to New York, making its scheduled stops *en route*.



José M. Fernandes, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—"Rio in 1940."



(Wetzler Photo)

On to Rio—Hundreds of reservations were made.

Mr. and Mrs. Eaton (Havana, Ill.) and M. D. Hayes (Wilmington, Ohio)—"When do we sail for Rio?"



(The Cleveland Press)

The second ship will leave New York to get to Rio in time for the opening of the convention on June 9th, making its scheduled stops en route, spend the six convention days in Rio, continue on to Buenos Aires; then return to New York, making its regular stops.

These three ships will house 1800 persons. In November we asked the Rotarians of North America to express their intentions with respect to this trip to Rio. Two thousand, five hundred and ninety-two persons indicated that they intended to go. We discounted that and said that if we provided accommodations for 1800, that should be sufficient. Up to the present time, more than 1000 deposits of \$50.00 each for reservations have been received.

In addition, there were 3000 persons who said they were interested. This is very encouraging to the committee, for we believe it means that we will be able to fill another ship the size of the "Nieuw Amsterdam," and we have been negotiating for the last three weeks in an endeavor to secure a ship which will be adequate to meet the demand.

We have frequently been asked, "Why not operate a ship from the west coast?" We know that there are Rotarians on the west coast who would like to sail from a Pacific port and we have negotiated with all the existing lines but it has been impossible to get a ship which we believe will be satisfactory.

Someone has asked, "Why don't you get a ship on the Atlantic Coast and send it around?" That sounds easy, but if we did that we would have to pay a per diem charge of from \$5,000 to \$20,000, depending upon the size of the ship. We must remember, too, that it would be necessary to pay a toll charge when passing through the Panama Canal. Just do a little mental arithmetic and see what that would mean.

We calculated the cost of such an arrangement and found that the additional expense would amount to about \$100.00 more per ticket than it would if a person made the trip to New York, embarked there, and made the return trip in the same manner.

There have been some who have said, "Perhaps you could operate a ship from one of the Gulf ports—Galveston, Houston or New Orleans." We have been trying to find a ship to operate from one of these ports but again, there is no ship available. In order to carry out this idea, we would have to get a ship from some North Atlantic port and run it "light"—without passengers, to one of these ports, pick up those who would want to sail from a Gulf port and then send it down to Rio.

Do not wait to declare your intention to attend the 1940 Rio convention for that which you tell us now will greatly assist us in making the necessary arrangements. Rio is looking for us. It is a delightful place—but you will hear more of that later. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HAGER: As a past president of the Rotary Club of Rio de Janeiro and as governor of the 27th District, José Fernandes will be one of the hosts of the 1940 convention.

We shall be happy at this time to hear from José Fernandes, governor nominee of the 27th District. (Applause)

GOVERNOR NOMINEE FERNANDES: President George, Ladies and Gentlemen: With your permission, and in behalf of the Brazilians present at this convention, I am going to give to Reeve Vanneman a book written by Peter Fuss which has been translated into English. It is the best book we can find about Brazil, and contains some of the best pictures of our country. We have written a few

words of appreciation for the wonderful work done by Reeve Vanneman as chairman of the Rio 1940 convention transportation committee.

The book was presented to Vice-President Vanneman—amid applause.

Since I arrived in this country at White Sulphur Springs, I have been making so many speeches that I am afraid that before I return to Brazil I will be fooling myself by thinking that I can again speak in English. (Laughter)

After what was said about Rio de Janeiro at White Sulphur Springs by our good friends, Fernando Carbajal of Lima, Peru, Francisco Marseillan of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and President Hager, I don't think there is much to add. I take this opportunity to tell these gentlemen that all the Brazilians appreciate their kind words and will never forget what they said about our country.

Before I describe Rio de Janeiro, I want to tell you that I have traveled all around the United States, and I have seen a lot of beautiful scenery in the United States,—Oregon, California, all the middle west, south, north and east. So, we have nothing new, but just to think of taking a trip away from North America and going down into the tropical country, with different atmosphere, different customs and different ways.

Twelve and one-half days after you leave the port of New York you will arrive in the city of Rio de Janeiro which is supposed to have the most beautiful harbor in the world. You will arrive there in June, about the middle of winter but the temperature is not yet below 65 degrees, if my scale is right, changing from centigrade to Fahrenheit. Therefore, you will not need overcoats, but just light topcoats.

As you arrive you will see the beautiful Corcovado, with the statue of Christ on the top. You will see Sugar Loaf Mountain, and everything surrounding the bay. You dock in the middle of the city, in a beautiful park, which is one of the most interesting things for American people. You can take a ride down Avenida Beira-Mar, which is one of the most beautiful drives in South America.

Then you can take a trip on beautiful concrete roads to Petropolis, which takes only one hour and twenty minutes, going from sea level to 2700 feet above sea level.

For those who would like a little night life, we have three beautiful night clubs. We have air-conditioned movies. I suppose you won't be so anxious to see the movies because the American pictures are shown there about two months after being shown in the States.

You will be interested in our customs. Of course, we dress as you do, but you will see different customs. Some gentlemen have asked me: "Are we going to see the famous Rio carnival?" No, because our carnival comes in February. With all the help that we have been getting from the Brazilian government, I don't think they will have a carnival for you in June, but we promise you that we will dance to our Brazilian music and sing to you our Brazilian songs.

The convention will be held in what we call our Municipal Theater, that is our Opera House. Counting the people who can sit on the stage, it will accommodate around 4,000 people and we can seat 2,000 or 3,000 more in the foyers and the halls to listen to loudspeakers.

In front of the Municipal Theater are two big public buildings which were offered to President Hager when he was down there, for the House of Friendship. We have another place where the council on legislation can meet. Every club and association has offered us the use of their meeting rooms.

Don't be afraid of the language. The Brazilian people speak Portuguese. Some of you think they speak Spanish, but they do not. Portuguese and Spanish are very much alike. In the Latin American meetings presided over by our friends Carbajal, Marseillan, Silva and Ramirez, we Brazilians got up and spoke in Portuguese and they talked back to us in Spanish. We understand each other although we speak different languages.

I should say about eighty-five per cent of the Brazilian Rotarians speak French. Today, with American movies, and the young people so anxious to understand what is being said in the movies, you would be surprised to know how many are speaking English. I have been surprised in talking with the young ladies and young fellows in this hall. They talked in Spanish and French to me, and I have made myself understood to them.

You heard what Reeve Vanneman said about transportation. When the convention is over, some of you are going straight home from Rio, but we hope you will stop in Bahia. Bahia is one of the oldest towns in Brazil. We "kid" Bahians and say they have 365 churches, so they can go to a different church each day. Some of the churches are 400 years old, and are of very wonderful architecture.

We hope that some of you will go to Montevideo and Buenos Aires and that some will cross the Andes to Chile, and up the Pacific Coast to Peru and other South American countries.

I want to tell you, in behalf of all Brazilians, how honored we felt when the board of directors of Rotary International chose Rio de Janeiro for the first South American convention, not only the Rotarians, but my government that has shown such good will toward this convention in helping us finance it.

We are doing our best and will continue to do our best to make a success of the convention, to make it one of the best conventions that Rotary International has ever had.

To you people who have been so kind as to sign up to go down to South America, to Rio de Janeiro and all the rest of South America, we feel so proud and so honored. We will do our best to make your stay a very pleasant one. So when you leave Brazil you will leave it (and I am going to tell you a Portuguese word for which there is no translation) full of "saudade," which means that you will be sorry to leave and will want to come back. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HAGER: Thank you very much, Joe.

The chair calls attention to the fact that it is now eleven minutes to eleven o'clock and that the polls close exactly at eleven o'clock.

THE ROTARIAN magazine believes that there are thrilling stories back of many projects initiated by Rotary clubs. To make these stories known to other clubs, and perhaps to point the way to new forms of service, the magazine committee and the editors, with the approval of the board of directors, conduct what is called "The Club-of-the-Year Contest."

E. W. Palmer, chairman of the magazine committee, will tell us something about this contest, and will present representatives of the clubs which won first and second places and honorable mention. (Applause)

THE CLUBS-OF-THE-YEAR CONTESTS

CHAIRMAN PALMER: President George and Fellow Rotarians: A surprise is always pleasant, so I shall interpose this one before going into the awards of the Clubs-of-the-Year Contest.

During the past Rotary year, with the approval of the board of directors of

Rotary International, *THE ROTARIAN* magazine sponsored an essay-writing contest under the title "Why I Am Going to Cleveland," open to wives and daughters of Rotarians.

The admission is frankly made that the contest was originated with a three-fold purpose: First, to afford the ladies an opportunity for greater personal expression in the activities of Rotary; second, to stimulate interest in the convention itself, recognizing that our ladies wield most pleasingly the deciding voice in our Rotary pilgrimages, and, third, to encourage wider reading of *THE ROTARIAN* by reason of the personal interest created through enlarged reader participation.

That these purposes have been achieved is evidenced by the splendid results. More than one hundred essays were received; they came from three continents. The judges of the contest, Rotarian Abit Nix, chairman of the 1939 convention committee; Rotarian James G. Card, chairman of the Cleveland host club executive committee of the 1939 convention, and your speaker, as chairman of the magazine committee of Rotary International, had a most enjoyable, albeit difficult, time in deciding upon the winners.

It is my happy privilege to present to you at this time one of the two Rotary ladies whose essays won the first and second prizes, respectively:

First prize, an award of \$75 in cash, went to Mrs. E. J. Butterfield, of Dallas Center, Iowa, who unfortunately, at the last moment, found it impossible to be present. I do want to read to you the very brief wire that came to us from her this morning.

"Deeply sorry you have not heard from me before. Have been waiting until last minute hoping I could go but physician husband is unable to leave now, so I regret exceedingly that I won't be at convention. Am disappointed and am sorry to disappoint you.
Mrs. Butterfield"

Second prize, an award of \$50 in cash, went to Mrs. John T. Bartlett, of Boulder, Colorado.

Mrs. Bartlett stood—amid applause.

We feel certain that the majority of those present here today enjoyed reading the two prize essays in the May issue of *THE ROTARIAN*, and we are sufficiently imbued with pride, as a result of the contest, to believe that the attendance of some at this convention was encouraged by the enthusiastic portrayal by these two ladies of the happy fellowship and the stimulating experiences to be found at an annual convention of Rotary International.

Back of many a project initiated by Rotary clubs there is a fascinating story that might, if told to the world, point the way to new forms of service for other clubs. From such thought developed the first club-of-the-year contest, a means for making such stories of service widely known and, through recognition, for stimulating a wholesome rivalry among clubs throughout the world.

The contest was authorized by the board of directors of Rotary International and sponsored by *THE ROTARIAN* magazine. The second of such contests was for activities sponsored during the Rotary year 1937-38. Interest, as in the previous contest, was high from the start in each of the four divisions of the contest. Those divisions were the four lanes of Rotary service, club, vocational, community, and international. The 1937-38 contest drew 63 per cent more entries than its fore-runner. Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, South America, North America—in short, all habitable continents—were represented among the clubs which entered the lists of the friendly rivalry.

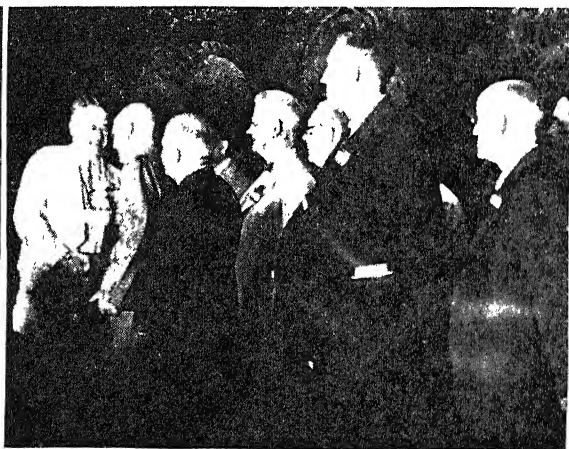
The judges of the contest were Past President Donald Adams, of New Haven, Connecticut; Past Vice-president O. B. Sellers, of Fort Worth, Texas, and Past Director William Emerson, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, whose recent death has saddened the entire Rotary world.

It has been especially gratifying to note that the winners of honors in this contest, as indicated in the general announcement in the March issue of *THE ROTARIAN*, represented eight different nations. As chairman of the magazine committee, I am, of course, assuming that each one of you has read these details in your magazine.

I shall dwell no further on that. However, representatives of a large percentage of the clubs which were given honors are present today, and since the competition is such an international one, I think it only appropriate that our good friend from Manila, the Philippines, Director Carlos P. Romulo, who is also a member of the magazine committee present to you these representatives.



Director-Elect E. W. Palmer (above) announces the winners of the Clubs-of-the-Year Contest as (right) President Hager congratulates representatives of the winning clubs.



DIRECTOR ROMULO: President George, Chairman Palmer, Fellow Rotarians, and Guests: I cannot resist the temptation of referring to the story of Tom Warren about the three Rotarians who died and the Rotary International director who had to take an automobile. That Rotary International director must have just come from a convention and an international assembly, and the poor fellow must have been exhausted. (Laughter)

For two years I have followed the club-of-the-year contest with special interest and have recently noted the results of the 1937-38 competition with even greater interest. Very quickly, I shall reveal to you the reason for this statement. Or perhaps you have already guessed that the activities of my own Rotary club has something to do with this interest.

In recognition for achievement in the contest, attractive bronze plaques were presented to the winners of first and second places in the four divisions of the contest. All but one of the plaques have already been sent directly to the clubs or presented at district conferences this spring. This one plaque I am pleased to show you at this time.

Director Romulo displayed the plaque which had been awarded to the Rotary Club of Manila.

DIRECTOR ROMULO: And now it is my pleasure to present to you representatives of clubs that have achieved first or second place in the competition for 1937-38. The awards are as follows:

<i>Club Service Division</i>		<i>Vocational Service Division</i>	
First Place	Rochester, New York, U. S. A.	First Place	Manila, The Philippines
Second Place	Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Second Place	Prosser, Washington, U. S. A.
Hon. Mention	Owen Sound, Ont., Can. Dewsbury, England Tulsa, Oklahoma, U. S. A. Niles, California, U. S. A. Manila, The Philippines	Hon. Mention	East Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. Meriden, Connecticut, U. S. A. Lima, Peru Loveland, Colorado, U. S. A. Folkestone, England
<i>Community Service Division</i>		<i>International Service Division</i>	
First Place	Yorkton, Sask., Canada	First Place	Ithaca, New York, U. S. A.
Second Place	Fort Lauderdale, Florida, U. S. A.	Second Place	Lima, Peru
Hon. Mention	Johannesburg, South Africa Waurika, Oklahoma, U. S. A. Medicine Hat, Alta, Can- ada New Orleans, La., U. S. A. Lima, Peru	Hon. Mention	Buffalo, New York, U. S. A. San Antonio, Texas, U. S. A. Washington, D. C., U. S. A. Morrisville, Penn., U. S. A. Warrnambool, Australia

DIRECTOR ROMULO: There are many other clubs that had outstanding records in carrying on worth while activities during that Rotary year, and the judges have given honorable mention to five clubs in each division of the contest. To each of these clubs, President Hager will now present an attractive certificate which I am certain the clubs will treasure in the years to come.

President Hager presented the plaques and certificates of honorable mention to the clubs' representatives who had assembled on the stage.

To the many congratulations that these fine Rotary clubs have already received, I wish to add my own, which I most sincerely do.

I now return the chair to Chairman Palmer. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN PALMER: I have already sent congratulations to the clubs-of-the-year of 1937-38, but I wish to add personal felicitations at this time. I wish it were possible to have all the members of these clubs present here today so that they could share in this recognition. I am asking that each of you representatives extend to your fellow members our best wishes.

To the details already given, I wish to add as a postscript, and I believe a significant one, the fact that in these contests, small, large, and middle sized Rotary clubs have shared honors in the awards. Size, clearly enough, in no way influenced the decision of the judges.

As most club officers know, these friendly competitions are to be continued. The entry forms and complete details for the contest for activities in the Rotary year 1938-39 have been sent to all club presidents and secretaries throughout the world. Let me urge every club to participate in this contest. In so doing, you will bring to light many worth while undertakings which should be passed on in some way to other clubs throughout the world. It will be a true Rotary service, and every club, regardless of size, has an opportunity to share in the honor that comes through being selected as one of the clubs of the year. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HAGER: I now take pleasure in presenting to you the vocational service member of the aims and objects committee, Edward F. McFaddin of Hope, Arkansas. (Applause)

EDWARD F. MCFADDIN: President George, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: Believing that vocational service is one of the cornerstones of Rotary, and trying to carry into effect this year the theme of real and tangible Rotary, the vocational service member with the conferring group secured the permission of the board of directors of Rotary International to institute a contest throughout all the Rotary clubs of United States, Canada, Newfoundland and Bermuda in an effort to improve the statement of service through business.

Over two thousand clubs participated in this contest. Two hundred final entries were judged, representing every state in the American Union and every province in Canada.

The winner received a free trip to this convention. I want you to see the man who wrote the best improvement on the statement of service through business. (Applause) It is Sterling M. Andrews of Walsenburg, Colorado, whose classification is "education." He has been a Rotarian for eleven years, is a past president of his club, and the chairman of its vocational service committee. More power to him and more power to vocational service!

Rotarian Andrews stood—amid applause.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Because membership in a Rotary club rests on our active participation in a business or professional enterprise, some Rotarians argue that vocational service is our most significant contribution. Certain it is that in our relations with our customers, clients, competitors, employees, we do have many opportunities to serve society.

The next speaker is an American businessman and employer whose business career spans nearly four decades. During twenty-five years in Rotary, he has filled many responsible positions in his club and in Rotary International. He has actually practiced what we preach in Rotary, namely, active participation in his trade association, to raise the standards of business practice.

His point of view on certain matters will probably be that of many of his hearers. Some may find themselves not in agreement with all that he says. In any case, I am sure that this audience will give his observations the thoughtful and earnest consideration with which opinions so sincerely held by the speaker should be received.

It is my pleasure to present Rotarian Cornelius D. Garretson of Wilmington, Delaware, whose topic is "Lend Me Your Deaf Ear." Corney! (Applause)

Cornelius D. Garretson then read his paper the text of which appears on page 99.

PRESIDENT HAGER: We have an unexpected pleasure. Joe Fernandes has just escorted to the platform the personal representative of the Brazilian ambassador to the United States. This gentleman is secretary of the Brazilian embassy

at Washington and has come here to observe how a Rotary International convention operates.

It is my distinct privilege to present to this convention Dr. Saboia de Medeiros, secretary of the Brazilian embassy. (Applause)

DR. SABOIA DE MEDEIROS: Thank you very much. I have just a word to say, that I am glad to come here as representative of the Brazilian ambassador. I am glad to say to you that my government knows and wishes that this great convention will be a real success. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HAGER: Before we hear from our next speaker, I am going to ask Walter Jenkins to lead us in a song.

Singing.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Canada and the United States have shared an unfortified boundary line for so many years that we accept it as a natural and universal condition until we are reminded of our good fortune by those from less happily situated countries. This situation places upon the citizens of these two nations an obligation to demonstrate the advantages of understanding and good will, and to help in extending the area in which these influences operate.

We are happy to welcome to this platform one who as Postmaster General of Canada is a member of the present Government of his Dominion. I present the Honorable Norman A. McLarty of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. (Applause)

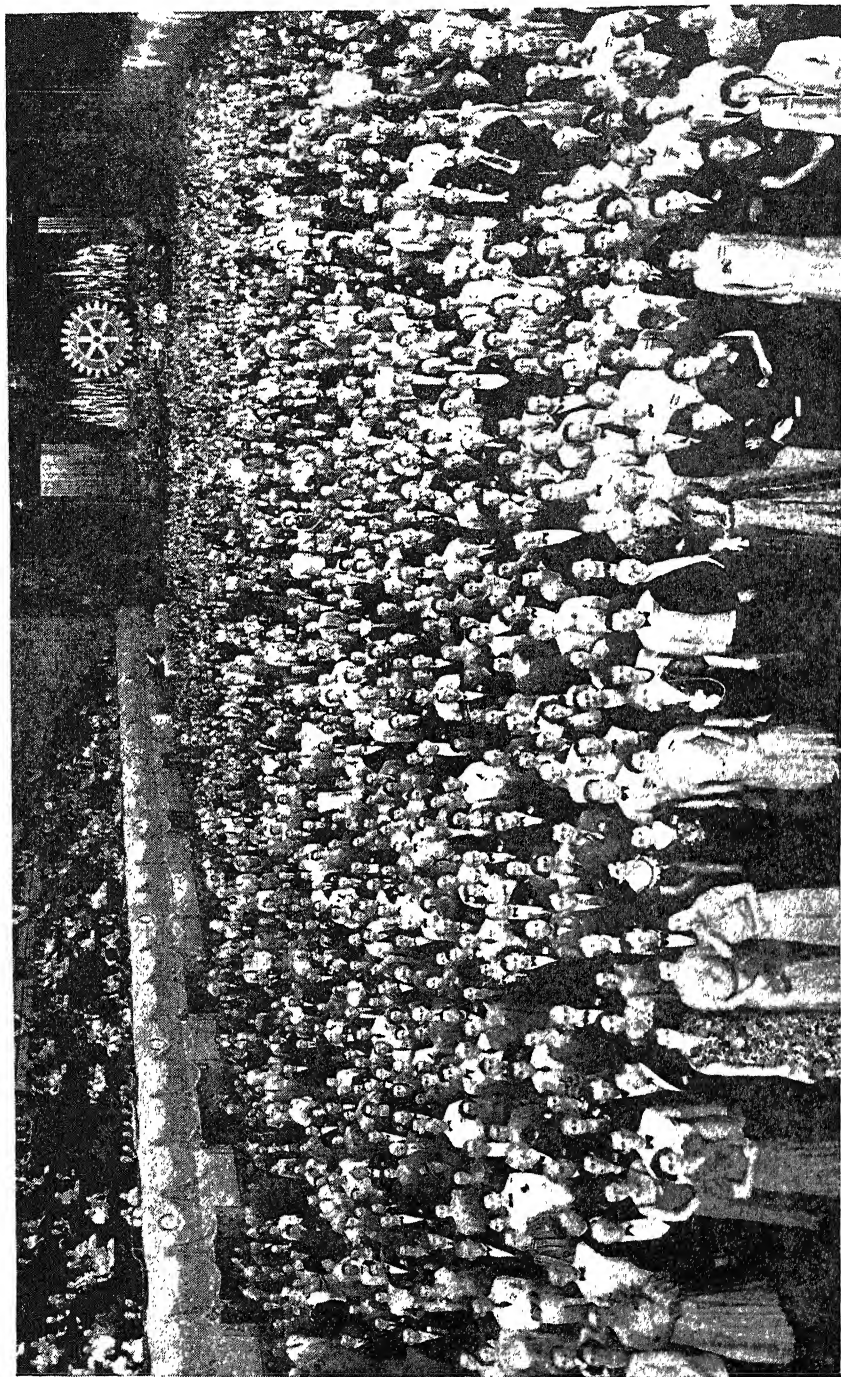
Honorable Norman A. McLarty then read his paper the text of which appears on page 107.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Mr. McLarty, this convention has expressed to you in its applause more genuinely and sincerely than I possibly could, its deep appreciation for that thought-provoking and inspiring address. (Applause)

The plenary session will be held at one forty-five o'clock. At this session the nomination and election arrangements committee will make a report on the results of the election. The council on legislation will present its report, and action will be taken on proposed enactments and resolutions. Voting delegates are expected to attend this meeting and all others are welcome.

I now declare this convention in recess until one forty-five o'clock.

The meeting recessed at twelve o'clock.



The President's Ball was well attended.

Fourth Plenary Session

Business Session

Thursday Afternoon, June 22, 1939

The meeting convened at two o'clock, President Hager presiding.

Singing led by Song Leader Jenkins.

PRESIDENT HAGER: The convention will please come to order. The task of registering those who attend a convention such as this is both important and exacting.

Rotarian James W. Kelley of Cleveland, chairman of the registration committee, will make his report at this time.

CHAIRMAN KELLEY: The registration committee submits the following report at this time:

Total outside the United States of America:

453 Rotarians

259 Guests

Total 712

United States (except Cleveland):

5,011 Rotarians

2,487 Guests

Total 7,498

Rotary Club of Cleveland:

440 Rotarians

539 Guests

Total 979

Grand total: 5,904 Rotarians

3,285 Guests

Total paid registrations up to the present time: 9,189.

President George, I respectfully submit this report as being the registration to date. (Applause)

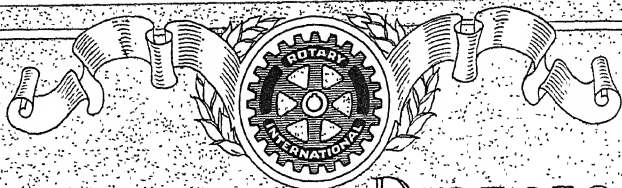
The final report of the Registration Committee will be found on page xiii.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Thank you, Jim. The report is received by the convention. Another group which has a very heavy responsibility is the credentials committee. Will the secretary please read the names of the members of the credentials committee?

SECRETARY PERRY:

Karl Miller, Dodge City, Kansas, U. S. A.

Cyril Derry, London, England



OFFICERS *and* DIRECTORS ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

1939

1940



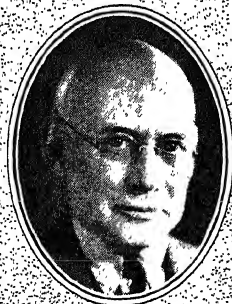
T. A. WARREN
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT



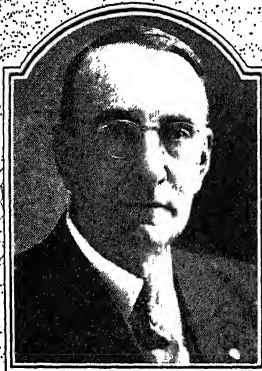
WALTER D. HEAD
MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.
PRESIDENT



G. RAMIREZ BROWN
MANAGUA, NICARAGUA
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT



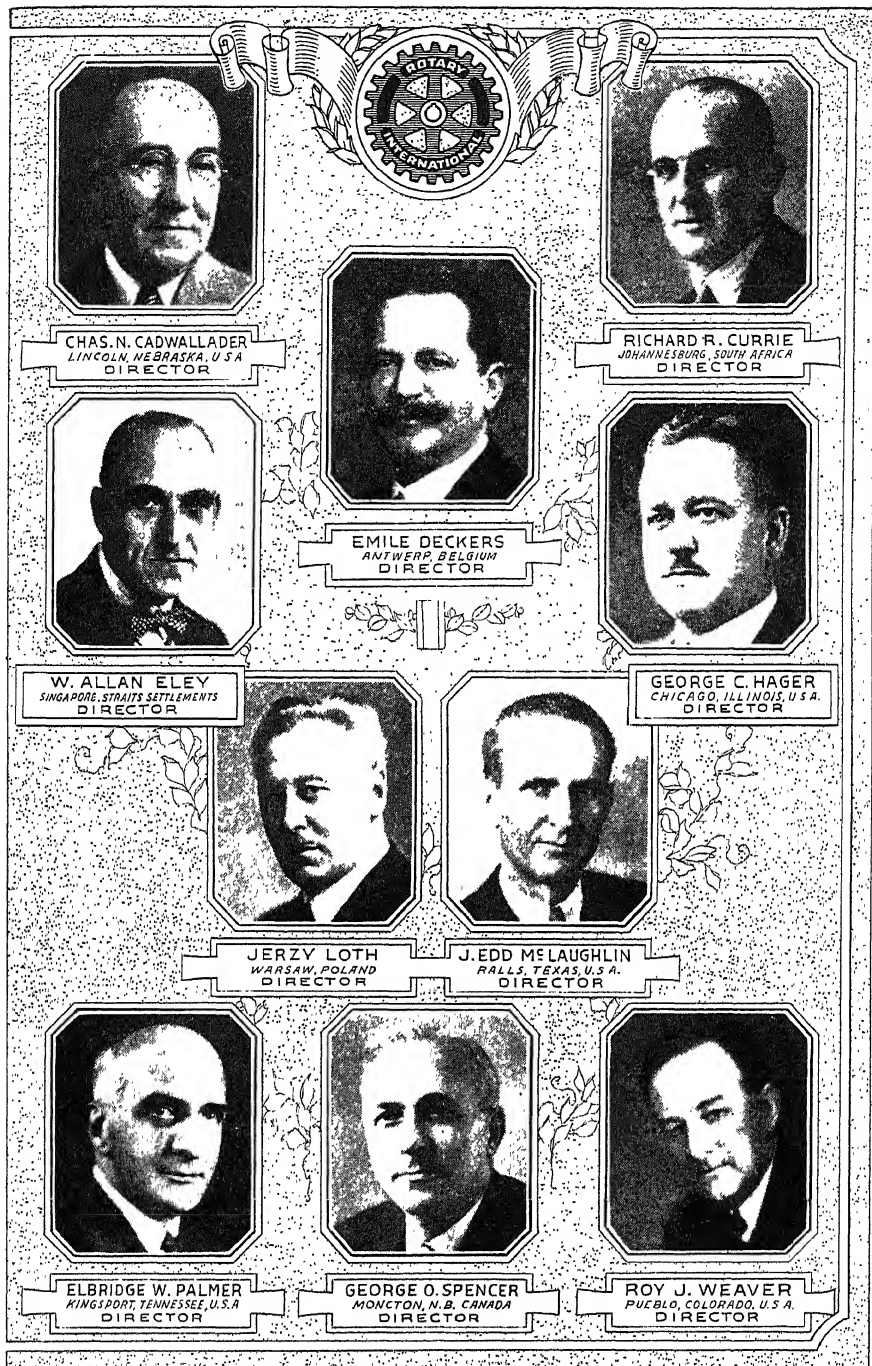
CHESLEY R. PERRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.
SECRETARY



FRANK PHILLIPS
ITHACA, NEW YORK, U.S.A.
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT



RUFUS F. CHAPIN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.
TREASURER



Edward Dow, Santiago, Chile
 Earl E. Gill, Tucson, Arizona, U. S. A.
 Ricardo Hernandez, Chihuahua, Mexico
 Walter C. Hickmon, Fort Smith, Arkansas, U. S. A.
 Grady Huddleston, Nashville, Tennessee, U. S. A.
 Charles A. Philhower, Westfield, New Jersey, U. S. A.
 F. D. Pigeaud, Buitenzorg, Java, Netherlands Indies
 Ernest E. Weston, Christchurch, New Zealand
 (Applause)

PRESIDENT HAGER: Rotarian Karl Miller, chairman of the credentials committee, will now present the report of his committee.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: The credentials committee makes the following report, reading only the totals:

Total number of officers R.I.	155
Total number of officers R.I. present	92
Total number of Rotary clubs	4,959
Total number of Rotary clubs represented	3,749
Total vote	4,372

Of this number, there are 2,436 in person and 1,936 by proxy. Total vote in the convention, 4,464.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Thank you, Karl. If there is no objection, the report is received.

The annual reports book has been distributed or made available to every delegate at the convention. This book contains reports by the secretary, the treasurer and the trustees of the Rotary Foundation. It also contains an introduction by the president of Rotary International. There are, in some instances, apparent duplications of some of the remarks that I made at the opening session of this convention. However, inasmuch as this introduction is very short, I ask your indulgence to allow me to read it at this time.

President Hager read the introduction to annual reports. See page 364.

PRESIDENT HAGER: At this time I shall ask the secretary to make any comments on his report which he cares to make. Questions and comments which you may have will also be in order.

The secretary read various sections of his annual report, complete text of which is given on page 367. The portion read to the convention will be found in "Addresses to The Convention" on page 112.

PRESIDENT HAGER: As the treasurer of Rotary International, we have a man of experience. He is now completing his twenty-seventh year of continuous service in this important post. His annual report is incorporated in the printed booklet which has been distributed to you. I now call upon him to make such comment as he cares to make, and to answer any questions which you may have. (Applause)

TREASURER CHAPIN: Chairman George, Fellow Rotarians: For some unknown reason or other, my old-time, convention-going friends always seem to sort of demand of me that, whenever I appear before them, I should do something unusual or unprecedented. I don't know why this is, but it has been that way for a number of years. I hate to let my old friends down, so I will do the unprece-

dented thing today. Instead of referring you to the book, I am going to read the report.

Treasurer Chapin read his report, which is given on page 413.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Are there any questions that any delegate desires to ask either the secretary or treasurer of Rotary International?

The report of the foundation trustees appears in the printed booklet which has been distributed. If there are any questions in regard to it, they are now in order.

I shall ask at this time that the report of the council on legislation be taken up. Our next order of business therefore, is the action to be taken by the voting delegates to the convention on the report of the council on legislation which began its deliberations last Monday morning.

I call your attention to the provisions of the by-laws which provide that only voting delegates may vote upon these measures. Such proposed enactments as are presented would amend the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International or the standard club constitution. Such proposed resolutions as are presented express the opinion of the convention or give instructions to the officers and the board of directors.

I now present to you Tom A. Warren of Wolverhampton, England, chairman of the council on legislation and chairman of its drafting committee.

See page 509 for the report of the council on legislation and page 459 for the action of the convention upon proposed enactments and resolutions.

Note: During the consideration of the report of the Council on Legislation, President Hager announced that the nomination and election arrangements committee was ready to report. This report and action thereon is as follows:

PRESIDENT HAGER: I am now informed that the nomination and election arrangements committee is ready to report. Do I have your permission to break into the discussion of the council on legislation proposals and recommendations and receive the report of this committee? (Consent granted)

The chair recognizes Vice-President Reeve Vanneman, the chairman.

CHARLES REEVE VANNEMAN (Chairman, Nomination and Election Arrangements Committee): Before I present the report I want you to see the men who labored so ardously for you yesterday afternoon and late, until nine-five last evening before they completed the count of the votes for directors of the United States. I will ask them to stand. In addition to the names which appear on your programs, there are three who have been substituted, picked from the floor and deprived of their places here by being fine Rotarians and upstanding fellows. I particularly want to pay a tribute to them for having done this in your behalf. Charlie Hendricks of New York, Noble Jones of St. Louis, and Ed E. Sanders of San Francisco. (Applause) These men volunteered to take the places of those men who unavoidably could not be here.

Chairman Vanneman read the following report of the nomination and election arrangements committee:

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF DIRECTORS: 1939-40

1. The electors from the Rotary clubs in Great Britain and Ireland, met on Monday afternoon, June 19th, and agreed to present as the nominee for Director from the Rotary clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, the name of Rotarian T. A. Warren of Wolverhampton, England.

2. The electors from the Rotary clubs in Canada and Newfoundland, met on Monday afternoon, June 19th, and agreed to present as the nominee for Director from the Rotary clubs of Canada and Newfoundland, the name of Rotarian George Spencer of Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada.
3. The electors from the Rotary clubs of the United States met on Monday afternoon, June 19th, and proposed the following list of candidates for nomination for Director from the United States of America:

<i>Name</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>State</i>
Ed. R. Bentley	Lakeland	Florida
Charles N. Cadwallader	Lincoln	Nebraska
Porter Carswell	Waynesboro	Georgia
Harold I. Covault	Lorain	Ohio
Charles E. Graham	El Paso	Texas
Morton Hull	Holyoke	Massachusetts
J. Edd McLaughlin	Ralls	Texas
E. W. Palmer	Kingsport	Tennessee
Marvin C. Park	Beverly Hills	California
William McC. Paxton	Norfolk	Virginia
John M. Pfeil	Swissvale	Pennsylvania
Frank Phillips	Ithaca	New York
O. O. Thompson	Newport	Kentucky
Roy J. Weaver	Pueblo	Colorado
Jeff H. Williams	Chickasha	Oklahoma
Carl Zapffe	Brainerd	Minnesota

Subsequently the electors from the Rotary clubs of the United States of America cast their ballots for the selection of five (5) of the candidates. The result of the balloting was as follows:

There were 2,532 valid ballots cast. 23 ballots were spoiled.

<i>Name</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. Votes</i>
Ed. R. Bentley	Lakeland	Florida	845
Charles N. Cadwallader	Lincoln	Nebraska	1038
Porter Carswell	Waynesboro	Georgia	777
Harold I. Covault	Lorain	Ohio	564
Charles E. Graham	El Paso	Texas	473
Morton Hull	Holyoke	Massachusetts	790
J. Edd McLaughlin	Ralls	Texas	922
E. W. Palmer	Kingsport	Tennessee	1040
Marvin C. Park	Beverly Hills	California	764
William McC. Paxton	Norfolk	Virginia	777
John M. Pfeil	Swissvale	Pennsylvania	393
Frank Phillips	Ithaca	New York	1195
O. O. Thompson	Newport	Kentucky	564
Roy J. Weaver	Pueblo	Colorado	1083
Jeff H. Williams	Chickasha	Oklahoma	695
Carl Zapffe	Brainerd	Minnesota	625

Your committee reports that

<i>Name</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. Votes</i>
Frank Phillips	Ithaca	New York	1195
Roy J. Weaver	Pueblo	Colorado	1083
E. W. Palmer	Kingsport	Tennessee	1040
Charles N. Cadwallader	Lincoln	Nebraska	1038
J. Edd McLaughlin	Ralls	Texas	922

having received the highest number of votes are presented as the five nominees for Director from the Rotary clubs of the United States.

4. The president and secretary have certified that the board of directors of Rotary International has nominated from the membership of clubs not located in any of the three above mentioned geographical groups the following five Rotarians for director of Rotary International:

<i>Name</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Country</i>
Richard R. Currie	Johannesburg	South Africa
Emile Deckers	Antwerp	Belgium
W. Allan Eley	Singapore	Straits Settlements
Jerzy Loth	Warsaw	Poland
G. Ramirez Brown	Managua	Nicaragua

5. Holding signed reports from the chairman and secretary of each of the above mentioned meetings of electors and having conducted the balloting for Directors-Nominee from the U. S. A. and for Director-Nominee from Canada and Newfoundland, and having a certificate from the president and the secretary of Rotary International for other Directors-Nominee, the nomination and election arrangements committee reports that the twelve (12) duly presented Nominees for the office of Director of Rotary International for 1939-40 are:

<i>Name</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Country</i>
G. Ramirez Brown	Managua	Nicaragua
Charles N. Cadwallader	Lincoln, Nebraska	U. S. A.
Richard R. Currie	Johannesburg	South Africa
Emile Deckers	Antwerp	Belgium
W. Allan Eley	Singapore	Straits Settlements
Jerzy Loth	Warsaw	Poland
J. Edd McLaughlin	Ralls, Texas	U. S. A.
E. W. Palmer	Kingsport, Tennessee	U. S. A.
Frank Phillips	Ithaca, New York	U. S. A.
George Spencer	Moncton, New Brunswick	Canada
T. A. Warren	Wolverhampton	England
Roy J. Weaver	Pueblo, Colorado	U. S. A.

6. At the appointed time and place the electors from all regions cast their ballots for President and your committee reports that the result of the balloting was as follows:

There were 3964 valid ballots cast. There were 3 ballots spoiled. The majority of the valid ballots is 1982.

<i>Name</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. Votes</i>
Walter D. Head	Montclair	New Jersey	1889
Richard C. Hedke	Detroit	Michigan	765
Amos O. Squire	Ossining	New York	1307

The nomination and election committee reports that no Rotarian received a majority of the valid ballots cast.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE
(signed by the ten members of the committee)

PRESIDENT HAGER: Is there a motion that the convention accept the report of the committee?

W. T. STEVENSON (Rock Island, Illinois, U. S. A.): I move that the report be accepted.

JULIUS E. SCOTT (Peekskill, New York, U. S. A.): I second it.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Is there any discussion? All in favor of the convention accepting the report of the nomination and election arrangements committee will make it known by saying "aye"; those opposed "no." It is so ordered. The report will be received.

As the report of the committee shows that none of the candidates for the office of president of Rotary International has received a majority of the votes cast for president, it will be necessary to take another ballot, which the delegates of the convention, by the adoption of the convention program at the opening session, have prescribed will take place from five to eight o'clock P.M. this date. It will be held at the same place where the balloting occurred this morning. All delegates are urged to participate before they leave the Public Auditorium. As they return to their hotels, they should notify others who are not present here that a second ballot is in progress. I do sincerely hope that none of you destroyed your credentials card which has been visaed.

In accordance with the Rotary International by-laws, the name of Rotarian Richard C. Hedke of Detroit, Michigan, as a candidate having the lowest number of votes on the first ballot is dropped from the second ballot.

The convention elected the treasurer of Rotary International at its Tuesday morning session. There being but the one nominee I have the pleasure at this time to officially present to the convention Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago as treasurer-elect of Rotary International. (Applause)

The report of the nominations and election arrangements committee shows that twelve nominations have been duly made for directors of Rotary International, and the chairman invites at this time a motion to instruct the secretary to cast the vote of the delegates present for the twelve nominees to be directors of Rotary International during the ensuing year.

GEORGE F. THOMAS (White Plains, New York, U. S. A.): I so move.

CLARK HUNGERFORD (Birmingham, Alabama, U. S. A.): I second it.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Such a motion having been duly made and seconded, what is your pleasure? Is there discussion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor make it known by saying "aye"; those opposed "no."

The secretary will now cast the ballot.

SECRETARY PERRY: I have cast the unanimous ballot of the electors of the Rotary clubs of the world for:

Charles N. Cadwallader, Lincoln, Nebraska, U. S. A.
Richard R. Currie, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa
Emile Deckers, Antwerp, Belgium
W. Allan Eley, Singapore, Straits Settlements
Jerzy Loth, Warsaw, Poland
J. Edd McLaughlin, Ralls, Texas, U. S. A.
Elbridge W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tennessee, U. S. A.
Frank Phillips, Ithaca, New York, U. S. A.
Geronimo Ramirez Brown, Managua, Nicaragua
George O. Spencer, Moncton, N. B., Canada
T. A. Warren, Wolverhampton, England
Roy J. Weaver, Pueblo, Colorado, U. S. A.

as directors of Rotary International for 1939-40.

PRESIDENT HAGER: I now have the pleasure of announcing, in accordance with the action of the convention, that the Rotarians whose names were read by the chairman of the election arrangements committee have been elected as directors of Rotary International for the year 1939-40. Those incoming directors will be presented to this convention by the president-elect at the Friday forenoon session.

In accordance with the by-laws, the secretary of Rotary International will be elected by the board of directors within sixty days from today.

Note: The consideration of the report of the council on legislation was resumed at this point. See pages 509 and 459.

PRESIDENT HAGER: On Tuesday morning we received the report of the ad hoc committee to study the methods for the nomination and election of the president and the treasurer. The recommendations in that report have been considered and disposed of in the action of the convention this afternoon upon proposed enactment No. 1.

We are grateful to Chairman Martin and the members of the ad hoc committee for the constructive and historical contributions which the ad hoc committee has made to the administration of Rotary International.

As this ad hoc committee was appointed pursuant to a resolution adopted in convention, it probably would be well for us now to discharge the committee with our thanks for its work, and the chair will entertain such a motion.

ALLEN D. ALBERT (Paris, Illinois, U. S. A.): I make that motion.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Allen Albert moves the suggested motion by the chair. Do we have a second?

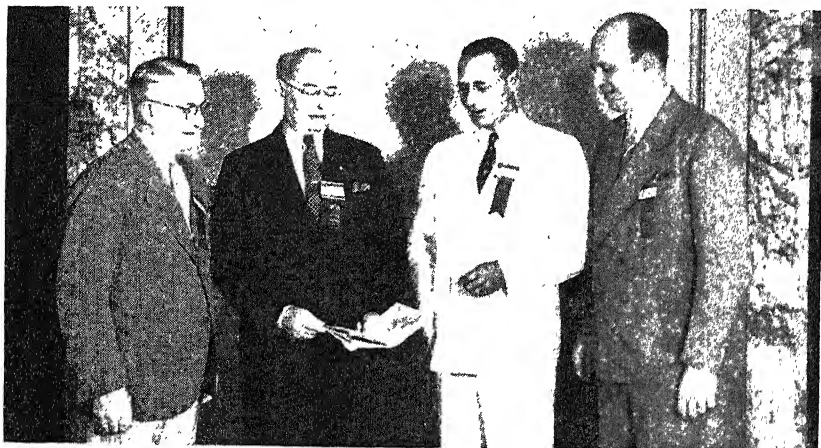
ARTHUR MCCALLUM (New Burnswick, New Jersey, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Is there discussion? Are you ready for the question? All those who favor the discharge of the committee, with grateful appreciation for its work, will make it known by saying "aye"; those that are opposed "no." We thank you. (Applause)

The chair again calls attention to the fact that balloting for the office of president of Rotary International will continue until eight o'clock.

Are there any announcements from the secretary? If none, I now declare the convention in recess until nine forty-five Friday morning. That will be the final session of the convention.

The meeting recessed at six o'clock.



(Wetzler Photo)

Jim Card, Chairman, Host Club Executive Committee, (white suit), discusses program with Convention Manager Howard Feighner, Secretary Ches Perry and First Assistant Secretary Phil Lovejoy.

Fifth Plenary Session

Friday Morning, June 23, 1939

The meeting convened at nine forty-five o'clock, President Hager presiding.
Singing led by Song Leader Jenkins.

PRESIDENT HAGER: The convention will please come to order. Has the secretary any announcements or communications?

SECRETARY PERRY: We have greetings from Governor Lloyd C. Stark of the State of Missouri:

"As a Rotarian of many years' service, please convey my best wishes for a highly successful convention to my fellow Rotarians assembled in Cleveland from many parts of the world. The ethical concepts which Rotary has introduced in the field of business and industry, through its policy of 'service above self,' are no less useful as reminders that a spirit of service is an essential, too, of democratic government. In this time of stress, we must marshal the forces of good citizenship for a united attack on the twin evils of political corruption and organized crime which threaten the foundation of our democratic institutions. With constructive leadership at a premium in this nation and throughout the world, Rotary faces the greatest challenge and the greatest opportunity in its history."

PRESIDENT HAGER: Leonard B. McWhood of New Hampshire notified the chair he desires to put a resolution before this convention.

LEONARD B. MCWHOOD (Hanover, New Hampshire, U. S. A.): In accord with action of the international board of directors at the Detroit convention of Rotary International, I move that the international board of directors be empowered to omit from the proceedings of this convention any address or portion of an address which in the judgment of said board fails to conform to the principles of Rotary procedure.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the motion. Is there a second?

FLOID VAN ETTEN (Port Angeles, Washington, U. S. A.): I wish to second the motion.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Is there discussion?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

We come to that portion of the program where we express a word of thanks to those who have directly contributed to the success of this convention. Few of these men have been able to enjoy the sessions with us. They have been busy in the various offices carrying on the necessary work in connection with the convention. I will ask Secretary Perry to read the names of the president and secretary of the host club and the host club executive committee.

SECRETARY PERRY: The president of the Rotary Club of Cleveland: Jack E. North. (Applause) The secretary of the Rotary Club of Cleveland: Fred R. Sowers. (Applause) The host club executive committee: Chairman James G. Card. Vice-Chairman George H. Miller. Members; Fred P. Auxer, Cy T. Burg, Mark Egan, Walter Klie, Arch C. Klumph, Jack E. North, Fred Roth, Harry D. Sims and Birkett L. Williams.

The chairmen and committee members stood—amid applause.

PRESIDENT HAGER: To you, President Jack, and, Secretary Fred, and to each one of the host club members, we express our thanks for all that you have done to make this annual convention a success. And, particularly, to Jim Card as chairman of the host club executive committee, do we express our deep appreciation. Many thanks to each of you. (Applause)

At this time I shall ask the sergeant-at-arms Charles A. Dostal of Chicago to stand. (Applause)

The first assistant sergeant-at-arms, Ed S. Clark of Cleveland, Ohio, is not able to be with us this morning. I will ask George F. Sommer of Bedford, Ohio, second assistant sergeant-at-arms, to stand. (Applause)

You gentlemen and your splendid corps of assistants have performed a task which has been inconspicuous because it has been well done. By your devotion you have contributed greatly to the smoothness of this convention, the manner in which it has been run, and the manner in which we have been able to proceed with the business of the handling of the convention. (Applause)

The secretary will read the names of the convention committee.

SECRETARY PERRY: Chairman: Abit Nix, Athens, Georgia, U. S. A.; H. J. Brunnier, San Francisco, Calif., U. S. A.; Tom J. Davis, Butte, Montana, U. S. A.; Manuel Galigarcia, Havana, Cuba; Walter D. Head, Montclair, New Jersey, U. S. A.; J. V. Hyka, Geneva, Switzerland. (Applause) And the convention manager, Howard Feighner of Chicago, who has been working with this committee. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HAGER: You will find a part of your reward, gentlemen, in the knowledge that this has been a splendid convention. To achieve such a result involves vision, patience, persistence and devotion. On behalf of every delegate assembled here, I sincerely thank you.

We now come to the election of officers of the general council of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland. The secretary will read the names at this time.

SECRETARY PERRY: Elective officers of the General Council of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland: President: T. D. Young, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England. Vice-President: T. J. Rees, Swansea, Glam., Wales. Immediate Past President: P. H. W. Almy, Torquay, England. Hon. Treasurer: Sydney W. Pascall, Mitcham, Surrey, England.

PRESIDENT HAGER: I invite a motion to instruct the secretary to cast the unanimous ballot of the electors of the Rotary clubs of the world for the nominees whose names have just been read, as the elective officers of the general council of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland for 1939-40.

HENRY M. CALDWELL (Youngstown, Ohio, U. S. A.): I so move.

E. F. HARRIS (Shanghai, China): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Is there any discussion? All those in favor of the motion will please rise. Opposed will please rise. The vote is unanimously in the affirmative. The secretary will proceed at this time to cast the ballot as instructed.

The secretary cast the ballot as instructed.

PRESIDENT HAGER: I hereby declare the Rotarians whose names have been read to you elected as the elective officers of the general council of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland for 1939-40.

We shall now proceed to the presentation and election of Rotary International representatives and district governors for 1939-40. The nominations of these officers have been made by the district conferences, or otherwise by the clubs of each district, and the names of the nominees have been certified to the secretary of Rotary International.

The secretary will read the list of Rotary International representatives and district governors nominee. As their names are called, I ask them to please rise and remain standing until the entire list is completed. And I ask the audience to refrain from applause until the entire list is read.

Secretary Perry read the list which was as follows:

DISTRICTS

- 1 and 2 James MacGregor, Lanarkshire, Scotland
- 3 Albert Briggs, Whitley Bay, England
- 4 G. B. Harrison, Skipton, Yorks., England
- 5 Percy Reay, Piccadilly, Manchester, England
- 6 T. H. Rose, Birmingham, England
- 7 Henry Morley, Hucknall, Notts., England
- 8 Stamp W. Wortley, Cornsland, Brentwood, Essex, England
- 9 W. L. P. Float, High Wycombe, England
- 10 Cyril Franklin, Hereford, England
- 11 W. T. Clegg, Bournemouth, England
- 12 A. J. Southam, Ashford, Kent, England
- 13 James P. Ryan, London, England
- 14 Harold H. Coote, Surrey, England
- 15 Garforth Mortimer, Cardiff, Wales
- 16 Fred J. Brice, Bangor, Co. Down, Ireland
- 17 R. Bennett Webb, Truro, England
- 18 Kenneth Peck, Southport, England
- 23 Jorge E. Gomez Casauranc, Orizaba, Ver., Mexico
- 24 Victores Prieto, Ciudad Juarez, Chih., Mexico
- 25 Carlos Garate Bru, Havana, Cuba
- 26 Menenio de Campos Lobato, Para (Belem), Brazil
- 27 Jose M. Fernandes, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- 28 Nagib Jose de Barros, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- 29 A. J. Renner, Porto Alegre, Brazil
- 30 Juliu Ayala Torales, Tucuman, Argentina
- 31 Rodolfo Almeida Pintos, Montevideo, Uruguay
- 32 Enrique Gil, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 33 Raul Valdevenito Araos, Puerto Varas, Chile
- 34 Carlos Hoerning, Santiago, Chile

DISTRICTS

- 35 Federico Carvalho, Valparaiso, Chile
- 36 Leoncio E. Maldonado, Cuzco, Peru
- 37 Felipe Ganoza, Trujillo, Peru
- 38 Abel Soliz S., La Paz, Bolivia
- 39 Miguel Heredia Crespo, Cuenca, Ecuador
- 40 Julio Gerlein Comelin, Barranquilla, Colombia
- 42 Leopoldo Arosemena, Panama City, Panama
- 44 Cesar V. Anzola, Caracas, Venezuela
- 45 Nelson Ramirez, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
- 47 Louis Renard, Poitiers, France
- 48 Charles Jourdan-Gassin, Nice, France
- 49 Charles Damaye, Le Havre, France
- 53 David Alexander Ewen, Wellington, New Zealand
- 54 Traugott M. Bruggisser, Wohlen, Switzerland
- 55 Henry T. Lowe, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia
- 56 Richard Alexander Kerr, Ipswich, Australia
- 59 J. Philip Korthals Altes, Amersfoort, The Netherlands
- 61 Paul Erculisse, Brussels, Belgium
- 65 Louis Otto Carl Bayer, Victoria, Australia
- 67 Bjarne Didriksen, Sarpsborg, Norway
- 69 Marcus Tollet, Helsinki-Helsingfors, Suomi-Finland
- 70 Ichizaemon Morimura, Tokyo, Japan
- 75 T. C. Thomsen, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 76 James McIntyre, Sydney, Australia
- 77 Radovan Alaupovic, Zagreb, Yugoslavia
- 78 Edward Wilhelm Peyron, Stockholm, Sweden
- 79 Pieter Van Hulstijn, Buitenzorg, Java, Netherlands Indies
- 80 Cecil Rae, Ipoh, Federated Malay States
- 81 George A. Malcolm, Manila, Philippines
- 82 Zoltan Koos, Budapest, Hungary
- 83 Francis A. Kettaneh, Beyrouth, Lebanon
- 84 C. Basarab Brancoveanu, Bucuresti, Roumania
- 85 Titus Zbyszewski, Warsaw, Poland
- 86 Ljuben Boshkoff, Sofia, Bulgaria
- 88 B. T. Thakur, Karachi, India
- 89 Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, Bombay, India
- 96 James M. Henry, Canton, China
- 97-98 Yen Te-Ching, Shanghai, China
- 100 Carl S. Carlsmith, Hilo, Hawaii
- 101 H. Cline Fixott, Portland, Oregon, U. S. A.
- 104 Russell F. O'Hara, Vallejo, California, U. S. A.
- 105 James A. Pardee, Susanville, California, U. S. A.
- 106 Howard B. Kirtland, San Luis Obispo, California, U. S. A.
- 107 Otto W. Nelson, Hollywood, California, U. S. A.
- 108 Glenn Harper, Corona, California, U. S. A.
- 110 Lorenzo R. Thomas, Blackfoot, Idaho, U. S. A.
- 111 Martin Gentry, Willcox, Arizona, U. S. A.
- 112 Payne Templeton, Helena, Montana, U. S. A.
- 113 Irving W. Dinsmore, Rawlins, Wyoming, U. S. A.
- 115 Claude Simpson, Roswell, New Mexico, U. S. A.
- 116 John A. Campbell, The Pas, Manitoba, Canada
- 117 Mendus R. Vevle, Owatonna, Minnesota, U. S. A.
- 119 John E. Martin, Brookings, South Dakota, U. S. A.
- 120 Fred L. Haas, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.
- 122 Benjamin E. Evans, Stafford, Kansas, U. S. A.
- 123 Marion C. Hume, Ottawa, Kansas, U. S. A.
- 124 W. L. Woodward, Alva, Oklahoma, U. S. A.
- 127 Hiram Arrant, Abilene, Texas, U. S. A.
- 128 Charles W. Wooldridge, Palestine, Texas, U. S. A.
- 129 Joe C. Netzer, Laredo, Texas, U. S. A.

DISTRICTS

- 130 Charles Harritt, Conroe, Texas, U. S. A.
- 132 G. B. Price, Leon, Iowa, U. S. A.
- 134 H. Roe Bartle, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.
- 135 Wayne W. Gray, Caruthersville, Missouri, U. S. A.
- 136 J. Burr Gibbons, Tulsa, Oklahoma, U. S. A.
- 138 W. Fred Bradford, Camden, Arkansas, U. S. A.
- 139 J. O. Modisette, Jennings, Louisiana, U. S. A.
- 140 Jamie G. Houston, New Albany, Mississippi, U. S. A.
- 141 Ellis W. Wright, Jackson, Mississippi, U. S. A.
- 143 William C. Crosland, Antigo, Wisconsin, U. S. A.
- 144 Theodore Winkler, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, U. S. A.
- 146 Harry C. Bulkeley, Abingdon, Illinois, U. S. A.
- 147 Norman C. Sleezer, Freeport, Illinois, U. S. A.
- 148 Lewis M. Walker, Gilman, Illinois, U. S. A.
- 149 Frederick T. Roberts, Chester, Illinois, U. S. A.
- 151 Frederick H. Mueller, Grand Rapids, Michigan, U. S. A.
- 152 Henry A. Nordheim, Owosso, Michigan, U. S. A.
- 153 Ernest H. Chapelle, Ypsilanti, Michigan, U. S. A.
- 154 Gerald Edson Murray, Rensselaer, Indiana, U. S. A.
- 155 Russell Showalter, Anderson, Indiana, U. S. A.
- 156 William J. Scheidler, Greensburg, Indiana, U. S. A.
- 157 Charles N. Sutton, Attica, Ohio, U. S. A.
- 158 Ray H. Kaspar, Canton, Ohio, U. S. A.
- 159 Joseph H. Fichter, Oxford, Ohio, U. S. A.
- 161 Eugene E. Pendergrass, Louisville, Kentucky, U. S. A.
- 162 Horace Kingsburg, Lancaster, Kentucky, U. S. A.
- 163 Herbert B. Barks, Chattanooga, Tennessee, U. S. A.
- 164 Frank L. Grove, Montgomery, Alabama, U. S. A.
- 165 Maynard R. Ashworth, Columbus, Georgia, U. S. A.
- 167 James A. Franklin, Fort Myers, Florida, U. S. A.
- 168 J. Owen Herity, Belleville, Ontario, Canada
- 169 Gerry Moes, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
- 170 Cecil T. Medlar, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
- 171 Walter A. Lindell, Elmira, New York, U. S. A.
- 172 Irvin B. Perry, Cortland, New York, U. S. A.
- 174 Charles S. Morris, New York, New York, U. S. A.
- 175 Frank S. Jackson, Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- 176 Andrew T. Benson, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- 177 Frank A. Neff, Sunbury, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- 179 Samuel T. J. Bennett, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- 180 Edward M. Elliott, Coudersport, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- 182 Arthur L. Hahn, Bayonne, New Jersey, U. S. A.
- 183 Charles Alexander Ross, Elizabeth, New Jersey, U. S. A.
- 184 William E. Matthews, Jr., Smyrna, Delaware, U. S. A.
- 185 Joseph Rosier, Fairmont, West Virginia, U. S. A.
- 186 Dave R. Shearer, Johnson City, Tennessee, U. S. A.
- 187 James E. Mallonce, Hopewell, Virginia, U. S. A.
- 188 Arthur V. Gibson, Sanford, North Carolina, U. S. A.
- 189 W. B. Kiker, Reidsville, North Carolina, U. S. A.
- 190 Joseph R. Sandifer, Hendersonville, North Carolina, U. S. A.
- 192 J. A. Clark, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
- 193 Harrison C. Lyseth, Augusta, Maine, U. S. A.
- 195 George E. Ewing, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada
- 196 Ruell W. Beach, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
- 197 Arthur Kay, Southbridge, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
- 198 Percy Hodgson, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
- 199 Dana J. Lowd, Northampton, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
- 200 Alvin C. Smith, Milford, Connecticut, U. S. A.

PRESIDENT HAGER: I invite a motion to instruct the secretary to cast the unanimous ballot of the electors for the Rotary International representatives and district governors nominee whose names have just been read to you to be the Rotary International representatives and district governors for their respective districts for the year 1939-40.

PARKER PERRY (White Plains, New York, U. S. A.): I so move.

O. A. GUS JAMES (Salem, Illinois, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Is there any discussion? Are you ready for the question? The motion was put to a vote and carried, and the secretary cast the ballot as instructed.

PRESIDENT HAGER: I declare the Rotarians whose names have just been read to you, elected as representatives and district governors of Rotary International for the year 1939-40. (Applause)

The chair now recognizes Third Vice-President Reeve Vanneman as chairman of the nomination and election arrangements committee to report on the second ballot for president.

CHAIRMAN VANNEMAN: The nomination and election arrangements committee reports the result of the balloting for the office of President of Rotary International as follows:

For Walter D. Head, Montclair, New Jersey 1,837 votes

For Amos O. Squire, Ossining, New York 1,221 votes

There were 3,058 valid ballots cast. There was one ballot spoiled. The majority of the ballots was 1,530.

The nomination and election arrangements committee reports that Rotarian Walter D. Head of Montclair, New Jersey, received a majority of the ballots cast. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HAGER: The chair takes great pleasure in recognizing Dr. Amos O. Squire of Ossining, New York. (Applause)

AMOS O. SQUIRE (Ossining, New York, U. S. A.): President George, Fellow Rotarians: I have asked for the privilege of an opportunity to congratulate my dear friend, Walter Head, and assure him and you of my continued interest in this organization of ours. I move, President George, that the election of my friend, Walter Head, be made unanimous. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the motion. Is there a second?

EUGENE KLEIN (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.): I second it.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Is there any discussion? Are you ready for the question? The motion was put to a vote and carried.

The chair now recognizes Director Allen Oliver of Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

DIRECTOR OLIVER: Mr. President, I move the authorization of the destruction of the ballots cast for the nomination of the directors of the United States and for the election of president of Rotary International.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the motion. Is there a second?

FRANK EVANS (Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.): I covet the opportunity of seconding the motion, as I am finishing out twenty-five years in Rotary.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the motion and the second. Is there any discussion? Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Rotarians recognize that the achievement of world peace, the ultimate goal of the fourth object, depends upon the advancement of international understanding and good will. Understanding and good will are qualities of mind and spirit; in other words, cultural attributes.

To stimulate our thinking as to how we may cultivate these qualities, we have asked Dr. Ben M. Cherrington to address you this morning.

Dr. Cherrington is chief of the recently organized division of cultural relations in the Department of State of the United States Government at Washington. He accepted this post after twelve years of service as chairman of the Foundation for the Advancement of Social Sciences at the University of Denver and as director of a state-wide community program for education in international understanding.

During six of those twelve years he was a member of the Rotary club of Denver. He will talk to us this morning with an understanding of our approach to this problem.

It is a very real pleasure to present to you now my dear personal friend, Dr. Ben M. Cherrington of Washington.

Dr. Cherrington's address is given on page 117.

PRESIDENT HAGER: On behalf of this entire convention, as president of Rotary International, I desire to thank you, Dr. Cherrington, for that splendid and clear statement of Rotary's mission in a troubled world.

Is Past President Ed Johnson in the convention? If he is, I would like to invite him to the platform. Ed Johnson has been ill, and arrived only yesterday afternoon. I heard that he would in all likelihood be at the convention this morning. I would like him to come to the platform if he is here, or if he is in the corridor.

Singing led by Song Leader Jenkins.

PRESIDENT HAGER: My dear friends, it is my privilege at this time to present my distinguished successor, the president-elect of Rotary International, Walter D. Head of Montclair, New Jersey.

The audience arose and applauded.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Before Walter presents his board to you, I know that you want to meet Mrs. Head. (Applause) And their daughter, Miss Lois Head. (Applause) While I am presenting the better-half of the family, I want you to meet the person who has shared with me both my joys and has been with me during the strenuous travels this year, and has been my inspiration—Grace Hager. (Applause)

Presentation of bouquets to Mrs. Hager and Mrs. Head.

PRESIDENT HAGER: I will ask President-elect Head at this time to introduce to you his incoming board of directors.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HEAD: Mr. President and Fellow Rotarians: Before I perform this very pleasant task, I should like to make one slight correction. In justice to the family I would like to have it appear that there is a boy, seventeen, who can't be here because he is going to be graduated on Monday. I did not

want to pass it by without at least saying there is such a person as Dick Head. (Applause)

I now take pleasure in presenting to you the incoming board of directors of Rotary International for the coming year.

President-Elect Head introduced the incoming members of the Board of Directors. Director-Elect Emile Deckers, of Antwerp, Belgium, was not able to be present.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HEAD: You will understand that it is quite impossible for me to express adequately my feelings on this happy occasion. There have been few times in my life when I felt short of words, but this is one of them. I just can't do it.

I do thank you, Mr. President, however, for your very kind and gracious introduction of my family and myself.

The first thing I would like to do this morning is to present to you two special friends of mine, two of the finest fellows and finest Rotarians I know anywhere in the wide world. I hope they are both here. They promised to be. They are Dick Hedke and Amos Squire. If they aren't here in person, they are here in spirit. (Applause) Of them I should like to say this, through this campaign which, like any other campaign, has had its tense moments, both of these men have shown themselves to be the finest sort of fellows. (Applause) At no time have I ever heard anything from them or of them which was not in every way high grade and thoroughly Rotarian. I may say that we three have tried conscientiously and I think, to a large degree, have succeeded in conducting a political campaign which has at least reflected no discredit upon our great organization. (Applause) Dick and Amos have shown themselves constantly to be good sports of the first quarter. At White Sulphur Springs we played golf together, and at Cleveland we have, when time permitted, even palled together, good friends after as well as before the election. I take this occasion to express to them publicly my appreciation for their attitude, and to tell them that Rotary is richer for their contribution, of which, not the least, has been during the week which we have just been passing through. I know I shall have their support and sincere friendship through the year that lies ahead of us. I ask you to give these two men audible evidence of your approval of their splendid Rotarian attitude. (Applause)

Next, I wish to say a word of appreciation to our beloved president, George Hager, and ask you to believe that this is not merely an empty compliment but a sincere expression of deep personal regard and a well deserved acknowledgment of the service that he has rendered to the Rotary organization during the year that is drawing to a close.

President George, you have had an outstanding year, and when I say "you," I mean both you and your charming wife, Grace. You have been hard-working, devoted, enthusiastic, untiring in your efforts. You have shown yourself to be a real executive, and you have, when occasion demanded, performed one of the most difficult of all tasks, that of the successful conciliator.

You and Grace, in your travels, which as we all know have been extensive, have done an infinite deal to consolidate Rotary's position in various corners of the globe. We owe you much. You have recognized that these portions would benefit by the visit of a president of Rotary International. Without regard to your own personal fatigue or feelings, you have visited countless clubs in I don't know how many countries. By your universal charm and your great

capacity for friendship and good will, you have made for Rotary hundreds, if not thousands of new friends. (Applause)

President-Elect Head's inaugural address, which followed at this point, is given on page 123.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You will note that the next thing on the program is a message from the outgoing president. I have been giving you messages from the start of this convention until this precise moment.

However, I want to express from the very bottom of my heart, my appreciation for the privilege of this year of delightful service that I have had by representing Rotary International in so many countries of the world.

This convention has been one in which friendliness has been outstanding.



(Framberg Photo)

"Auld Lang Syne"—Walter Jenkins is the song leader.

Rotary, verily, is translating the spirit of friendliness and mutual confidence existing among Rotarians all over the world into actual instruments of peace.

In a few moments when our sessions here have ended and we all leave for our homes all over the world, let us leave with the continued faith and hope and pledge that we will proceed to our next task and put into constructive reality the spirit and example which we have consecrated here.

Before I call upon Ches to make an announcement, I want to present to you, in this closing moment, Walter Jenkins and Miss Thelma Slocum who have added so much to the heart and spirit of this convention and to thank them, in your behalf, for the splendid work that they have done. (Applause)

SECRETARY PERRY: You have had notice that there will be a Rotary day at the exposition in New York, I think it is the twenty-ninth. The Rotary day

program has been prepared by the Rotary clubs in the city and vicinity of New York.

Now we have a message from California:

"The Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco, California, has designated August 18 as Rotary International day at the exposition."

That really is the anniversary of the founding of the Rotary association. It was August 18, 1910, in Chicago that the first little convention came to a close.

"The Rotary clubs of Districts 104, 105 and 106, all in the vicinity of San Francisco, are planning a program truly international in scope, in which all officers of Rotary International and other Rotarians are invited to take part, and all Rotarians that come to the exposition on that day are urged to attend."

I am happy to convey this message from California as the final announcement.

Singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

PRESIDENT HAGER: By the authority vested in me, I hereby declare this thirtieth annual convention of Rotary International adjourned sine die.

The meeting adjourned at eleven-forty o'clock.

Addresses to the Convention

ROTARY, REAL AND TANGIBLE— A CHALLENGING OPPORTUNITY

By GEORGE C. HAGER, *President, Rotary International*

It is my privilege to make report to this thirtieth annual convention of Rotary International of my stewardship for the year 1938-39. It is with proud satisfaction



that I commend and express deep appreciation to my colleagues on the board of directors, the district governors and committeemen of Rotary International, the officers, R.I. representatives, and district chairmen of Rotary International in Britain and Ireland, and the club officers all over the world for their co-operation and strict self-dedication to the cause of Rotary during a year in which the world has been torn by the most chaotic conditions that the human mind can imagine—a world frequently threatened by war and oftentimes despairing of peace.

We came into office at a time when many were discouraged and pessimistic. Nevertheless, today we may congratulate ourselves on what has been accomplished by ardently sustaining the firm determination that our program has and must be maintained with the utmost good faith.

I would be remiss, if I did not express to you at this time my pride in the accomplishments of Rotary and of the individual Rotarian during the past year, a year in which a marvelous spirit of harmony and cooperation has prevailed. So long as I shall live, I shall cherish the memory of having enjoyed the privilege of occupying the high office of President of Rotary International this year, and of being in close personal touch with so many thousands of Rotarians in almost half the countries of the earth.

Since August 15, 1938, it has been not only my rare good fortune, but also my important duty, to travel more than 61,000 miles, through 42 different countries of the world, visiting Rotary clubs and intercity meetings and participating in district and regional conferences. On all of these travels, I was accompanied by Mrs. Hager.

During those stirring days of early September, we attended in Sweden's beautiful capital, Stockholm, a meeting of the European Advisory Committee and immediately thereafter, the Fourth Regional Conference for the European, North African, and the Eastern Mediterranean Region, where there were gathered from 30 different countries, more than 1,500 persons with the same ideals and objectives

President George C. Hager and Mrs. Hager arriving in Cleveland.

Two leaders talk it over—President George C. Hager and John W. Bricker, Governor of the State of Ohio.



(Below) Two candid shots of President George C. Hager.



—intent upon the same purpose—amicably but significantly, at that time, discussing the theme of that conference—"International Cooperation."

Upon the adjournment of that conference, we journeyed through 15 countries in Europe and experienced a close contact with history in the making as we were in the midst of chaotic and threatening developments which have changed the map of Europe and the national life of hundreds of thousands of peoples of the world. So long as the happenings of the last eight months had to occur, indeed I am glad that we were able to make that trip at that particular time, because it has given to me more understanding and tolerance and better qualified me to perform my duties as President of Rotary International this year, and as a member of the board of directors next year.

A few days after the adjournment of the January meeting of the board of directors, we began a journey of approximately 18,500 miles, by air, through Mexico, Cuba, and Curaçao and Aruba in the Netherlands West Indies, and the 16 republics of Central and South America.

During the years of the existence of Rotary in Central and South America, no President of Rotary International, while in office, has ever visited the clubs in Central America, and no North American President has ever visited the clubs in South America as well as the Netherlands West Indies.

My distinguished immediate predecessor, Maurice Duperrey, last year, for the first time in Rotary history, made a presidential visit to clubs in eight South American republics.

Therefore, when becoming your President, I felt not only an imperative summons but also an enthusiastic and compelling personal desire to include the republics of all of the Americas, as well as the two islands of the Netherlands West Indies, in my itinerary of travel this year. Despite unusual duties and intricate and important problems which were constantly arising, I am greatly gratified that it was possible for me to make these visits.

Two weeks after our return from this journey, we sailed for England to attend the outstanding annual conference of Rotary International for Great Britain and Ireland, held at Brighton, and attended by 3,500 persons. Aside from an annual convention of Rotary International, there is no gathering of Rotarians in the world that is more important from the standpoint of registration, program, and contributions to Rotary than an annual conference of Rotary International for Great Britain and Ireland.

Since assuming office, although giving my full time to Rotary, I have spent only 135 days in Chicago. Of this time, approximately 50 days were occupied by attendance at meetings of the board, executive and other committees of Rotary International. Almost half of the time since July 1st until the holding of the international assembly at White Sulphur Springs, 156 days, have been spent outside of the United States. I have acted as Rotary International representative at two regional conferences and (including joint conferences) at the conferences of seven districts in South America and one within the United States.

It has been my privilege to meet with 76 of the 137 Rotary International representatives and district governors and to speak to approximately 50,000 persons at 120 Rotary meetings in 54 districts.

While in Rio de Janeiro, I participated in a long series of very interesting conferences, all pertaining to plans for the holding of the Rotary International Convention in that beautiful capital city of Brazil in 1940. If ideal climatic conditions in June, excellent facilities, full national and municipal governmental co-

operation and assistance, unlimited enthusiasm and earnest desire for hard work under properly organized leadership, together with indescribable hospitality, have their share in, or are indicative of, a successful convention, then I dare to predict that the 1940 convention in Rio de Janeiro will be one of the best organized and most successful in Rotary's history.

The Rotary visits which I have made during these last eleven months, the intimate contacts and discussion of problems—international, national, local, and personal, as well as social, moral, material, and spiritual—with people from all walks of life from many lands—have impressed me all the more with the soundness of the statement which I made at San Francisco last June in my first message to you as your President-elect, when I said that Rotary's emphasis is on the individual and that, after all, his development is Rotary's reason for being.

Almost three decades and a half ago, seeds of an ideal were sown in the most fertile of all soil, the minds and hearts of men, which have produced living, vital forces of understanding and good will in almost eighty countries of the civilized world. Throughout its growth and existence, there has developed from the dormant wish the dynamic will for peace among the individuals and nations of the world. Upon this firm foundation has Rotary built. Each stone has been laid with clear vision, with high purpose, and for the sake of a common objective. Thus Rotary International has been built upon the maintenance of the fundamental principles of international law, upon which the stability of the international order is dependent.

It is my firm conviction that the stimulating influence of Rotary has been far-reaching and has extended to the uttermost parts of the earth, bringing cheer and hope to the struggling and discouraged forces of peace everywhere. No individual Rotarian can remain unconcerned by the grave and threatening conditions in so many parts of the world. None can shirk or escape his individual responsibility. Each nation and each individual in each nation in any part of the world must be interested and concerned in peace in every other part of the world. We should attempt, therefore, to do the things that can most intelligently be done in a time of unsettled conditions. In this way, we hope to build for the future, because certainly in all of the countries of the world, there are common interests and similar problems.

We have realized that mere words will not suffice but that each individual Rotarian must play his part in determining whether the world will slip back toward war and savagery or whether the level of peace and civilization will be maintained and advanced. Therefore, I would prefer, instead of indulging too much in words about the task ahead and about the part that I hope each of us may play in performing it, rather to proceed with the plans for actual accomplishment, that contemplate deeds rather than words. It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the large number of tremendously important problems that are ahead—problems in which all Rotarians in every part of the world are equally and mutually interested.

We are all aware that during recent years there has been a collapse of leadership and statesmanship alike, likewise great capital losses, in many ways, have been felt by people everywhere. Today we are living in a topsy-turvy world, under a constantly changing order—discords are rampant—actions of nations or of individuals are eyed with suspicion and oftentimes fear—hatreds are breeding more easily, quickly, and violently perhaps than ever before in the history of modern civilization.

Every person with intelligence to recognize the vastly complicated and chaotic conditions in so many parts of the world, has an unsurpassed opportunity for service to his fellow-beings. We are all faced with a challenge to accomplish something that might be valuable enough and important enough to create a stable order and to mark the beginning of a new epoch in the affairs of the peoples of the world.

I know of no international organization which has better possibilities and greater opportunities than has Rotary, and it offers to each of its approximately 210,000 members in clubs all over the face of the globe a chance to exhibit the best that is in him at this vital and important juncture in the affairs of a troubled and distorted world.

Whilst serious impediments do exist, the needs and the opportunities are far greater than ever before. It is, nevertheless, my particular pleasure to be able to report the most enheartening progress of Rotary throughout the world, although some disheartening factors have temporarily interrupted an almost world-wide application and acceptance of Rotary and its fundamental principles.

I firmly believe in the correctness of the position that neither Rotary International nor Rotary clubs should attempt to influence governments, world affairs, and international policies, or to suggest or prepare economic doctrines or treaties. While Rotary International and each of its member clubs should carefully avoid any political entanglements, each individual Rotarian should strive at all times to cooperate with other individuals to every practical extent in support of peace objectives.

There is no link which binds nations more closely and solidly together than the friendships between the individual citizens of the nations of the world. Unless friendship and justice are maintained, friction, fear, and hatred develop.

Improved means of transportation and communication make all peoples close neighbors, but unfortunately, frequently not good neighbors. Economic conditions make it necessary for each nation to trade with others, to secure outlets for its products and sources for its supplies. The exchange of cultural and scientific knowledge, the spread of more efficient business methods are essential to national progress. The complexities of modern civilization, the interdependence of nations, the cost and destructive power of war, make strife between nations suicidal.

We should be lacking in common sense if we ignored the plain fact that people everywhere should be made to know of peace mechanisms and to realize that prosperity and peace are not separate entities, but go hand in hand, and that by the promotion of one, the other is likewise promoted.

Rotary believes that the citizen who best serves his country is the one who wishes to know the truth about his neighbors, and who desires to replace hatred between nations with friendship. If sincerity of purpose, mutual trust, good will and friendships are lacking in such endeavors, then all efforts toward peace and prosperity are shortsighted and greedy and must necessarily fail.

Rotarians in every land should pride themselves on being enlightened patriots, always prepared for any sacrifices for the well-being of their nation whose laws and customs they loyally observe. Certainly this does not prevent us from seeking to understand and respect the same feelings on the part of citizens of other countries. A Rotarian, in my opinion, first, must be loyal to his own nation, that is, a good nationalist before he can be internationally minded, that is, a good internationalist.

We have presented to us countless problems pertaining to the advancement

alike in each of our countries of the economic, of the peace, and of the cultural affairs of our respective peoples.

This calls for a spirit of understanding, a capacity to analyze the almost insolvable problems in some respects that confront us, and the willing disposition to unite our efforts to improve in every essential respect the conditions of the peoples in all countries. We should all meet each other a full half-way in our common purpose, explore the tasks, emergencies, and problems confronting us, and concentrate all of our joint efforts in bringing about better conditions for our respective peoples.

As equal partners, all are called upon to share in concurrent and concerted action, free from discrimination; otherwise, our broad and deep aims would not be served. On the contrary, we would be led into new controversies and new difficulties. We cannot hope to receive the benefits of any program, if we avoid its responsibilities. In all relationships, whether they be between individuals or nations, there must be the fullest patience and forbearance, one with the other, if we hope to achieve and establish a goal of loyal and faithful fair-dealing.

To compromise is not cowardice; to compromise is courage. The man who compromises puts aside each and every sentiment of self-interest and seeks through unselfishness and understanding to harmonize his rights with those of others and to cooperate for the common good and well-being. For the confusion and the misunderstanding which dominate many portions of the world today, there is only the potent remedy of patience and hope. Intolerance and greed resolve nothing. On the contrary, they make honorable agreements, pacific solutions, and harmony between peoples impossible.

If we can make it a point first to acquaint ourselves fully and exhaustively with all phases and conditions in our own and other countries—in all phases of our internal affairs, economic, financial and industrial, and perhaps in other related ways—if we can as a first and paramount step, fully, freely, and frankly interchange information and viewpoints with each other and gather the essential facts about the conditions and problems in our respective countries, we shall have performed a large portion of the common task of solving our problems. If we can deal soundly with some of the basic problems of good relations, we shall lay the groundwork for permanent achievement, and deepen the feeling that each country's interest is the common and mutual interest of all.

In dealing with such fundamental problems, I hope that we, as Rotarians, can deal frankly, and by making them living and vital things, can eliminate, in our discussions and in our thinking undue quibbling and hair-splitting and impart a vision which will dispose speedily of matters trivial or not strictly urgent or important and thereby be left free to seek wider horizons.

Rotary, in the accomplishment of its high aims and purposes of securing by orderly procedure the maintenance and advancement of peace and progress, should leave nothing undone which would tend to assure in a very real and tangible sense the action of the individual in supporting and carrying out its objectives. However, I reiterate that while Rotarians as citizens of their respective countries have grave and tremendous responsibilities, no effort should be made on the part of Rotary International or any Rotary club to direct or influence policies as procedures of governments.

"Universal peace has been the chief aim of civilization. Nations fail or succeed according to their failure or success in this supreme undertaking."

The spirit of the Golden Rule—though a very old and universal rule

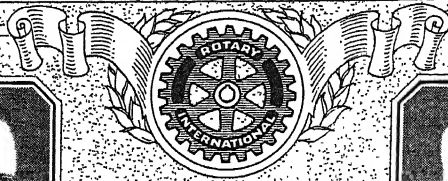
of conduct—has been too often neglected by nations as well as by individuals. We should make every effort to restore its ancient and powerful meanings and to urge all the world to take new heed of it. Let suspicion, misunderstanding, and prejudice be banished from every mind, and let genuine friendship for and trust in each other and a singleness of purpose for the welfare of all be substituted. Let actions rather than words be the acid test of the conduct and of the methods of each. Let us remember only the good that each of us has done. Let us continue to strive to make life richer and better for every human being. Let this be a fresh beginning, an earnest new consecration, and solemn dedication to all that is worth while. Let us renew our belief as Rotarians in Rotary and dedicate ourselves to the abolition of fear, to the abolition of hate, to the conquering of our own supreme selfishness—to a better understanding between men of all nations. Finally, let us together with unfailing will and firm decision face our heavy responsibilities with determination and with courage.



A Candid Shot of a Candid Shooter—President Hager observes Director Marseillan's technique.



Secretary Ches Perry Makes Another Announcement.



COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN 1938-1939



WALTER D. HEAD
MONTCLAIR, N.J., U.S.A.
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EMMET RICHARDS
ALPENA, MICH., U.S.A.
BOYS WORK-YOUTH SERVICE



CHARLES N. CADWALLADER
LINCOLN, NEB., U.S.A.
EXTENSION



ABIT NIX
ATHENS, GA., U.S.A.
CONVENTION



KENNETH S. KURTZ
WESTON, W. VA., U.S.A.
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS



ALMON E. ROTH
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U.S.A.
FINANCE



LEWIS A. HIRD
NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.
INVESTMENT



ELBRIDGE W. PALMER
KINGSFORD, TENN., U.S.A.
MAGAZINE



RITCHIE LAWRIE, JR.
HARRISBURG, PENN., U.S.A.
COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH I.A.L.A.



GLENN C. MEAD
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ROTARY FOUNDATION TRUSTEES



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CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.
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ARTHUR S. FITZGERALD
WINDSOR, ONT. CANADA
CANADIAN ADVISORY



WILLIAM DE COCK BUNING
THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS
EUROPEAN ADVISORY

ROTARY FELLOWSHIP IN A WORLD AFRAID

By PETER K. EMMONS, *Past District Governor*

Scranton, Penn., U. S. A.

President George, Fellow Rotarians, and Friends: I consider it a great privilege and a real joy to be present and to have a part in this very inspiring occasion.



When I received a cablegram from my very dear friend Walter Head several months ago, in India, asking me if I would be able and willing to share in this program, I was amazed for, very frankly, I had thought of myself in these recent years as a has-been in Rotary.

As President George has already indicated, many years ago—so far as Rotary history is concerned, a good many years ago, way back in the dim, dark ages of 1925—I had the privilege of serving Rotary as district governor in what we always spoke of as the perfect 36. Very shortly after the close of my administration, I was called out of that district, in my professional life, into a community where the classification of religion and Protestant churches was already filled by a fine Rotarian. Therefore, I was added to the list of honorary Rotarians, to which list I have belonged ever since and have come to think of myself in those terms, more or less, because I feel that it is one of the duties of honorary membership that we should refrain from too active participation in the inner workings of Rotary organization, although I have had great joy in helping with Rotary and talking to Rotarians many, many times.

But when I was invited by Walter Head and, through him, by Chairman Abit to participate in this program, it gave me a great thrill. It just goes to prove that a man may be done but he is never out. (Laughter)

I think of the story which you may have all heard about the colored fellow who was going along the road one day and came to a cemetery, which colored men usually avoid assiduously, but he had to go that way and, consequently, was looking around as carefully and yet surreptitiously as he could, when he discovered a tombstone. It was the tombstone of one of his late friends. On the face of the tombstone it said, "Rastus Jones, 1875-1935. Not dead but sleeping."

Sam looked at the stone and said, "Rastus, you can put that on your tombstone, but the fact of the matter is you ain't foolin' nobody but yourself." (Laughter)

Well, we honorary Rotarians like to be active in Rotary, but the fact of the matter is, when you are honorary, you are just honorary; that is all. So, it is a great joy for me to be here and to have a part in another international convention. And then to be asked to make a speech! You know, there is nothing in the world that makes a preacher happier than to ask him to talk (laughter) and,

especially, to ask him to talk to business and professional men! We don't get a chance at you fellows very often. (Laughter)

This business of trying to decide which profession is the most honorable, and all that sort of stuff, is a very amusing indoor sport. If you haven't taken it up, I would suggest it as a very, very enjoyable one. The other day, I heard about the three fellows who got together and started this game. One of them was a surgeon, another was an engineer, and the third was a banker.

The particular subject of their discussion that day was the comparison of their respective professions and which profession came first. You know, it was an adaptation of the old game of the hen and the egg; which came first?

Well, after they discussed this subject for quite a while, the surgeon said, with the finality of a surgeon, (there is only one fellow that is more final, and that is the undertaker). "Well, there is no question in the world about which of our professions came first, because, actually, I have the authority of inspired and Holy Writ."

They said, "Is that so?"

He said, "Of course. If you will turn back to the Book of Genesis, you will find that when the Lord came to make woman, he took one of Adam's ribs, which indicates immediately that the surgeon must have been on the job at least as early as that."

Whereupon the engineer said, "Oh, but you don't know your Bible. If you will go back a little farther in the Book of Genesis, you will discover that the Lord brought order out of chaos. You know and I know you can't get order without an engineer to draw up the plans and specifications."

And the banker spoke up, with all the authority of a banker (and any of you fellows who have tried to make a loan recently know what that authority is) and said, "That absolutely settles it. You yourself admit that we started in chaos, and if you didn't have any bankers, where would you get your cash?" (Laughter)

Well, of course, if I had been there and attempted to maintain the dignity and priority of the clergy, I would have reminded them that you couldn't have any exposition of Holy Writ unless you had a preacher, and, therefore, the preachers must have come before the chaos. As a matter of fact, I think that is exactly what you bankers have done to us preachers. You have made chaos out of us. (Laughter)

Well, it is that kind of a world in which we live, and it is that kind of a world in which Rotary is attempting to function today. It is just that that I want us to think about for these few moments.

I wonder if you fellows have had the same experience that I have had, the same experience that all of us have had, I think. I wonder if you have felt, in these recent days, a certain relaxation of the tensions, a certain increase of the pulse beat, a certain stepping up of the rhythm of life, as you have left your home and I have left my home and have come away here to the city of Cleveland and have united our personalities in another glorious experience of a convention of Rotarians.

Now, I suppose, if we ask the physiologist to explain what has happened to us, he would immediately talk in terms of rest and the recovery of tissues. If we asked the psychologist to describe it, he would talk in terms of release, in terms of compensations. If we asked the sociologist to explain it, he would speak in terms of entertainment and recreation.

Well, the fact of the matter is that they would all be right. I suppose, actually, other scientific approaches would disclose other elements in this pleasurable experience of a Rotary convention, but when they had all finished their analyzing and synthesizing and theorizing and philosophizing, there would still be something left, wouldn't there? Something left that no scientist could explain, that no analysis could discover, that indefinable something, that intangible something. Perhaps it is a mystical something but a very real something that we call Rotary fellowship. Rotary fellowship! I speak very deliberately and honestly when I say I believe it is something unique in our world today—the fellowship of Rotary, generated in the mutual warmth of the heart of a Rotary club, just like the gulf stream that we here in the United States of America know so well, that is generated in the torrid stillness of the Gulf of Mexico. And, like that mysterious phenomenon of our natural world as it flows out across the pathless Atlantic to bring its freightage of blessing and fruitfulness to the shores of Europe, so this mysterious, mystical, spiritual something that we speak of as the fellowship of Rotary, generated in the warmheartedness of a Rotary club, finds its way, drawn and driven and carried by the interaction of human relationships, out across the broad expanse of our present troubled world. Wherever it goes, it carries in its wake a stream of blessed and enriched life.

Rotary fellowship! I want us to contemplate this Rotary fellowship in a world afraid.

During the past seven months, it has been my great privilege to make a pilgrimage around the world in the service of the cause of Christian missions. During the course of that journey, I had to cross the frontiers of twenty different countries. With the single, glorious exception of the boundary between the United States and Canada, so recently described by His Majesty the King of England as an example for the rest of the world (applause), I found every one of these frontiers a band of steel, with military personnel, with devices of human destruction separating the peoples of the world. Why? Why should we have that? Why should we intelligent human beings, with all the good will that every one of us has, separate ourselves by a great alinement of destructive machines and armed human beings? Is it because we hate one another? Is it because we really want to kill one another? We know it is not. That is the trouble; that is why we are in a world afraid. Every nation today, every nation without a single exception, the world around, is afraid. Fear, the most insidious and deadly enemy of human happiness, has laid its cold and clammy hand on the heart of the nations. Consequently, almost every nation the world around is spending itself in tragic prodigality to protect itself against its potential enemies, not against its real enemies, not against its actual enemies but against those who might become its enemies.

We are living in a world afraid. This it not only so internationally, it is just as true within the nations as it is between the nations. Every nation the world around today has become a house divided against itself. Groups within the life of the nation are set over against one another.

In some cases it is the division between one religion and another. In other nations it is a division between race and race. In still others it is a division between party and party or class and class.

In every nation it is a division between one group and another group, one group afraid lest some other group will rob us of our rights, deprive us of our

liberties, cheat us of our heritage, and therefore, of course, we must protect ourselves.

We begin by attempting to protect ourselves by organization. We organize our groups, and then, of course, the other group has to organize itself, and then we use this organization to achieve protective legislation. We go into the legislative halls of our country, with our pressure programs, in order to have enacted laws that will protect our group. And then, because such laws breed fear, we go beyond the mere legal processes in our program of self-protection, and we resort to force. We begin the process of subjugation, and then, if that isn't enough, tragically, we go on to destruction, annihilation. Why? Because we hate somebody else? Because we want to make other people suffer? Not at all. There isn't a group in all the world that would deny that. No group of humanity anywhere in our world wants to make another group suffer just for the mere joy of seeing others suffer. No. We are just afraid. We are afraid that if we don't make the other fellow suffer, he is going to make us suffer. Isn't that it?

So, we go on carrying on our program of self-protection, multiplying human woes, destroying human happiness, not because we want other people to be pained but because, well, we are just afraid.

What is true of the nations and of the groups within the nations is just as true of the individual. It is not only nations and groups which are suffering today from this malady of fear, with its attendant evils of self-protection. This deadly and terrifying contagion has attacked the mental, moral, and social fiber of every individual—you and me and every one of us. What is it that we have been striving and struggling for with all our force and power in these recent months and years? What is it we have been after, with all the futile and tragic folly of a drowning man clutching at a straw? What is it? We all want security. Some of us want security for our jobs. Others of us want security for our investments and our income. Still others of us want security for our position in society, our way of living, our system of economy, our social order, our form of government, our civilization. You see, it doesn't matter so much how narrow may be our horizon or how broad may be our interests, what we are all after is security. We face the future, and we are afraid of its eventualities, and therefore, we want to be secure. We are in a world afraid.

Now, the thing we will want to do is to see this mystic, mysterious, spiritual stream of fellowship generated in the warm heart of Rotary, flowing out across a world like that, and try to envisage, if we may, something of the possibilities of this Rotary fellowship in such a world.

Well, let's begin where we left off. Let's begin with the individual. Surely, we will all agree that the most cogent, the most effective and powerful counter-active against that terrible blight of fear in the life of any individual is a sense of being surrounded by sympathetic, understanding friends. Isn't that true?

We have all heard the illustration, and many of us, I am sure, have actually experienced the illustration, of having a little child at our side, best of all, our own child, as we have made our way through some dark cliffs. And, oh, how dark the scenes that seem to surround childhood with all the threat of danger and fear! Every shadow becomes filled with fearsomeness. And do you know what it means just to reach out your finger to that little chap by your side and have him put his hand in yours or twine his fingers around yours and then march on, unafraid? It is just as dark as it was before, just as many shadows as there

were before, but now the darkness and the shadows hold no fear, because that little fellow has found the protection of human understanding and sympathy and love.

That is what Rotary fellowship ought to mean to every single Rotarian every time he enters a Rotary meeting—a new sense of assurance—because in the Rotary meeting and in the fellowship of Rotary, he has discovered again the sense of sympathizing, understanding, sustaining friends.

Twice during the past few years, after addressing a gathering of Rotarians, I have received a message from some individual in my audience who has told me that he entered that particular meeting with his mind made up to go out from that meeting and take, what we so foolishly call, the easy way out, by committing suicide. Each of these individuals told me that in that particular meeting he had found something which had given him new courage and strength to go on. What was it? Nothing that I had said. He couldn't possibly point to any particular thing that I had spoken which had given him new courage. Not that; no. I had just been the occasion, perhaps the means, not more than that—the occasion or the means for transmitting to the spirit of that individual a new sense of friendship and a new realization of the worthwhileness of living.

Do you see what I mean? There isn't a man in this room this morning who may not find in his own club next week or the week after, or whenever you get back to your home club, some individual who you would least expect or suspect, who may be right at the very end of his own resources. He has tried everything. He has done the best he could, and the whole world seems to be hostile, nobody to understand. Then he sits down alongside of you at the table, in your Rotary club, and, somehow, through the moments of that Rotary meeting, perhaps unconsciously (the best way in all the world is to do it unconsciously) though, perhaps, deliberately, if you understand his situation, somehow you give something of yourself to him. It doesn't impoverish you; it really enriches you, but, oh, it has given him new heart, new courage, new faith to know that he has a friend.

You know, that is the most glorious thing about friendship. I often say to my Scotch friends, "That is the reason the Scotch are so friendly, because it is the one thing in all the world you can just keep on giving away and always have more left than you had when you began." (Laughter)

It is the very nature of friendship. It is the very law of friendship. You give yourself away, and when you have done it, you have more of yourself than you ever had before. I don't know anything in all the world that the individual the world around needs more than just that—a sense of being in the hands of his friends. It will do more to kill fear, with all its attendant evils of self-protection, than any other thing I know. Could there possibly be any better place in which to have such fellowship generated than in the heart of a Rotary club?

But now let's think in terms of the group. You think in terms of your communities; I am thinking in terms of mine. Isn't it true of your town, isn't it true of your state, your province, your nation, as it is true of mine, that we are actually a house divided against ourselves? One group over here and another group over here, suspecting, hating, why? Because they are afraid of each other. Labor against capital; capital against labor; the rich against the poor; the poor against the rich—if there are any rich now. (Laughter) All of us just standing over against one another, suspecting and hating, because we are afraid. Every community the world around has some of that.

Now, what would happen, do you think, if this mysterious, spiritual stream of Rotary fellowship should flow down into a community like that? Well, the sort of thing that did happen, actually, here in the United States of America a few years ago with reference to this day that we call May Day, the first day of May. A lot of you Rotarians here in this audience this morning had something to do with that transformation.

This mysterious, spiritual thing that we are talking about, called Rotary fellowship, recognized May Day in the United States as a day of clashes between the armed force of the police of the communities of our nation and the embittered, hateful, suspicious, fearful mobs. So, Rotary said, "Something has to be done about it."

We took this stream of Rotary fellowship, the sense of mutual tolerance and respect, this fundamental spirit of unselfish service which is at the very heart of Rotary, and we let it loose, that is all. We just let it loose across community after community and town after town, across our nation. Within a very few years, May Day was transformed from a day of clashes to a day of glorious demonstration of community realization of the possibilities of youth. You know what I am talking about. May Day became Boys Day, and Boys Day became Youth Day, when Rotary fellowship flowed across the bitterness of community suspicion and hatred, bled out of deadly fear.

Well, the same thing happened, at least we are told it happened, in India a few months ago. Maybe you delegates from India will say this isn't exactly true, but at least I heard it is true, and I hope it is true. In one of the cities of India, we are told, not so many months ago, they were in the midst of one of these deadly clashes between the fanatical hatreds of two religious groups, and the situation was becoming more and more serious when, one day, on the day of the Rotary meeting in that particular city, Rotarians, at the close of their club meeting, Rotarians representing these various embattled and embittered religious groups, joined arm in arm and walked down the streets of their city, demonstrating their personal friendship—more than that, demonstrating their united purpose and determination to serve their city.

Why couldn't that happen in every community? Your city has its embattled group just as much as India has. Your city has its hateful mobs, just as every other city has, and all of that spirit of hatred and suspicion is born out of a sense of fear, fear that the other group is going to rob us of something.

Why can't we send this stream of Rotary fellowship out across the life of our community, to carry out to the last man and woman and boy and girl its freightage of mutual respect and confidence, to heal the wounds of life?

Well, it can happen in the life of individuals; it has happened there. It can happen in the life of communities; it has happened there. Can it happen, will it happen, in the lives of nations? Is it possible for this stream of Rotary fellowship, generated in the heart, in the warm heart of Rotary, carried by the interaction of human relationships, to flow out across the boundaries of nations, to carry to the nations of the world its blessing and enrichment of life? I believe it can; I pray God it may. Would to God that in our world, a world afraid, we could see this stream of Rotary pouring out across the barriers of human hatred and suspicion and fear until it covers the whole earth as the waters now cover the sea!

I remember one day last November, late in November, I was flying in an airplane from the city of Hong Kong to the city of Bangkok in Siam. After

dropping down in Hanoi in French Indo-China for a few moments, where I had a very interesting experience, by the way—I am going to pause just a minute to show you just how small our world is. We stopped there for ten minutes for refueling, and all of us got out of the plane and went into the airport to get a drink. I got a drink of ginger ale. (Laughter) As I was standing there drinking my ginger ale, a young chap stepped up to me and said, "Are you an American?" (It is a perfectly foolish question because you can tell them a mile away anywhere you see them in the world around, but it is just one way of opening a conversation.)

I said, "Yes, I am."

Then he asked me if I would mail for him a couple of letters in Bangkok, and I told him I would be very glad to do so. Then I asked the equally inane question, which you always ask to keep up the conversation, "Where is your home in the United States?"

He said, "I come from Scranton, Pennsylvania."

Well, so do I. (Laughter)

Hanoi, the capital of French Indo-China—we dropped down there on my way from Hong Kong to Bangkok; we were there ten minutes, and I found a man from my home town. That is the kind of world in which we live today. That is why it is so absolutely essential that we find some other way of solving our problems and settling our difficulties, than just killing one another off.

Well, how did I get off onto that subject? Oh, I know. We went into the air again from Hanoi and started for Bangkok. We went up 12,000 feet across the great mountains. All of a sudden—in between those great mountain ranges that looked as if a giant had come along with his giant plow and plowed the surface of the earth into great furrows for the planting of a new crop—in between two of those giant furrows, I saw a narrow, twisting, yellow band. I asked one of the pilots, "What is this we see down below us?"

He said, "That is the Mekong River."

It looked about half an inch wide to us, but it was the Mekong River, the boundary line between French Indo-China and Siam, one of these international boundaries over which our world is fighting. I thought, "Oh, if only we could get up far enough so that we could see our world in the large; if we could only see our world as God sees it, how foolish it would be to be fighting over international boundaries?"

Do you suppose Rotary fellowship can build a bridge across the Mekong River? I think it can. I not only think it can, I know it has. Actually we have done it. There is something new under the sun.

I had the privilege of attending the Rotary club of Shanghai, China, at one of its regular sessions. As I sat at the table in that Rotary meeting, I looked around the room, and I saw the representatives of at least a dozen different nations the world around, and, best of all, in the Rotary club of Shanghai that day, seated at the same table at which I was seated, there was a Japanese man, a Rotarian from Japan—their governments locked in deadly conflict, bringing misery and suffering and death to thousands and hundreds of thousands of their citizens, but Rotary had found a way to bridge even that chasm on its basic platform of mutual understanding and good will. A Japanese and Chinese were sitting side by side! It can be done, because it has been done.

This very convention itself is a demonstration of what we are talking about right now. Coming, as we do, from perhaps eighty different countries of the

world, all sorts of diversity of background and outlook and interest and education and ideas, here we are met upon the common platform of mutual understanding and self-giving, good will. We are met as brothers in Rotary.

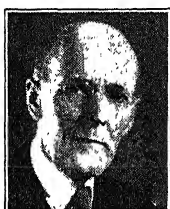
May God grant that you and I, in our own little club, in our own community, may be willing to give ourselves to those round about us in such a full measure of friendliness that out from that club there may flow this gulf stream across the troubled waters of our world afraid until it touches the farthest shore, with its freightage of blessed and enrichment of life. God grant that it may be so! (Applause)

CONVENTION MESSAGE

By PAUL P. HARRIS, *President Emeritus*

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

With many misgivings, I began, a few days ago, the writing of this message. I had a feeling that the kaleidoscopic changes in international affairs were taking place so rapidly that anything I might write would seem like ancient history at the time of delivery. I was writing while on one side of an abyss. We might be in the abyss at the time of reading. Westbrook Pegler, concerning the emotional insanity which is sweeping over the world today, pungently remarked: "For God's Sake, don't anybody blow a bugle now."



Rotary was conceived, born, and bred in friendship and tolerance. Much is being said today about conflicting ideologies, and some go on to say that there is room enough in the world for one ideology only, and that ideology is of course our own. Such folks contend that it is a battle to the death between democracy and the dictators. There are enough different ideologies in Rotary to blow it into a million pieces if that statement is true. Rotary exists in seventy countries of the world, not in spite of the innumerable conflicting ideologies but because of them. To deal with conflicting ideologies is and always has been Rotary's specialty, one of the main reasons for its existence. Is Rotary's hope of building and sustaining a world-wide organization of business and professional men a fatuous dream? How stands Rotary today in the light of world-wide dissensions with respect to its fourth object, the promotion of international understanding and good will? Should the fourth object be deleted or should it merely be suspended until the war fever subsides?

All Rotarians are entitled to interpret the fourth object according to the dictates of their own hearts. I certainly shall not attempt to lay down any rule. All that I can do is to say what it means to me during these parlous times. If my reactions are reasonable, any one may follow them; otherwise, of course, they should not be followed.

Rotary's fourth object is a mandate to summon my best energies to quell the war spirit whenever I encounter it. I don't believe in war as a means of settling international disputes between civilized nations. (Applause) To this end, I find it necessary to detach myself from my own prejudices, suppress my own passions and emotional disturbances, analyze sensational stories in the light of reason—a thing, by the way, which many fail to do. Do you remember the sensation which shook the minds of some of our good citizens at Orson Wells' description by radio of the invasion of New Jersey by a detachment of warriors from the planet Mars? Ridiculous? Yes, of course, but scarcely more so than others which have been more generally believed. Such amazing credulity affords perfect soil for the propagation of war.

While schooling myself in the rule of reason, I must not fail to consult the pages of History. What have been the causes of wars in general, and what are the motives back of the threatened war of today?

We must be realists and we must understand that the drive back of nearly every war has been hunger for possessions. On the one side is the desire to acquire, on the other side the desire to retain. May we not go further and, perhaps shamefully, admit that what we call civilization has made its greatest advances at the point of the sword? Weak tribes have been ruthlessly deprived of their possessions by strong tribes, and strong tribes have been deprived of theirs by nations, and weak nations have been deprived of theirs by stronger nations.

As a result of predatory wars, houses of white men have taken the places of the huts of black men and the tepees of red men, whom we have chosen to call savages though *we* have been more deserving of that term. Schools and churches have followed in due course. Prairies where buffalo once roamed have been turned into farms and orchards, and their productivity increased a thousand fold. These things have been accomplished through war. Honesty and decency compel us to admit it. The only reason I have for mentioning it is to make it clear that none has been, and few are guiltless. None of us is in position to cast the first stone. If we Rotarians are ever to get anywhere with our fourth object, the promotion of international understanding, it will not be through the use of our superb international machinery in fomenting war. We must not be satisfied to be against war emotionally; we must also be against it intellectually; that is, we must understand the motives of war and what it has accomplished in history. We know too well the enormity of its cost. Must war then go on forever? I am optimistic enough to think not. I have too much faith in the ingenuity of men and in the good intentions of nations. We cannot end war by means of war. War does not end war. It breeds war and spawns dictators as well. I am convinced that if we are ever to get out of this dilemma, it will be through the exercise of what most of us term Christian forbearance. I do not use the term in any narrow or sectarian sense. Among devotees to other forms of religion, another term might be better suited.

I repeat the statement that Rotary was conceived, born, and bred in friendship and tolerance. Rotary International is a microcosm, a cross section, if you please, of the world's leading business and professional men. The Rotary program of friendship and tolerance has succeeded beyond the dreams of the most sanguine. Under the banner of Rotary, men of all forms of religion and government have been brought together. An enduring fellowship has been achieved.

I am convinced that what Rotary has done in a small way, nations can do in a large way. To me our fourth object is the way out. Now is not the time for its abandonment nor its suspension; now is the time when it is most needed. It will carry further than the guns of the most formidable battleship. May I repeat our fourth object? "The advancement of international understanding, good will, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service." The world is sorely in need of that spirit now. (Applause)

HOW CAN ROTARY SERVE YOUTH?

By VIOLA ILMA

New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

The youth of America, along with the older generation, have seen old hopes and illusions vanish one by one, have seen the American dream—in many of its aspects—turn into a nightmare.



I am here today, to pose the problems of youth as a whole in relationship to the older generation, to leadership, to the all-important matter of solving these problems by democratic methods.

Let me say at the outset that the primary job in tackling the youth problem is to define the change that has taken place in economic conditions. Old ideas of success are largely outmoded. The successful business man cannot truthfully view the youth problem today in terms of his own youth and the manner in which he overcame obstacles and attained success. New conditions, such as youth face today, require new standards of thinking, and the older generation must be prepared to accept this sense of change if it is to constructively aid the youth of America to live, to act, and to work in a democracy.

There are twenty-one millions of youths, 16 to 24 years of age in the United States—one-sixth of the total population. One quarter of these are in schools and colleges; four hundred thousand (mostly girls) are at home and are not seeking work; of the some fifteen millions available for work, more than four millions are totally unemployed, and over one and a half millions are employed only part time. This is the economic key to the youth picture, in round figures.

A few salient facts may be extracted from the general picture:

Approximately 700,000 youths reach the working age every year.

Of 600,000 youths applying for C.C.C. work during one year, only 250,000 were enrolled.

Of nearly ten millions of youths in rural areas, more than two millions have been members of relief households since 1930, and a large proportion of farm youth work without wages.

The crime figures of 1938 show that nearly 36 per cent of total arrests were youths under 25, mostly for crimes against property—auto thefts, burglary, robbery, larceny.

Homer P. Rainey estimates that the depression caused postponement of a million and a half marriages.

Aubrey Williams estimates that 3,500,000 young people are prevented opportunity to go to high school because of family poverty.

At a rough estimate, nearly one-half of the nation's youth are, to some degree, affected by problems arising out of lack of jobs, lack of proper vocational train-

ing, lack of general education. An immense amount of youthful energy and talent is going to waste.

Thus the future is uncertain, if not black indeed, for some six or seven million youths. A cross-section of this picture runs through all of your respective communities. I wish I had the time to present it in the detailed manner it deserves.

Youths, millions of them, want jobs and opportunities in private industry. This is at the core of the problem. Here, then, is the youth section of the one-third of our nation whose existence bothers, irritates, and annoys the more conservative American who would wish the problem away when he cannot deny its existence. In contrast, is the point of view that recognizes that the problem is real and must be faced, that it is no longer merely an individual or a temporary situation, and that therefore it must be solved with all the resources a democratic people can muster.

A majority of youths still feel that their inability to land a job is their personal failure. How does youth look at members of the Rotary club in its own community? I don't mean the sons and daughters of Rotary members, but the "run-of-the-mill" youth in every city and community. Certainly they recognize that you are the successful professional and business men who have gained the respect of your communities because you have by and large been able to get somewhere—somewhere meaning that you own a home, send your children to college, own a car, maintain a decent standard of living—in short, have everything that youth have not yet attained but which it dreams of attaining in optimistic moments. The majority look up to each and every one of you, for advice, for aid, for guidance, and for a pattern of life.

Do you ever consider how lucky it is for you to know and call by their first names the leaders in various fields in your communities? Think of the struggle young people have in getting to meet one employer, no less, in getting to know every one in town! Certainly Rotary's contacts, connections, activities, and purposes could serve youth well.

I have mentioned the more than four millions who cannot be absorbed by private industry. What of those who have jobs? Various surveys indicate that many youths receive little or no pay for their work. That is true of the majority of rural youths. In Indianapolis, 43 percent of a large group surveyed were receiving no pay. The same is true of many in California where apprenticeship in some cases is synonymous with wageless work. A survey of surveys indicates that the median wages for fully employed youth are approximately \$12 in industry and \$8.50 in rural areas. There are many employed in part-time jobs that pay approximately \$5 a week. Many youths interviewed, bitterly resented the practice of firing youths when a relatively early age limit was reached, because the adult stage demanded more wages, and many youths who suffered accidents received neither compensation nor medical care.

Here then are the elements of conflict which working youth faces. On the one hand they experience discrimination and unfairness, exploitation and greed. On the other hand, they are taught that freedom, personal opportunity, cooperation, brotherhood, and service are ideals of conduct under democracy and Christianity. Can we take the terror out of unemployment and bring fairness to employment in the spirit of democracy? Upon the outcome depends the thinking and behavior of millions of our future producers—future fathers and mothers.

Youth itself will give you five points of departure for a useful and happy life:

1. Preparing for and finding the right job.
2. Preparing for the best use of spare time.
3. Establishing group associations and friendships.
4. Developing and following an acceptable philosophy of life.
5. Finding opportunity to bear civic responsibility.

This preparation for life, preparation for jobs, involves the influence of the home and of the community, as well as of the school. The greater the emotional reaction to problems in adult society, the more important it is that youth be taught to think critically and act intelligently.

Business and professional people usually think of education in terms of college, but only 2.8 percent of the total population over 21 years of age are college graduates. Of 3 million youths of college age from families with \$1700 or more annual income, one of every five was in college, but among those 6½ million youths from income groups below \$1700, only 1 out of every 26 attended college. Working one's way through college or high school is nothing new; your generation probably did it. But with jobs at a premium, the difficulties enormously increased, and the National Youth Administration had to come into existence to take some of the sharp edges off the problem. In 1938, it assisted nearly six hundred thousand youths in high schools and colleges, as well as graduate and out-of-school youth with a work program.

Despite this necessary service, youth is far from being able to avail itself of our educational facilities. Often parents are unable to properly clothe their children; sometimes ill health and lack of proper food play a part in keeping them out of school. In certain areas, the youths of high school age leave school to grub for a living as best they can, and many of them come into the category of child labor. The educational record of a million and a half C.C.C. boys indicates that although only 2 per cent were illiterate, 58 percent had less than an 8th grade education.

Lack of vocational guidance corresponding to our changing technical needs and the high degree of specialization is part of the problem. As Homer P. Rainey points out in his book on American youth, as many as 75 percent of all youth do not receive adequate vocational guidance. The gap between school and employment for many youths extends to two, three, and even five years. Again the National Youth Administration has endeavored to fill the gap with vocational training schools.

Old-timers complain that youth is unwilling to start at the bottom and work for little or nothing. On the whole, youth's attitude about work and wages is a compliment to the standards of life and work that are characteristic of America. Dorothy Thompson says of one aspect of the problem:

"The dirty work in this country, the unskilled relatively badly paid work, was done for generations by European immigrants. . . . Their sons are Americans, educated in American schools and not prepared to join the encampments of their fathers."

In short, youth aspires to better and bigger things. They are therefore, due to prevailing conditions, caught between ideals and reality.

College youth, upon graduation, might sing: "W.P.A., here we come," but

they don't like it. The majority of youth can be satisfied only by securing jobs in private industry with opportunities in accordance with abilities. Certainly the N.Y.A. and the W.P.A. have done much to reduce the agony of doubt and complete uncertainty. But it is not a job for the government alone. There is the home and community aspect to the youth problem that government agencies cannot solve. Too often, when a youth flounders in his choice of career or in search for a job, his parents are mortified and impatient. Successful parents are apt to compare their own triumphs of an earlier period to the lethargy that accompanies the discouragement and disillusionment of their sons and daughters.

Children love their homes—even though 60 per cent of all youths live in homes below recognized standards of health and decency.

The vicious circle—lack of proper home conditions, lack of family income, lack of proper education, lack of jobs,—affects a vast army of youth, not only in morale but in the state of their health, and a certain proportion—a growing proportion—turn to crime against property, and pack our reform schools. Millions of youth are beset with individual problems that are difficult even for well-balanced adults.

Ralph Waldo Emerson once wrote,

“But to keep the young soul, add energy, inspire hope, and blow the coals to useful flames, to redeem defeat by new thought, by firm action, that is not easy, that is the work of divine men.”

Today, American youth sorely needs true leadership, leadership that can inspire youth to become, with all of its problems, part of the larger citizenship which creates and continues the basis of democratic government. I believe that there is no factor that can be more harmful than the wrong leadership coming from the older generation, and on the other hand, there can be no more forceful contribution to youth than the right kind of leadership. Youth must learn to distinguish its good influences from its bad. Education must help in this—education in the community and in the home as well as in the school-room. Recently, 120 fairly representative high school students were asked, “What does Democracy mean to you?” Said one, “I don't know.” And another, “Democracy means that the world has been made free from it.” A similar group was asked, “What is a demagogue?” Almost all said frankly that they did not know. One said, “A demagogue is one who doesn't believe in God.” Another, “A demagogue is a container.”

Can we permit such lack of knowledge to exist, even in a minority of students? Is there not a danger that such faulty thinking provides the entering wedge for those very demagogues and self-appointed leaders who, aping dictators abroad, would destroy democracy while mouthing Americanisms?

The American Association of Schools defines the sort of leadership that youth responds to and respects. They are leaders who can accept new conditions and ways of life and by their courage, inspire the power of adaptation; leaders who understand and appreciate the forces which cause voluntary youth movements to spring up and grow; leaders who are trained to utilize the potential ability of youth; leaders who will dare to permit free expression of interests and self-direction.

Youths describe their idea of leaders to be respected. One said, “He is very interested in young people and works constantly for their benefit. His

open-mindedness, and his unfailing devotion to the principle of equal opportunity for all caused him to be one of the most looked-up-to men in this city." Another said, "He possesses a strong will for what he believes right. He has the courage to stand on his conviction against the most overwhelming opposition. He considers other people's viewpoints at all times. He helps people over the rough spots. He is the kind of man one can disagree with and still like." Still another, "Ability to identify herself with the interests of the group. Ability to motivate rather than dominate. She draws ideas from them rather than cramming ideas at them."

Finally, you want to know how Rotary can serve youth. To me, this question holds enchantment. I have always been an admirer of the American business man. As a youth leader, I knew from the start that it was the world of business—the production of goods and services and their distribution—that was closest to the goals of the majority of young Americans. Would we not express whoops of excitement when we received a check or a letter of sympathy towards our cause from a business man! I did not see business men as enemies of society, as vicious ogres interested only in money. My understanding of business men and their role today has still the same appreciation of what they can do to help youth; but as the result of sad experience, selectivity is considerably more choice. I bring this point out because there is no doubt that a certain type business man is apt to hold a point of view that can be detrimental to youth, and in turn to society. The business men who can help the youth programs in every community are those who are keeping in step with the times. These business men can be as powerful as any existing group in America—powerful and useful to a great end. It is my understanding that Rotary stands for these principles and that these principles have been carried out. The ideals of service and cooperation today may be applied in the very widest of fields. To recommend a detailed program would be impossible, but each Rotary club can evaluate the community's youth program. Rotary can effectively guide youth toward self-adjustment by affirmatively facing and answering some of the questions and problems that have been presented. The type of leadership furnished will determine in no small degree the advancement made in the youth program.

Democracy works slowly, but it works. It must work still more—and faster. To fear democracy is to fear the possibilities of a rich, creative life for mankind and is to turn to hate and unreason to war and destruction.

It is for this reason that youth's problem—the very meaning of youth in expanding life—has become such a vital responsibility for all of us, and I hope profoundly that we can share that responsibility, in the spirit of our country's finest traditions, in the spirit of the Constitution and the words of the great Emancipator, in the spirit of the song:

Long may our land be bright
With Freedom's Holy Light
From every mountain side
Let Freedom ring.



ACCENT ON YOUTH!
John Smallwood, Jr.,
Chairman, and Dorothy
Card, Associate Chair-
man, of the Young
People's Entertainment
Committee.



(Above) "Four Times
Two of a Kind." (Left
to right) Jane and Jean
Baker, Cleveland, O.;
Elisabeth and Priscilla
Myler, Xenia, O.; Richard
and Roland Marshall,
Lexington, Mass.;
Spencer and Ralph
Springer, Ardmore, Pa.

(The Cleveland Press)

Patty and Betty Willson,
Idaho Falls, Idaho, an-
ticipate, with pleasure,
tomorrow's youth pro-
gram.



WHAT CAN ROTARY DO FOR YOUTH?

By DARREL BRADY

Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.

Gentlemen of Rotary: I am thrilled. I am really honored in being here and half scared to death, but it is a pleasure, it is a privilege to meet with this fine group. I mean what I am saying. I know what Rotary is. It has done an awful lot for me. In a small way, I hope to account a bit today for some of those fine things Rotary has done for me and other youths of this world.



I am very glad, under the present circumstances, to be here in Cleveland. My memories are rather tragic of my last stay while here in Cleveland. As I recall, when I arrived in Cleveland the last time, I had a bus ticket to Minneapolis and a nickel in my pocket. I had trouble in deciding whether to spend that nickel on a candy bar or a hot dog. I forget which won the decision; I needed food. I am quite well fed today, thank you. (Laughter)

I come not as an American youth today but as a youth of the world, and I hope you will understand my remarks as such.

Now, what can Rotary do for youth? It has done a lot. It is going to do more. To lay complicated formulas and theories aside and to just talk the matter over with you as one human being to another, youth wants about the same thing that you did when you were kids. We don't ask for much more. There isn't a great difference. After all, life is the same. It is true that it is not static; the world carries on. Our conditions are a little different now than they were then, speaking of your lives, but, as far as the fundamental problems are concerned, they are the same. Youth wants a job, wants a chance to do something in this world, just as everyone else does. It wants a job that will give it a chance to get on. Youth wants an opportunity for security and for a home, just as you did.

Above all that, at the moment, gentlemen of Rotary of the world—and I speak not for myself, not for the American youth, but I speak for the youth of the world; youth wants peace! (Applause)

I personally have stood on battlefields in this world. I have stood in a country where war was raging, and in these very arms I have held wounded and bleeding human beings, and I am here to tell you that it was horrible. I know what war is like; I have seen it. There is nothing glorious or dramatic or grand about it. It is horrible, and it is rotten, and it is low. These are vivid words, but that is what it is. I have seen it! (Applause)

I have had the experience very recently of talking to soldiers on both sides of the Rhine River. It was in September, at the time of the Munich peace treaty. I talked to soldiers in the Maginot Line, and I talked to youth and

soldiers in the Siegfried Line, and I want to tell you what I found out, and I hope it will startle you.

The question that both of those groups asked me was identical. It was, "Do those fellows on the other side of the Rhine River hate us? Are they a bunch of blood-thirsty brutes?"

And my answer was identical. It was "No, they don't hate you. They want to live just as much as you do. They aren't out here because they are blood-thirsty brutes. They are out here because they are afraid. They are afraid for the life of their families and their loved ones, and they are afraid for the livelihood of their own and for their homes." Consequently, the rotten propaganda—and that is what it is—led them out into those trenches.

If there is a war, remember this—Youth didn't start it, and we don't want to fight it. In all the laws of any kind of religion on this earth or in any of the plans of this earth, there is some law that says that it is just as bad to send someone out to do something in the line of killing for you as it is to do it yourself. Remember the story of David? So, I plead for the youth of the world, gentlemen. Give us peace!

Now to get back to the job. There is a little difference in finding a job today than there was in your days. When you finished your school or your apprenticeship, you stepped into a job. It wasn't a matter of more than a month or two before you had that job. But now it takes a little longer—perhaps two or three years to find that job. From my experience, I believe that is a crucial period in every youth's life in the world.

What can Rotary do about those two or three years? I believe that is where you can do the most good. At that time, youth needs encouragement; he needs recognition for some of the few things he has done.

I will never forget as long as I live, standing at one time in the Rotary club of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and talking to the Rotarians, because I had become an Eagle Scout. It made me feel as though I could go out and become an Eagle Scout five times over, just because of that little bit of recognition.

I remember when I was a kid selling newspapers, once in a while I would go by the grand ballroom where these Rotarians would go in and hold their meetings, and it looked like a celestial degree of glory to me at that time. I would peek in the door, and it was something grand and exalted to me. Rotary has been symbolic to me of those fine things. Now, I know that most of you are worthy of that symbol, because, certainly, there is not a grander motto in all the world than "Service."

Give youth a little recognition. Give them a chance to do something. Youth is potentially powerful. If you don't give them a chance to do something the right way, they will do it in the wrong way.

All we have to do is to turn back a very few pages of history and look at one of the dictatorship countries or, perhaps, all of the dictatorship countries today whose dictators came into power because they found youth who were idle; they capitalized on that point, and they got youth back of them.

I have been asked to carry on with this theme by telling you some of the experiences in my own life where Rotary has helped me, where I have had to stand up and fight alone, to give you a little picture of the way it is done. I remember when I was a kid (and that wasn't so very long ago) certain old fogies used to take it upon themselves to do professional "crepe-hanging." I remember how it used to happen; you have all seen it. They would take off

their specs, fold up the newspaper, knock the ashes out of their corn-cob pipes and say something like this: "Well, times ain't what they used to was, by cracky. You kids just ain't got no chance no more."

As I recall the story, they would tell how the horizons of all the world had been scanned, the frontiers conquered, and even, as I recall the story, the snow-storms nowadays aren't as good as those way back when. (Laughter)

By the time I was ready to be graduated from high school, I wanted to find out for myself. I didn't want to take life secondhand, out of a book. I wanted to go out and see for myself. I started to tell my pals. I said, "When I get out of high school, I am going to Europe." They laughed up their sleeves, because they knew I didn't even have the price of a ticket from Minneapolis to St. Paul.

Time passed, and I had the desire, and the opportunity came. I had been very active in Scout work. The Mormon Church was having some trouble over in one of the dictator countries of Europe. That church sponsors a great many Scout troops. They asked me to exert what influence I could against the closing of their Scout troops. I was eighteen years old and exceedingly green. As you know, those Scout troops were closed, in spite of my efforts, but there I was.

I had the rare privilege of being a poor American in Europe. I say "privilege" because I had to live with the people. I didn't ride around in first class trains or stay at first class hotels. I rode a bicycle around like the rest of the European students do. I slept in the same kind of beds the European people do, and I ate the same kinds of food as the common people. I enjoyed it.

I studied at some of the world's great universities. I worked as I went. After all was said and done, my money was gone, and three and one-half years had passed. I learned one thing that was important. You will say, "Well, you must have been a very dense youth to have only learned one thing." This is important, and I want to repeat it here.

The biggest lesson I have ever learned in all of my travels—and I have traveled through twenty-seven countries of the world—is that the average person in this world, I don't care his color, his creed, or his nationality, would rather be our friend than our enemy. (Applause)

I want to tell you a little story to prove that point. On purpose, I have chosen the setting of this story as it actually was, in Germany, because the German people were kind to me. There might be differences of opinion on government, but they were good to me. I feel I owe this to them.

I remember one day I had been called to go down to a youth conference or convention in Karlsruhe on the Rhine River. I started out from Stuttgart on my bicycle. I rode all day long. Just at sundown, and I had about another hour's ride in front of me, my front tire went flat.

I was about five kilometers from the next village (that is a little over three miles), when the front tire went flat. Unfortunately, or perhaps I might say fortunately, I had no repair kit to repair that tire—the thing they call a "ventil folben." Consequently, I looked around for help. Sure enough, it was at hand. There was a young German youth over in the field. He saw my predicament and said,—"Grosser Gott!"

You know, that is one thing I want to compliment you European people on. You have some words in your language that we can't touch in English. For instance, when you meet a Swiss person out in the Alps or even on the

streets of Zurich, Berne, or Basle, they say "Grüte Voll." We can't translate that into English, but it is something nice and cordial. It takes a little off the jagged edges of life.

Anyway, this young chap came up and greeted me. He said, "Was ist los?"—what is wrong? I said, "The thing is broken." He said, "That is too bad. We will have to see if we can do something about it. I will see if I have an extra valve in my bike."

He had ridden his bicycle out from the village. He looked but found no valve. He said, "Now, in just about half an hour, I am going to be finished with my work in the field and, if you care to, you come down to the village with me and spend the night, and I will give you a valve; I have one there. You can ride on, in the morning."

I said, "Thanks a lot but I have to get to Karlsruhe within the hour." He said, "Well, that changes matters."

All of a sudden he stooped down, unscrewed the valve of his own bicycle tire, let the air out of the tire, and handed it to me. He said, "Why didn't I think of it before?"

I said, "I can't take that. You will have to walk home. You have worked hard all day." He straightened up, and I saw that his feelings were hurt. He said, "Don't you want to be my friend?"

I understood an awful lot in those few words, and I stuck out my hand and said, "You bet I want to be your friend! Thanks a million!"

I recall that he stooped down, screwed it into my bicycle tire and pumped it up with air. He asked a few questions about America.

As I rode off down the highway, I remember seeing that boy standing there and waving good-bye, and I thought to myself, "Thank God for human relations of that sort!" That is the natural way. (Applause)

A few short years ago, before that time, my father marched off to Europe with nine pounds of cold steel on his shoulder, to kill. He didn't succeed. He never came back. I hope that it will not be my lot to have to do the same thing that he did so futilely. I would rather be that boy's friend than his enemy, and I know he would rather be my friend than my enemy.

Well, at the end of those three and one-half years in Europe, my money was gone. It was time to come home, but ever since I heard about Moses in the bulrushes and those stories about Palestine, in the little red chair in Sunday school, I wanted to go to Africa and Palestine.

I started from Basle, Switzerland, with a pack on my back and \$9 in my pocket. I haven't time to tell you about that trip, but I really got there. I went ragged and hungry, I was cold and weary and lonesome, thousands of miles from home. I worked on a ship as an ordinary sailor and sweated and slaved with some of the tough ones of the world. That wasn't half as hard as it sounds. The hardest part of the trip was saying to myself that I could do it, to get out on the highway, and to get started. I learned that from a Rotarian.

Back when I was twelve years old, a man came into my life that meant worlds to me, and I am thrilled to pay a tribute to him here. This man's name was George Wyckoff of the Minneapolis Rotary club. George was what you Rotarians might call my sponsor. He never gave me a dime in all the years I knew him. I certainly want to underline the statement made by Mr. Richards. "Youth doesn't want money"—we don't want money. The best way you can help youth is to help them help themselves. (Applause)

I remember the first time that I ever went any place with George Wyckoff. He was our Scout executive. He took me out into a little town called Granite Falls in western Minnesota where we were to hold a Boy Scout Court of Honor. He had given me my speech on a piece of paper, and I was supposed to memorize it. When I stood up in front of that audience, my mind went blank. I couldn't think of a word. I was panic-stricken. I turned around and looked helplessly at George, and he said, "Go ahead, kid, you can do it." I took a deep breath, and I did it because he thought I could do it. That friendship has continued a long time. George is a true Rotarian because he exemplifies those things that Rotary stands for.

In my latter years, I have met such men as Carl Zapffe of your boys work committee, who have meant a lot to me, not so much in a physical or material way, but as examples—examples of men who will give advice when advice is needed, and youth needs it.

Well, where was I when I got off onto the sponsor? I was on my way to Africa. I got to Africa. I have had the rare experience of my life of never seeing dreams fail to come true, and the reality of the thing was better than was hoped for.

I got to Palestine, Syria, back to Africa, and to the war in Spain. I volunteered on the rescue ship to pick up American refugees. From there, back to Europe and all through Europe. Finally, one cold winter night, I landed back in the home town, flat broke. I looked around, but no job was to be found. I went over to the university. One of the deans said, "Don't be foolish, kid, you can't go to school without money."

The Rotary club came to my rescue. They gave me a student loan. They didn't give the money to me; they loaned it to me, and I am grateful because I had to work and pay it back.

Two years ago, I was head over heels in debt. I owed a lot of money to Rotary. I had to do something to clear myself. I looked around for an opportunity. I had several ideas. Most of the businessmen of Minneapolis laughed at me. One of those big men, such as Rotary builds, came to my rescue. He was in the milk business, selling Guernsey milk. I said, "Mr. Ewald, you ought to capitalize on the glamor and background of this Guernsey milk. Send someone over to the Island of Guernsey, a very beautiful, picturesque little spot in the Channel between the coasts of England and France, and let them make colored moving pictures of that place." You British people know that country. I said, "Bring the pictures back to America, and show where the cows come from. It will add glamor to the milk business. What is more, Mr. Ewald, I know the man who can do it, and, believe me, I can do it cheap." (Laughter)

I crossed my fingers and hoped for the best, and I struck something lucky because the man turned and smiled and said, "Maybe I am a fool but I will gamble \$500. How soon can you go?"

I almost fainted because this was a man who was willing to have faith in me. That was what I needed, a little faith. I said, "Right now."

For the second time I was on my way to Europe. I got over there in September during the war crisis and went down to the beautiful little island. I was received there on that island by whom? By my old pals, Rotarians. If it hadn't been for the help those Rotarians gave me on that island, I wouldn't have succeeded on that trip, because, through the Rotary club. I got inside pic-

tures on that island that the average photographer never can get, and I brought them back to America. It was a great success.

I would like to tell you one or two things more about that fine Rotary club. Mr. Folda was the president. They invited me to their meeting. They sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and had American flags at my table. It was thoughtful and kind of them. This international organization of Rotary does things like that. The world needs more of that.

I got back to America—but that is another story and I haven't time to tell you about it. I had a lot of harrowing experiences. I was arrested three times, on one occasion was going to be shot as a spy. You will notice they didn't succeed, for which I am doubly grateful.

Out of all of these experiences, what can I draw to pass on to you for Rotary in its youth program? In the first place, gentlemen, perhaps some of you (I hope not) are discouraged in this world of ours. Perhaps it has dealt a lot of rough deals to you, but I am not discouraged, and I believe I am exemplary of most of the youth of the world. I believe the world is still full of opportunities.

I told you what the pessimist told me when I was a kid. I found he was wrong. Actually I found that this world is full of opportunities. Most of you people are successful, and I frankly believe you are successful because you all rolled up your sleeves and went at it. I am not saying that because it is nice to say; I am saying it because I found out I can be successful if I want to roll up my sleeves. If the world still provides that, we can't ask for much more.

So remember this, in handling youth, you can't help them by shoving something into their laps. Help them to help themselves. Give them the courage they need or the advice to go out and go after it themselves. They will get "smacked" down the first time; I know; I have been. Give them that something to go back again, and, when they have arrived at the point, they will be tickled to death that they have arrived at their own expense and strength. Anyone who has gone hungry always brags about it, as I do.

I come to the point where I was going to give you what I think is most valuable to me and, perhaps, to you, that I have yet learned. I don't know much about the politics of the world although I have lived in those countries and traveled through them. I think the difference between me and the average person who comes back to this country and writes a book on the subject is, I tell the truth. (Laughter) I do know something about the people of the world and the youth of the world because I have lived with them.

What the youth of this world needs, is that which Rotary can give better than perhaps any other organization in the world, understanding, to realize that the fellow across the Rhine or across this creek or that mountain range is a human being, that he would rather be a friend than an enemy, that he feels about the same way as I do, and his feelings are as susceptible to pain as are mine.

To drive that point home, one final story, and this is one of the stories I cherish greatly. It is one of the memories of my life. It happened in a little Italian Swiss border town called *Chiasso*. I hiked across the Alps. I was tired, weary, and lonesome. At sundown I was looking for a place to camp that night.

I heard a splashing noise around the bend of the river. I went down to see what was going on. Just as I had expected, there was an old swimming hole. Kids are the same the world over. Pretty soon a little chinky, as the Swiss call them, saw me standing there, got out, pulled on his breeches, came over and

walked all around me. He shied a question at me in Italian, "Are you German?"

I said, "No, Americano," and his eyes opened up. He thought, "'Gee,' that guy walked all the way from America." (Laughter) He called the rest of the fellows around him. Pretty soon one of them spied an International Scout button on my buckle. We couldn't speak each other's language; we didn't have to; we were friends anyway.

I remember the boys went home for dinner about seven o'clock. When they came back, they had half the kids of the village with them. It was like a regular sideshow in the circus. I was the first American that a great many of them, perhaps all of them, had seen. I remember we sat around the campfire, and they taught me the word for "beautiful" in Italian, "bello" and I taught them "schön" in German. With those two words we conversed. I am not being emotional or over-emphasizing; I am telling you that was how it was. We sat there and enjoyed each other's companionship, from two ends of the world, east and west.

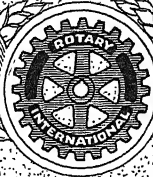
You British people are rich in the wealth of Kipling. He understood these things; he wrote about them. The boys were very much interested in knowing if I had ever seen American Indians. There was an old blind man who could speak a little German, that they brought up through the woods, and they asked their questions through him. They asked if I had ever seen any Indians. I said, "Sure," and I got out my pictures. I produced the photo showing me standing between two buck chiefs out on the Blackfoot reservation. Those boys ate up those pictures. They touched my arms and seemed to be enchanted that I had seen real Indians. They like to play cowboy and Indian over in Switzerland the same as we do.

As the campfire burned low, their Scoutmaster, Mogie was his name, a chap about my own age, rose and clasped my hand. He said, "Darrel, dear friend, good-bye," and he put a little pin in my hand, that which I am wearing on my lapel. It is a Scout pin from Switzerland. He said, "Here, I hope it will bring you luck."

As he walked down through the woods, I felt the same way about that boy as I did about the German boy. I said to myself, "It is swell to have met them as human beings, and that is the natural way." If the youth of the world could have those experiences—they can't all have it—but if they could be made to realize, through such an organization as this, that the rest of the youth in this world are about the same as we are and that they are good human beings who would be better friends than enemies, you have gone a long way to help this youth problem.

So, gentlemen, I close. It has been a pleasure, it has been an honor, to be here with you. I feel that Rotary is tops. You are typical of the ideal Rotarians. So I thank you again, not only for myself but for the youth of the world, for what you have done, for what you are going to do, for your interest in us, and for giving us an opportunity on this program.

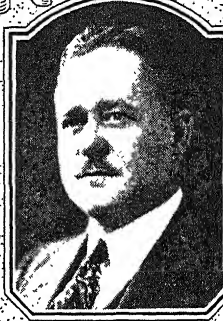
I say more power to you and "God speed Rotary International!" (Applause)



CONVENTION SPEAKERS



PAUL P. HARRIS
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.



GEORGE C. HAGER
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.



HAROLD H. BURTON
CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.



BEN M. CHERRINGTON
WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S.A.



T. A. WARREN
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND



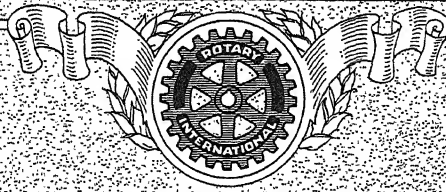
JOHN W. BRICKER
COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.



JACK E. NORTH
CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.



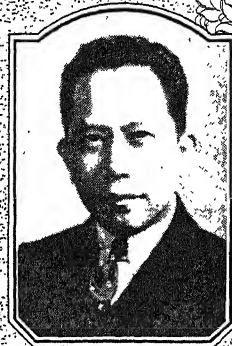
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OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA



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TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.



CARLOS P. ROMULO
MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS



VIOLA ILMA
NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.



RADOVAN ALAUŠEVIĆ
ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA



DARREL BRADY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U.S.A.



CORNELIUS D. GARRETSON
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, U.S.A.

INTERESTING ROAD TO FASCINATING REALMS

By T. A. WARREN, *Past President, R.I.B.I.*

Wolverhampton, England.

President George, Fellow Rotarians: I hope you can hear me, but if you can't, I don't like shouting, because I had a terrible experience a short time ago. My own countrymen know that in my town of Wolverhampton we have the most famous football team the world has ever heard of, and I get very excited. A short time ago, when I was shouting on the Wolverhampton Wanderers, I had to turn to my next door neighbor and say, "Jimmy, I've lost my voice." He said, "Don't you worry, Tom, you'll find it in my right ear." (Laughter)



Well, this morning I have fifteen short minutes to talk about extension, and the subject that has been prescribed for me is to tell the story of Rotary in that short time to the new or potential Rotarians.

There is just this to be said. I think that the average man remains quite unimpressed on any mere declamation on ethics or the recital of four or even forty very good objects.

The only real extensionists are the virile clubs that are an accepted force in their respective towns. Those sets of decent fellows who move about in their daily avocations, without vanity and without boast in their homes, in their factories or workshops, in their communities and in their countries, are real extensionists every moment of their lives. Without this, the more we declaim, the weaker stands our Rotary.

But the story must be told some time. So this morning, I want you to imagine my telling this Rotary story to the new or potential Rotarian, and I have to find that new or potential Rotarian. As I look around, my eye lights on President George. He has had so much of it during the past year that I am sure he won't mind a little more. So, this morning will you imagine that George is the new or potential Rotarian, and I am the fellow who is telling him this interesting way to fascinating realms.

Well, George, first of all, don't be afraid of the literature that we are constantly sending out. (Laughter) It is good stuff, and it is necessary, but if most of us tried to live up to it, the very least that would happen would be that our wives would set out to divorce us. And you might take heart and grace from this story, which is a gesture but still it best relates the point that I have in mind this morning. The story is told of three Rotarians who died, and all reached the gates at one and the same time. Peter said to the first, "I see you've been a Rotarian."

He said, "Yes."

"You are supposed to have practiced the principles of vocational service."

And he said, "Yes."

"Well, now, how many times have you broken those rules?"

So he said, hanging his head, "Once."

So he took him outside and he showed him a great, big field, and he said, "You will walk around there once; it is very warm. When you have finished, you will come back and report to me."

Then to the second Rotarian, "How many times have you broken the rules of vocational service?"

He hung his head a little bit lower, and he said, "Twice."

Peter said, "Come on." He took him to the field and said, "You walk around that field twice and come back and report to me."

When Peter went back, the first Rotarian had done his job, and Peter looked around for the third and said, "Where has the other blighter gone?"

"Oh," he said, "he was a director of Rotary International, and he has gone home for his automobile." (Laughter)

Well, maybe if we try to follow this literature and this high-minded purpose of Rotary, it will serve us in good stead. In fact, I think it is sure to do so. If we try effectively to follow the precepts of Rotary, maybe we will be a little more generous in thought and word and deed, maybe a little more just and maybe a little more humble.

George, to illustrate what this Rotary can mean to the ordinary, average man, I wonder if you will come back with me in thought to a journey I took to the very gates of hell last September.

I have an only son. He lives about 160 miles from me. Last September my wife and I went down because it was his birthday. We are now getting old, and he is the only person in whom we really live. We had one of those nice, little dinners. There was nothing very great about the dinner, but it is the company that makes the feast.

There we were, for the first time in nearly six months, reunited as a small family of three. When it was over, with great joy in my heart (and I say this very feelingly) I went to listen on the wireless to the speech of a famous European statesman. It was just an hour after that dinner was finished. When I had listened to the speech, I went to my wife and said, "This birthday celebration is over, and we must go back at once."

My son had to go back to his business which uses his nights, and I said, "I am sorry, son, but we have got to go home, and I think possibly the next time we see you, you will be in uniform. You had better have this thought in mind; the business in which you are working and in which you have placed your fortune will probably be worth nothing in a short time. It is just as well for you to see that side of it now."

That is how the birthday party broke up. Early the following morning my wife and I set out for home, and we passed through some of the grandest spots in our grand, old England, including the two cathedrals of Salisbury and Worcester. I don't think we spoke ten words on the whole of the journey. I believe she saw, as I saw, that fair land of ours devastated by the savagery of war, and we saw, too, our own people doing the same thing to peoples as innocent as ourselves in the countries with which it seemed likely we would shortly be at war.

There were the gates of hell. And I hope I may never get there again, at any rate not until the last moment.

Hitlerism is not all loss. Those of you who read the news from England will have heard of the great pilgrimage to Westminster Abbey during those few dark days, a pilgrimage to a place where is enshrined almost everything that is England.

I was there in spirit. I couldn't be there in person. So I did what I thought was the next best thing. On the night when we mercifully were freed, at any rate for a time, from that dreadful specter, I went for a solitary walk around the country, in the dusk. There I had the joys or sorrows both of retrospect and prospect. I knew that I had just emerged, like many of my fellowmen, from what meant the end of my life or any part of it worth living, coming as I have to my present age, and I knew that if that specter had taken reality, life in reality for me was over, even if I survived. In the retrospect I saw what would have happened to my son, to the people I love all over my country, yes, and to others whom I love also in other countries and whom the force of circumstances would have placed me against.

I thought, on that solitary walk, of God's own view that I could take from my house. Some of my English friends are here this morning, and they will tell you that God alone could have given the thirty miles' view, backed by the purple hills, which I see from my garden. And I look at that view, at the moment, from a summer house with nine-inch concrete walls. Could there ever be a greater mockery of God's good mercy? It is throwing back into His teeth the very gifts that He has given to mankind.

All this came in retrospect to me that night; and as I looked around for something to cling to, here, George, came my faith in Rotary. It is by no means my only opportunity to serve, but it is a grand opportunity to do some little thing for children, for the wayward, for the halt, the lame, and the blind. These all need my help and your help, and Rotary gives us the opportunity to serve. Rotary helps me to reach them, and, in particular, Rotary helps me to join other men in steadily revolting against that damnable, unclean beast that we call war. (Applause)

But steady, sustained public opinion will cure anything long past. It can only endure and keep its force. So, Rotary finds for me the means to help fan the flames of revolt against war. May we help the day to come quickly when belligerent statesmen will realize that God's people have finished with this accursed savagery!

Meanwhile, George, in my country walk that night, I found great help from something I had seen many times before. There stands an old house in an old village, just beneath a very ancient church, and in stone on the house are these words, and they have endured for three hundred years:

"Stranger, should this catch your eye,
Do a favor passing by;
Bless this house ere you be gone,
And it shall bless your passing on."

So, George, in welcoming you into Rotary, may I invite you, so that we may go together along the trail, and as we pass the ranches, perhaps following that invocation stone, we may silently bless the ranch and those who dwell therein, and maybe, in turn, they will bless our passing on. (Applause)

LEND ME YOUR DEAF EAR

By CORNELIUS D. GARRETSON, *Past Director*

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

President George and Fellow Rotarians and Ladies (and I make that salutation to prove, first, that I am a brave man, because I have put the ladies in their right place) (laughter) and I have chosen "Lend Me Your Ear" to prove to you that I am an optimist.



I have written this out because the committee had to translate it into English and other languages. (Laughter) I am not so happy at reading it. I am going to start, but I am not going to promise you that I am going to stick to the text, and I am not going to promise you I will read all I have written here.

We have been turning a deaf ear to Vocational Service in Rotary for so long that maybe as we go along in this discussion we may find that our deafness was really a most costly pose.

If, in discussing the relationship between employer and employee, I bear principally on the United States for my illustrations, please understand that I am more familiar with conditions here than in other parts of the world. However, I believe that this relationship is an exploration in human nature, and fundamentally, humans are just about the same no matter where they live, so if I am talking about the United States, I might just as well be talking about any other country in Rotary.

I haven't been very active in Rotary International these last ten years, and why I have been dug out of my old age retirement I don't know, but when I started to prepare this talk I thought I had better dust off some of my old records and see what I had said back in 1926 when I was Chairman of the then Business Methods Committee. I quote from an article I wrote for the December, 1926 issue of THE ROTARIAN:

"Now we come down to a direct discussion of this relationship, and in order to discuss it intelligently, we must agree that the employee has a viewpoint as well as the employer. We must agree that the employer is not wholly right or wholly wrong, nor is the employee wholly right or wholly wrong in his viewpoint. Let us, therefore, look this relationship, as employers, right straight in the face.

"Do you feel that the employee is interested only in getting his money and as much of it as possible, Saturday night?

"That he doesn't appreciate the struggle which you have to get business, in order that you can give him work?

"Do you feel that he is trying to do as little as possible and get as much as possible for it?

"Do you feel that he is just making your life miserable out of sheer 'cussed-

ness,' 'but, oh, boy, if I ever get him where I want him, how I will get even with him'?

"If you feel that way about it, analyze carefully what you would do if all competition were withdrawn and you were the only one making your particular line of goods (this is 1926—don't forget that). If you are now making 5 percent or 10 percent on your sales, with this competition withdrawn, would you still continue to make that 5 percent or 10 percent, or would you get 20 percent or 30 percent?

"Answer that question honestly and I believe that you will agree that your employee and yourself are both the same kind of men and that you react the same to the same principles. The employee has not thought through his problem any more than has the employer, hence, they are working more or less at cross purposes.

"The employee wants and needs leadership, and that leadership should come from the employer, but in order to be a leader, one must submerge the selfish interest. Now then, if we are agreed that both the employer and the employee are actuated by the same motives and react alike, then isn't it very simple for the employer to treat the employee as he would like to be treated if he were in the employee's place—to be given the same opportunities to live better, to provide for old age and illness and for his family after his death, and to enjoy some of the luxuries of life with his family while he is here?

"These are the things that the employer is working for too, and isn't it good logic, therefore, for the employer and the employee to work together for these things? This will make for friendliness and good will, the two biggest assets of business, and with these two things, the time wasted in struggling between the employer and the employee will be eliminated. This will give more time for constructive work, and this constructive work will bring to fruition the very things that both the employer and the employee want.

"This isn't preaching; it is just good business logic, thinking these problems through. To stimulate this thinking through of our business problems is why the programs on Business Methods are put on in our Rotary clubs.

"Are you helping your committee by entering wholeheartedly into these programs?"

The old relationship was just between employer and employee, but because we employers didn't do our job well and didn't, therefore, lay up a surplus or reserve for the inevitable rainy day in this relationship, a reserve of understanding, the politician has stepped in, and no discussion of this subject today would be complete or practical if we tried to ignore the politician.

Many employers before, during, and a few years after the World War did many things for their employees such as giving them free life insurance, old age pensions, free medical and dental attention, raising wages, and many other things. Some of them tried to fool the employee by telling him, in effect, that they did this because they loved him so much, and others, because they felt they were entitled to these benefits, and others just posed as being good to their employees.

When the aftermath of the World War came along, many companies had to economize and many had to discontinue these benefits, or at least curtail them, and also many employees lost their jobs.

Many workers were rudely shocked and disturbed by what happened during these depression years when competent and willing workers were unable to work

to provide for themselves and their families. It is not strange, therefore, that politicians stepped in at this juncture and told the workers, both with and without jobs, how their employers had let them down, how these same employers had been taking from their employees in the past and building up huge surpluses for themselves. These same politicians led the unthinking employee up to the mountain top and showed him the promised land and promised that he should have all of these things returned, and more, if they were put into power.

This power, which was unholy in the hands of the employer became holy in the hands of the politicians. But politicians, being just humans too, have made and are making even greater mistakes than the employer, and when the day of disillusionment comes, as come it must, the last condition will be worse than the first.

The politician's heart bled for the workers, probably because there were so many of them and because most of them were voters. But, of course, these same voters had to be regimented into labor unions, and it was necessary for the politician and the labor leader to form a partnership so that they might both have good jobs and retain the power against the common enemy, the employer. Of course, there are at least as many untrained workers as there are those who have trades, so these had to be brought in in order to form a definite class of workers who were to be deluded into the belief that they were to have special privilege which was termed their "right." Here again, that special privilege which employers were accused of exercising became holy when exercised by labor leaders and politicians in the name of labor.

I have heard many so-called labor leaders and politicians rant against employers and accuse them of making human labor a commodity. I notice today that collective bargaining is now a sacred right, but you must admit that there is absolutely no difference between making human labor a commodity and collective bargaining as it is practiced today. (Applause) Between the politicians and the labor leaders, they have usurped the leadership which the employer should have been giving his employees, if they had both realized that they were necessary parts of a joint endeavor whose success was of mutual interest and whose efforts would bring satisfactory rewards to both.

Fighting labor unions and fighting government only makes matters worse, and what I have said is in no sense an appeal for a fight but simply to make it quite plain what the conditions are, also, what a tremendous job the employer and the employee have, to work out together through sincere effort and understanding, in order that their personal interests may be safeguarded and the fog of false ideas cleared away. And, above all, let us as employers not forget how much we contributed toward making these conditions. Again I quote from the 1925-1926 Business Methods Program No. 4:

"It is clear that the policies and practices of employers and the attitude of labor reflect the lessons learned in the past and particularly the treatment each group has been accorded by the other. It is very much as Chairman Sydney Pascall of the Business Methods Committee for the Rotary clubs in Great Britain and Ireland remarked at the sixth annual conference of those clubs, May, 1925: 'Underlying these seemingly unwise, foolish, and difficult restrictions of the trade unions and more of the individual workmen themselves, there is some history. Somebody has been victimized; it may be generations ago.' The same point is covered in a report published in 1925, by the National Association of

Manufacturers, (U. S. A.) on 'Labor Conditions in England': "The practically unanimous sentiment among English employers seems to be that they suffer from over-extensive and arbitrary control and practices on the part of labor unions as a result of the failure of English employers of past generations to adequately provide fair working conditions for industrial workers."

So you see that today we are talking about the same thing we were talking about 20 or 25 years ago. I believe employees are about the same today as they were then, but possibly they are a different crowd.

The politicians or governments with the labor leaders seem to have succeeded in driving a wedge in between the employer and his employee. They are bidding for leadership and are offering the very same things that the employers once gave themselves, without being forced.

If your sales organization begins to lose a market for your products, what do you expect them to do? The answer is—dig in, and win it back. Yet, it seems to me that as employers we just rant and wail at our competitors, the government, and the labor organizations instead of going to work to win back our employees.

We might also refresh our memories right here as to where the money comes from, which is used to operate a government or to pay for these promised benefits or to keep those who can't work. The answer is, of course, from productive business or trade. That is, so long as we have our capitalistic system and our freedom which goes with it. And, let employees remember that if employers lose their liberty so will the employee. They will only be exchanging their old boss for what I can assure you is a very much worse boss—government. Just let them cast their eyes to Russia and Germany to prove this statement.

There is one thing that the labor unions might realize. Just as in Italy and Germany and Russia, they have absolutely no use for organizations of any kind, which includes Rotary; they have no use for labor organizations either. If in this country we keep drifting on the way we have been doing, we will have no labor organizations. We will have a government that will dictate to business, and we will become only a part of the machine.

There has been no substitute found for work if we humans are to live, nor can we think that we can shoot away and destroy billions as we did in the World War and replace it without just that much extra work. In some countries of Europe, the idea has been sold to both employer and employee that it is their patriotic duty to their country to work without regard to hours of labor and wages. If they can see their duty as it is outlined for them, all well and good, but if they can't see their duty to work, then they can die for their country. Work must be found for all, if it is only making guns and war materials.

No special plan, formula, or procedure has ever been devised in the field of employment relations which can satisfactorily meet the varying conditions and problems of all industries. Each company should develop a sound and well-defined labor policy in the light of its own conditions. Consideration, however, of principles and policies inaugurated by some employers might assist in the development of satisfactory relations between employees and management.

I will just enumerate a few things that the vocational service committee of a Rotary club might put out to the membership some time and let each man answer for himself, for his company, whether the answer is "We do" or whether they are sidestepping. It isn't necessary for him to expose himself to the public.

1. Free interchange of ideas on all matters and company policies of mutual interest and the right of all employees either to represent themselves or to select their representatives to determine their form of organization, if they want any.

2. Scrupulous observance in both letter and spirit of all commitments by an employer to his employees.

3. Immediate consideration of all complaints, with opportunity for prompt referring of unadjusted complaints to management through established channels available to all employees.

4. A general wage level, at least equal to the wage level for similar work and conditions in the locality, and with the wage rate for each job being determined relatively with other jobs in the plant, with due regard for skill, responsibility, experience, physical demands and hazards, which the job requires. Use of only fair standards of performance which can be reasonably and consistently attained. Adequate wage incentives may be properly used provided such incentives are a reward for individual or group accomplishment. Any wage plan should be sufficiently clear and simple, to enable the worker to determine promptly the money due him.

5. A general standard of working hours fully consistent with the welfare and health of employees considering the type of work and providing for seasonal demands or emergencies with an average workday of eight hours and at least one day of rest in seven.

6. Maintenance of good and safe working conditions.

7. In all cases of lay-offs, re-hiring, and promotion to non-supervisory positions, consideration should be given to length of service and competency as determined by management, with seniority the determining factor if several employees are equally competent.

In the case of lay-offs and re-hiring, in addition to seniority and competency, consideration should also be given by management to family status, number of dependents, and place of residence.

8. Dismissal only on just cause with full explanation to the discharged employee.

9. Preliminary physical examinations by qualified physicians of all new employees in order to select and place them on jobs for which they are physically qualified and also to have a record of their physical condition at the time of entering the company's employ; periodical physical examinations of employees as occupations and working conditions may require.

10. Employment of no person under 16 years of age or any person under 18 years of age on any job recognized as hazardous; with these two exceptions, age, in all ordinary processes, should not be a bar to employment.

11. Consideration by employers of the effects of introduction of new processes or machinery on employment; training of workers affected for other work in the plant; giving as much advance notice as possible if termination of their employment is absolutely necessary; and the possible provision of special dismissal compensation related to length of previous service and age.

12. Efforts by management to stabilize employment related to irregularity of work and, in this connection, the study of annual wages of employees in relation to their hourly earnings and the number of days per year the plant operates.

13. Cooperation with employees in making provision for the needs arising out of death or old age disability due to ill health or accident.

If we as employers give consideration to those thirteen points, we have set a pace that is so fast the labor unions and the governments couldn't keep up, and they couldn't sell their uneconomic propaganda to these employees of ours who should be working for us, and we should be working for them. Because the employees won't work for us is no reason or no excuse why we should not be working for them. We are never going to get anywhere by fighting evil with evil.

However, the question most controversial is usually wages and hours. Of course, safe, sanitary, and healthful working conditions should be the rule, without question. How many hours a person should work might be a matter of discussion, with the nature of the work being taken into consideration. But this is a question which is not impossible of an honest and understanding solution.

The question of wages, however, is probably the most difficult one, and for the purpose of this discussion we must divide the groups interested in the business; the stockholders, management, and workers; and management must be the arbitrator between the stockholders on the one hand and the workers on the other to see that both sides may have fair treatment.

Money is a commodity that is entitled to a certain definite return which is commensurate with the risk that is taken. On the other hand, wages and salaries are influenced by the human element. I feel that this question of wages and salaries really comes down to the question, "What is a fair division of the product of work?"

There is no worker who can say and prove that management gets too much nor, by the same token, can management say and prove that the worker gets too large a wage. The truth of the matter is that they have never gotten down to considering the work which each is doing and what that work is worth in the joint endeavor. Until each in his own business gathers together figures and then keenly analyzes this question, we are always going to have an argument on this question of wages.

Very seldom does a man inspire himself, but he is most generally inspired by other men or events. It seems to me we have had the events which should have made us give some thought to the question of the employer and employee, and it seems to me that the Rotary club is the place where this can be generally and frankly discussed and where Rotarians should get the inspiration to start to tackle this difficult problem.

We have steered away from this question in the past and have brought ourselves into the chaotic conditions that we find our business in today. It is absolutely essential that business should become vocal and talk just as loud and just as fast as the labor demagogue and the politician but with more truth. (Applause) We have made some mistakes, and we have also done a lot of good. As I have said before, we never made as great mistakes as the politicians are making today, and unless we put forward our side, we are going to be in the position of admitting everything that we are accused of, and the politicians, with one of them as dictator, will swallow up the labor leaders and the labor unions, and we shall have no need of discussing the relationship of the employer and employee because we shall be in the same position as they are in Russia, Germany, and Italy.

Rotary has its golden opportunity. The men of Rotary have their opportunity now if they really have the desire to leave this world a little better than

they found it. Do we want to be like "The Bridge Builder," the poem which we used to take such pleasure in reciting? Or are we content to leave the chaos to which we contributed so liberally to our children? Are we going to do as we have done in the past, just drift along with the stream?

How many of us like to talk about international understanding, good will, and peace—our Fourth Object? It seems so far away and yet we wish so much that it were here now, and true. But how can we ever hope to understand and live in good will and peace with those in other countries when we can't understand and live in good will and peace with those whom we see and work with almost every day? (Applause) Our "Acre of Diamonds" is right here at our feet, no matter in what country we live, in our relationship with our employees.

In closing, there is just one thing I would like to say for the United States men. Let's stop priming the pump and fix it! . . . (Applause)

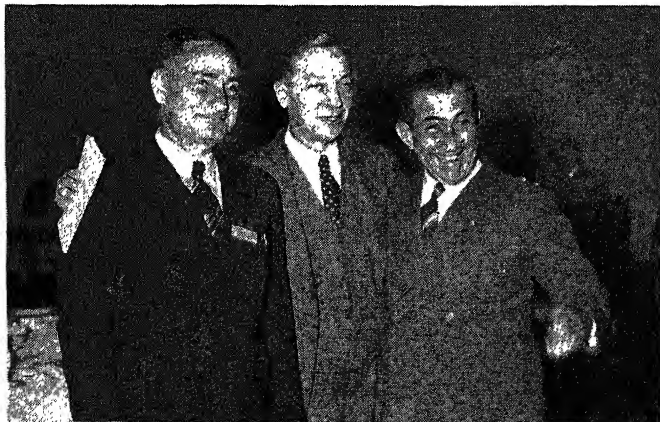
Stanley C. Forbes, Brantford, Ont., Canada, tells his Buffalo, N. Y. friends, Harry Norris and M. B. Space, what makes the Rotary Wheel go around.



(The Cleveland News)

"Hale Fellows—Well Met"—Traugott M. Bruggisser, Aarau, Switzerland, and Bert Linfield, Sussex, England.

Hands Across the Pacific—S. Sheba, Tokyo, Japan, and Past Governor Marvin C. Park, Beverly Hills, Calif.



A new director, G. Ramirez Brown, Managua, Nicaragua, gets a few pointers from Director Allen L. Oliver, Cape Girardeau, Mo., and First Vice-President Fernando Carbajal, Lima, Peru.

(Wetzler Photo)

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP

By NORMAN A. McLARTY, *Postmaster General of Canada*

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

HONORABLE NORMAN A. McLARTY: Mr. President, it is first my pleasant duty to thank you for the most kindly words that you have spoken.



In the second place, I am going to ask you a question. Is it merely a coincidence that I appear on the program with Mr. Garretson? Am I to illustrate the horrible example of that third factor in relations between employer and employee, namely, the politician? I take it, sir, it is mere coincidence and not to yield a practical explanation of the difficulty which Mr. Garretson, in his excellent address, referred to.

As the chairman has properly put it, my remarks this morning are to be on the question of international good will.

On the occasion of the recent Royal visit to Canada and the United States, an incident is told of a Canadian border city which desired to welcome Their Majesties in the appropriate regal manner with a salute of twenty-one guns. The great difficulty was, however, to find the desired guns. This municipality possessed none which it could trust to successfully fire even blank cartridges. In their dilemma, they immediately applied to the neighboring American city to see if they could secure the loan of the necessary guns to appropriately do honor to the great occasion. This request was immediately and cheerfully granted, but, later on, the proper American officials were required to tender an abject apology and an explanation that, while they would have been most glad to comply with the request, had circumstances permitted, they regretted that, after a most careful and minute inquiry, they, too, found that they did not have the guns which could be guaranteed to stand up and to fire even the blank cartridges required on the great ceremonial occasion.

I do not wish to vouch for the truth or accuracy of that incident. It may have happened, or it may not. But, speaking here today, I know that it does no violence to your imagination or your idea as to the appropriateness of things, that it could well have happened and that with no criticism from either side of our great international boundary line.

It could happen here, but where else in our storm-tossed world of today? We accept it with no incredulous smile but rather with complacency—most certainly without surprise—and say, "Why should it not be so?" You are not alarmed at your unpreparedness to defend your great international boundary against your neighbors to the north; you accept it, and you do not worry about it.

The reason lies not in the fact that the United States is so much larger in population than Canada, that it does not need to worry. That might give you cause for such complacency, but, to the same degree, Canada is that much

smaller, yet its citizens enjoy the same measure of security, the same lack of fear of any aggression, as do your own.

It is true that in the industrial world we have a measure of competition; it is true that we in Canada desire to develop and promote our industries as you south of our international line have developed and promoted yours.

It is also true that in the earlier days of the development of our country we followed lines similar to your own, and it must be remembered that it was less than eight score years ago that the cords of our political life were severed, and we have since traveled, not, fortunately, divergent, but different roads. The intervening time and circumstances, instead of widening the gap between our two peoples, has served to bring them closer together.

The qualities which give distinction and uniqueness to the international relations of the United States and Canada today lie in the fact that, if we have diverged, it has been without animosity; if we have differed, it has been without bitterness; if we have developed, it has been without jealousy. Time and time again, it has been pointed out, it has become a commonplace, that our mutual border is not embarrassed by the presence of a single fortress or manned by a single gun and that the waters of our Great Lakes are not disturbed by a single ship of war.

Our international amity has extended its channel banks far beyond that. Our friendly relationship has gone much further. What greater strengthening of the bonds of international good will could be imagined than the words of the President of the United States on the occasion of the opening of Ivy Lea Bridge on the 18th day of August last year, when he said, in part, as follows:

"The Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British Empire. I give to you assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if the Dominion of Canada soil is threatened by any other empire."

On the following day, the Prime Minister of Canada, replying to the generous sentiments so expressed sentiments which were echoed from coast to coast in Canada. He said, in part, as follows:

"I think I speak the minds of both countries when I say that not only are we determined to preserve the neighborly relations and the free ways of life which are our priceless heritage but that we earnestly wish to see them become a part of the common heritage of mankind."

What a paean for a great poet! What a subject for a great internationalist! But, more important, what a consolation for the peace-loving peoples of our day and generation to reflect upon those most significant facts!

For science has produced many changes, but the most important, by far, in its international significance is the acceleration of our means of transportation.

Without perhaps a full realization of the definite implications which are involved, we, under our very eyes, have seen created and developed an airplane service which enables a letter (and I perhaps may now be talking shop in that I am a Postmaster General) posted in London, England, before seven P.M. on Monday to be delivered in New York or Cleveland, Montreal, or Toronto on Wednesday morning—a lapse of one business day. The same letter will be delivered in San Francisco or Vancouver on the day following—a lapse of two business days. We regard that as wonderful as a vast improvement on mail and passenger transportation and a definite assistance to the increase of that

mutual understanding and good will which should exist between nations. Unfortunately, it is not so regarded throughout the world.

The fact is, as you well know, that this boon to humanity, enabling, as it does, a minimum lapse of time in carrying news and mail, is regarded elsewhere as a boon because it affords the same minimized lapse of time in the carrying of machine guns and bombs. The point of view is all important, but we cannot console ourselves that the viewpoint of this northern portion of the American continent is the viewpoint of the whole world.

We must reconcile ourselves to the fact and to the condition that recent scientific discoveries have telescoped a world. We must realize, too, that this condition exists to such an extent that the protection afforded by the natural barriers provided by the seven seas no longer exists, that those factors which at one time made possible the complete isolation of any nation from the maelstrom of world conflict have been swept away by the progress of scientific invention, and that any nation which desires such isolation and peace must definitely have the capacity to assert and enforce its right to enjoy them.

In the conflict of the selfish ambitions in the world today, we require an armed force to preserve even any measure of neutrality which we desire to enjoy. It is unfortunate, but it is a fact, that our liberty to survive at all can be purchased only at the price of eternal vigilance and supported by a preparedness to resort to the arbitrament of arms.

It used to be said that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." It has come to pass, however, that the aphorism might be changed to read, "Peace with honor makes no less demands than war."

Even today, notwithstanding the rapid advances of science, there would not be any fear, any disturbance, in our mental processes except for the fact that side by side with scientific progress has grown, by recrudescence and not by way of novelty, a political theory that the only importance of the individual arises by reason of his membership in the State.

This theory is not new. It was widely held during the period in which the Roman Empire dominated and controlled the then known world. The importance of the individual citizen was forgotten; the State was all. After the breaking up of that Empire—as a natural and inevitable consequence that follows any State which is established on such fallacy—there followed a period in which political ideas were more chaotic, less definite and less articulate, and we find the pendulum swinging the other way and in favor of the individual citizen.

But, by the seventeenth century, we find a recurrence of the thought that the State was super-important. The individual was unimportant. He was just one of those things in numbers, and in the total aggregate, who made a State. This political thought found its expression of supreme egotism and in the expressed belief in the importance of the State in the dictum of Louis XIV of France when he said, "L'Etat c'est moi." It found, too, its supreme challenge in the establishment of the United States of America which, by its very constitution, with its declaration to the world that all men are created free and equal, expressed its repudiation of and its revulsion to this idea of a supreme and corporate State with its necessarily corollary idea of the subservience of the individual.

There has been no more clear or definite repudiation of the idea of a corporate State than that contained in the Constitution of the United States. The freedom therein envisaged is that of a free man. Its fundamental concept is that the

State exists merely to promote the individual happiness—to secure well-ordered freedom. The expression of equality was not that each citizen would become equally servile to an all-important State, nor was it contemplated as a statement of congenital mental equality or intellectual capacity; it was a proclamation of the right to embrace the freedom of individual effort and to insure an equality of opportunity.

Most of you here today have probably believed that the occasion could never arrive when a definite challenge could be made to those self-evidently fundamental and righteous principles. How many of you here today would have believed it possible that in our day and generation the dogmatic assertion that "Might is right"—that the individual exists merely to promote the ambitions of the dictator of a State—could be entertained by and subscribed to by millions who have allowed themselves to become subservient to this insanity which produces a corporate State. But the fact is that we have it today. Look to Europe which in the distant past cradled your ideas of political liberty and mine. Behold the spectacle of people in the hundreds of millions subscribing to a political ideology that denies the right of individual freedom—the freedom to worship as we wish, the freedom to obtain justice guaranteed in our countries by the Magna Carta over 700 years ago, the freedom of the press, the freedom of individual thought.

Your society, represented in such large numbers here today, has felt the consequential shock. You are Rotarians. You have felt the iron heel of this weird political ideology. Your organization was promoted for the high purpose and with the noble ideal of promoting individual, national, and international good will. I have named these in their proper sequence—the individual first, the national next, the international last—and that is the appropriate order.

It is a tribute, not alone to the intelligence but to the innate good will of peoples of every nation, that your growth has been so rapid, so spontaneous, and so widespread. You supplemented your general concept of kindly neighborly relations with the practical application of the thought of alleviating suffering and distress in whatever form it was found throughout the world. Local conditions might emphasize one form of distress here, another form there, but, whatever form that distress assumed, your energies were directed to those measures best calculated to afford relief from the particular misfortune.

There is no thoughtful person on this continent but wishes you Godspeed in this, your high emprise.

Your organization, though teaching personal and international good will, was banished from Germany—a nation embracing millions of people.

Of all your world-wide efforts, of all your concurrence in international thought, of all this will remain only those concepts that have inherently in them the abiding and enduring elements that spell the word "truth."

Of these, let me say that your promotion of individual happiness and the enjoyment of this virtue in many lands and the promotion of good will among the nations of the earth will be rated among those things that are forever good.

In your philosophy, there are no concentration camps, no persecution of minorities, no abnegation of those fundamental principles of both life and religion that we all hold dear today. Your philosophy contemplates that tomorrow does not bring terror, just because it is tomorrow and, therefore, unknown.

One of the greatest of all philosophers has expressed the perplexity that awaits one who endeavors to fathom the mind of man. I am told, too, that an

old Eastern potentate, despairing of finding some clear principle by which he might regulate his government and direct his people, ordered his most accomplished philosopher and soothsayer to advise on some basis upon which he could found a permanent policy and, as well, the appropriate phrase by which such policy might be truly expressed. The soothsayer pondered long upon the policy and longer still upon the phrase. At the conclusion, he despaired of the policy but was bolder as to the phrase. It was as follows: "This, too, shall pass."

And all falsities must pass. Truth, and truth alone, will endure.

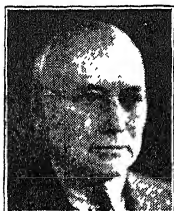
What will remain and be abiding of your philosophy will be those elementary principles upon which Rotary International has throughout its history endeavored to lay the corner stone for a lasting and permanent superstructure throughout the world—faith, hope, and charity.

While each who contributes to your great cause will perish, the cause will continue and flourish long after all here today are but part of the world's forgotten dust.

ROTARY TODAY

By CHESLEY R. PERRY, *Secretary, Rotary International*
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

President George, Fellow Rotarians: The fact that the printed report of the Secretary has been distributed to the voting delegates as their credentials were visaed renders it unnecessary to read it. However, the convention committee has suggested that, from it, a paragraph here and there be read to the convention.



Officers and committeemen of Rotary International, by giving splendid and unselfish service through the years, have made our present unique world-wide organization, and the service of officers and committeemen during the present Rotary year has not fallen short of those in preceding years.

It is needless to say that many times during the year our leaders have been confronted with many perplexing situations. By holding strictly to the program of Rotary, the officers of our movement everywhere have shown exceedingly good judgment in an effort to keep the organization progressing steadily and thereby have guided us through the Rotary year 1938-39 and made it a constructive one.

Of significant interest is the fact that in the face of disturbed conditions in various parts of the world, there has been a continuing interest in Rotary, not only by those clubs which have carried on during the past ten years of economic difficulties, but by those which have been organized, without undue effort or pressure, in all Rotary regions. The fact that fewer clubs have been organized during the past year than in the immediately preceding years is not an indication that there has been any slowing up or a lesser degree of interest in Rotary, but rather that Rotary has, during this period, felt it wise to consolidate its position, to more firmly establish the many clubs organized during the past few years and to give more attention to the building of Rotarians and to allow the expansion of Rotary in the way of organizing new clubs assume a somewhat natural course.

Of the nearly 3,500 clubs in North America, it may be truly said that the general condition of these clubs is not only good but even better than a year ago. There is evidence of a uniformly higher tone to the club programs, and there is, too, an evident tendency to keep the clubs going along on a practical business basis, with regular scheduled board meetings, active committees, and an increasing pride in membership on the part of the individual Rotarians. This general improvement is reflected in attendance averages.

The studies made during the year, largely on the basis of the governors' reports, following their official visits to the clubs, but also in consideration of other factors, discloses a larger percentage of clubs which may be graded as excellent

and good and a smaller percentage of clubs to be rated as either fair or weak. Among the smaller clubs, the general condition may be said to be better than at any time in the last six years.

The general condition of the majority of clubs in Latin America has improved greatly. The attendance percentages are much higher than a year ago. The clubs are realizing more and more the value of the functioning of the various committees. New clubs have been formed in all parts of the Latin American region at the rate of one a week. The existing clubs that were having difficulties have been strengthened, and the other existing clubs have generally shown satisfactory development through growth in membership and increased activity.

We have been able to be of more help to a greater number of clubs in this region than we were the year before, by reason of the improved facilities and closer contacts established with the clubs. The field service in this region appears to have been especially successful in aiding the governors and in serving the clubs.

In Great Britain and Ireland there are now some 480 clubs grouped into seventeen districts, all supervised by the general council of R.I.B.I. and served through the secretariat in London, England. The keen interest and serious activity of clubs in this region are reflected in the prestige enjoyed by Rotary in Britain and Ireland and are reflected, also, in their quarterly review "Service in Life and Work" and their monthly magazine "The Rotary Wheel" as well as in their excellent district conferences and in their great annual conference held this year at Brighton, England.

Approximately 450 clubs in the Continental European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean region call upon the office of the secretariat in Zurich, Switzerland, to render service. Served, also, by that office are a large number of district governors, committeemen of Rotary International, members of the board resident in that region, the European advisory committee, and other regional committees. Between the central office and the Continental European office there is constant, close contact.

With the disappearance of the Rotary clubs in Germany and Austria, and more recently in Italy, and with the Rotary clubs in Spain and in what was formerly Czechoslovakia, temporarily non-operative, it might seem that the Continental European office would find its work lighter. But, as a matter of fact, the contrary is the case. Additional clubs formed have kept the total number of clubs served from being greatly reduced. Clubs in the other countries seem to be more active, and if anything, they are requiring more help from the office in Zurich than previously. Not only are they seeking supplies and information about programs, but they are writing to the Continental European office about interpretations to be placed upon action by the convention and the board of directors of Rotary International and seeking suggestions about the best methods of getting Rotary better known in their communities.

Letters from clubs, bulletins, and governors' reports indicate that, in general, the programs at weekly meetings of the clubs in Asia, Southern Africa, Australia, and New Zealand have been planned to make them worth while to the individual member and constructive in the advancement of the objectives of Rotary. There has been a steady demand by the clubs in these regions for service from the secretariat in the way of information and suggestions pertaining to ways and means for carrying on effective activities in the various fields of Rotary service. A greater demand for information on vocational service has been noted, the clubs in Southern Africa manifesting, particularly, a desire for this type of ma-

terial, as well as for information on international service. Splendid activity in community service has been reported from all of these regions.

The attitude of Rotarians toward their Rotary work, the virility and the good condition of most of the clubs in these regions is best ascertained from the constructive contribution that the clubs and their individual members are making to the well being of their respective communities and countries. There are so many evidences of splendid activity in all parts of these regions that mentioning all of them is impossible within the scope of this report. The huge refugee problem confronting China has given the Chinese Rotarians an unparalleled opportunity for service, and to this they have responded most effectively.

In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International, the books of account of the organization for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, were audited by public accountants selected by the finance committee. A condensed, consolidated report prepared by the auditors and approved by the finance committee and board was sent to each club president and secretary on November 15, 1938.

Each month the secretariat has prepared and submitted to the board of directors and the finance committee a statement showing the income, expense, assets, and liabilities of the organization as at the close of the preceding month. We began the year with the expectation that the expenditures would be almost as great as the income, but I am happy to report, as President Hager has done, that through the practice of economy in all departments of the organization, by all of its officers and committees, the consolidated operation for the year will show a net increase of at least \$50,000 in the surplus.

In keeping with its established policy, *THE ROTARIAN*, our magazine, has endeavored during the year to mirror activities and to interpret the principles of the Rotary movement. Each month it presents features to promote the four objects of Rotary and, withal, understanding of the organization as a whole in operation. *THE ROTARIAN* continues as a valuable aid in promoting public relations of Rotary International. With emphasis upon extension in United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, *THE ROTARIAN* has proved effective as a "card of introduction" for Rotary to the prospective member. More than 2,400 Rotary clubs, realizing the importance of informing the public about Rotary, are paying for some 8,500 subscriptions (an increase of some 15 per cent during the year) to be sent to honorary members, non-Rotarians, school and public libraries, and other institutions. At least twenty school text books have used articles from *THE ROTARIAN* as commendable samples of current literature. Newspapers and magazines continue to reprint articles and editorials. The "Reader's Digest" alone used nine articles during the last year. It is estimated that Rotary has made at least one hundred million contacts through readers of other publications during the last twelve months.

REVISTA ROTARIA deserves a word. In 1938-39 *REVISTA ROTARIA*'s paid circulation increased by some 1,500 copies, making a total of 9,985 on May 1. Almost 100 per cent of the Spanish-speaking Rotarians and 62 per cent of the Brazilian Rotarians, whose official language is Portuguese, are subscribers. Many Latin American clubs have taken several extra subscriptions for schools, libraries, hospitals, etc., and recently two Mexican Rotary clubs, Tampico and Saltillo, took two subscriptions for each member, and each one of these Rotarians gives his extra copy to a friend, to some prominent person, or to some institution of his city. There is also an increasing interest in *REVISTA ROTARIA* on the part of stu-

dents and teachers of Spanish in the United States and Canada. It is being used more and more in club programs in which its articles are frequently read and commented upon.

As a contribution of thought with regard to the program of Rotary, the secretary has submitted to the board the following paragraphs:

It is generally understood that there is a struggle going on in the world between the ideology of a democratic state and the ideology of a totalitarian state. Without regard to any particular form of government, it is safe to say that the outstanding distinction between the two ideologies is that democracy is based upon a recognition of the individual person, his rights, his freedom of thought, speech and action, and the subordination of the state to the ends and welfare of its individual citizens, while totalitarianism is based upon the subordination of the individual to the state in every way with consequent elimination of the rights and freedom of thought, speech, and action of individuals.

Rotary should not concern itself with what form of government any people desire to establish or accept. Rotary should not concern itself with any intergovernmental relations. Rotary should not concern itself with either external or internal policies of any nation.

However, Rotary has a program which starts with the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, and we Rotarians have explained that by our ideal of service we mean thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to others, and we have not limited the extent to which human beings can manifest thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to other human beings. We assume that there will be such manifestation in the fellowship of a Rotary club, in business and professional relations, in community life, local, national and world-wide. We emphasize high ethical standards in business and professions; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

Now, it is quite evident to me that Rotary is based upon the recognition of the duties and responsibilities of the individual business or professional man and, therefore, upon his rights, his freedom of thought, speech, and action, and his privilege to express his individuality.

Rotary should be energetic and fearless in stating and restating its objects and in encouraging and fostering their acceptance as a basis of enterprise by business and professional men of the world.

Rotary should do this openly and without hesitation, but at the same time, without permitting any Rotary club or any group of Rotary clubs or Rotary International as a whole to become involved in any political situation, in any conflict between governments or within countries.

To the extent that there are individual business and professional men in the world to whom the ideal of service appeals, the Rotary movement will continue to spread. If there is any individual business or professional man to whom the ideal of service does not appeal, he will not become a member of a Rotary club or be influenced by the idealism of Rotary. If there is any country in which this idealism is not acceptable by its business and professional men there will be no Rotary clubs there. If there is any country whose government will not permit the existence of Rotary clubs or perhaps any organization having outside affiliations, or where freedom of thought, speech, and action is not permitted to its people, there will be no Rotary clubs in that country.

We Rotarians should philosophically accept whatever may be the situation in

each country. We should not allow ourselves to become excited or irritated because our idealism is not accepted by someone or in some country. Among the by-products of thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to others are tolerance and patience. We do not seek to make converts to the Rotary program with the sword or by any form of force. We seek converts only by the appeal which our program may have to thinking and reasoning business and professional men.

So I say we should make it clear that Rotary proceeds with its own program to encourage and foster the acceptance of the idealism of service and that Rotary does this without uniting with any other organization, without associating itself with any other movement, without becoming involved in politics, local, national or international.

We should make it clear that we are advancing a program for acceptance by individual business and professional men who believe in the ideal of service and that the existence of Rotary clubs merely provides an opportunity for a fellowship on the part of these men whereby they may be encouraged and inspired to make application of their idealism in their personal, business, and community life.

We should politely and gently, but firmly, resist every effort from without or from within to associate our Rotary organization in any other movement no matter how worthy its program may appear to be and no matter how much someone may think it resembles the Rotary program.

However, in club meetings, in district and regional conferences, in international conventions, in Rotary publications, we should be fearless and energetic in stating and restating the objects of Rotary and in rejoicing over their acceptance by an increasing number of business and professional men in almost all countries of the world.

The secretary expresses his appreciation for the opportunity which he and his associates at the secretariat have had through the entire year to serve Rotary clubs throughout the world. The sincere interest in the movement which Rotarians everywhere have demonstrated and the devotion which President Hager, members of the board, and other Rotary International officers and committeemen have shown in planning for and working towards its greater growth and development, have been a source of great inspiration to the secretary and other members of the staff. And we thank you, President George, and members of the board and Rotarians everywhere! (Applause)

THE MISSION OF ROTARY IN A TROUBLED WORLD

By BEN M. CHERRINGTON

Washington, D. C., U. S. A.



Although human behavior is too complex to be reduced to a simple formula, nevertheless a significant aspect of human nature may be described as the conflict within each of us, irrespective of our race or nationality, of two impulses struggling for expression in conduct. One is the impulse toward aggressive, self-assertive conduct which is indifferent to the interest of others; the other is the impulse toward self-restrained conduct based upon regard for the interest of others. Aggressive self-assertiveness makes for anarchy; conduct, self-restrained in the wider interest of others, makes for cooperative group life. Carried to its extreme, aggressive self-expression produces the brute; raised to its highest possibilities, self-restrained conduct produces the saint. One is highly egocentric, the other is social. The virtue of the protracted childhood enjoyed by the human species lies in the opportunity thus afforded to develop strong habits of intelligent self-restraint. Likewise, the immeasurable worth of social institutions and customs consists in the availability they afford to the present generation of the accumulated triumphs of previous generations in this struggle between primitive and social conduct. With what frightful swiftness, the social institutions of civilized man can be swept away! All who remember the World War are vividly aware of this. Eternal vigilance alone will keep in check the driving force of elemental human nature. None of us needs to be reminded that the conflict does not end with the arrival of adulthood; it carries on through life. With maturity, the promptings of aggressive self-assertiveness become more subtle. Long training makes it relatively easy for us to be considerate of those who are close to us; relatives, friends, members of our class, our occupation, or our social group. But plausible reasons insidiously invade our minds to justify aggressive, self-assertive conduct in relation to others whom we do not know well or who seem strangely different from ourselves. By and large, the further removed a given people are from our knowledge and our experience, the less inclined we are to be considerate of their interests in our conduct.

We in the United States are well aware of this tendency. First of all, we are aware that self-assertive, anti-social conduct tends to express itself in our social life. Periodically, organizations spring up in our country based upon an appeal to racial, religious, or class bigotry and intolerance. We are happy to believe that our better instincts inevitably triumph over these baser impulses, but the tendency to deny to significant minorities the full rights and consideration to which they are entitled as members of the community to which we all belong is always with us. We like to believe that the moving spectacle of one of the greatest artists the

Negro race has produced singing before the Lincoln Memorial in Washington to an audience of seventy-five thousand American citizens is a symbol of the permanent triumph of the generous and kindly impulses within us over less worthy tendencies. Yet, we well know that it can easily prove to be merely the symbol of a passing phase in our national life unless we put forth constant effort to educate ourselves and our fellows in the art of self-restrained social conduct.

Again, we in the United States know that this struggle likewise manifests itself in our economic life. Someone has said that we are a commodity-minded and sectionally-minded people. Whatever truth there may be in this description doubtless arises from our earlier experiences as a pioneering people with an ever expanding frontier. A rugged spirit of competition attuned to a frontier economy is our heritage. With the passing of the frontier and the emergence of our present highly integrated, interdependent social life, practices appropriate to an earlier day do not fit present requirements. We all recognize this, and yet, who among us will deny the occasional impulse to put our personal economic interest or the interest of a dominant commodity of our region above the economic interests of the nation as a whole? Slow indeed has been our progress in learning the lesson that in the long run under modern conditions our local community prospers best by adjusting its economic policies to the wider economic needs and realities of the nation. Even when our minds acknowledge the truth of this proposition, our hearts find it exceedingly difficult to put it into practice. It is not easy for us to make personal sacrifices or to see a particular commodity of our region wane as the price of greater economic advance in other areas, even though we know that in the long run our region in turn will be benefited. The instinct to hold on to every immediate advantage offers powerful resistance even when we know that a conduct self-restrained in the interest of the wider community will bring greater advantage to our community in the end.

We in the United States likewise are fully aware of the struggle between aggressive self-assertiveness and self-restrained social conduct in our political life. We have seen it in a provincial and short-sighted rivalry between cities, which, fortunately, is rapidly disappearing. Also, we have observed the conflict of narrow, selfish attitudes between States, but here again we are encouraged to observe a steady growth in recent years of a broader sense of community, causing States to be less ingrowing in their thinking and policies. Indeed, competent observers from abroad tell us that within the nation we have been rapidly outgrowing our sectionalisms and provincialisms and in recent years becoming a nation-minded people.

It is in the field of international relations that the conflict between aggressive self-assertiveness and self-restrained social conduct is most clearly revealed. The people of every country, large and small, find themselves torn by these two impulses in determining the international policy of their country. It is in this field that we seem to be most susceptible in the impulse of self-assertiveness. We find it easy to convince ourselves that right and justice lie entirely on the side of our national interest and that aggressive self-assertion toward other nations therefore is justifiable. The people of every nation have faced this temptation; many of us at times have succumbed to it. There was a period in the international relations of our country of which we in the United States are not in the least proud. Deceiving ourselves by high-sounding slogans, we launched upon a policy which we now concede was little short of imperialism. We arrogated to ourselves the right to pass judgment upon the affairs of the other American

Republics—indeed in some instances to actually intervene in their internal affairs. We called it the “Big Brother Policy.” To our neighbors it looked like the “Big Bully Policy.” People of the United States frankly admit the mistake of that policy and the wrong that was done during that period.

The Honorable Sumner Welles, the present Under Secretary of State, addressing the American Academy of Political Science a few years ago, made this statement:

“I know of no act of intervention undertaken by the United States which has accrued to the benefit of the American people. We reap only hostility, suspicion, and ill will; and, in similar degree, I am unable to find that the people of those countries where such intervention took place gained any benefit other than the temporary advantage which the road construction or the sanitation imposed upon them brought them; for it has been demonstrated by this experience—if such experience were necessary—that domestic peace and the utilization of the orderly processes of democratic self-government cannot be imposed from without by an alien people; they can only arise from the individual genius, the needs and the will of peoples themselves.”

Fortunately, that is a closed chapter in American history, closed, I believe, forever and with the unanimous approval of the American people.

In that same speech Mr. Welles gave lucid expression to the present policy of the Government of the United States, when he said:

“If there is one thing above all others that the Government of the United States today stands for in its relationship with the other republics of this hemisphere, it is its utter unwillingness to interfere, directly or indirectly, in the domestic concerns of those nations.”

That the spirit of this policy is shared by the other Republics of the Western Hemisphere has been increasingly manifested in recent years. Each of us in the Western Hemisphere is learning the lesson of self-restraint in relation to our neighbors. Out of this respect and consideration for the rights and needs of our neighbors in growing a sense of community, a feeling of common destiny, which lends added dignity and significance to each of us as independent States. This victory of self-restraint and of the wider outlook at no time has been more in evidence than at the recent Eighth Inter-American Conference held at Lima, Peru. Writing of that conference your distinguished First Vice-President of Rotary International, Fernando Carbajal, who is on the platform today, makes this statement:

“The Lima conference was a gathering of good friends. The suspicions and misgivings of earlier times were forced into the background, thus leaving the field free for a frank, constructive effort to raise a firm structure of cooperation on the solid foundation of sincerity and confidence.”

There was nothing ingrowing or exclusive about the spirit of the Lima conference. It will not do to confine self-restrained, broad-minded conduct within the barriers of the nation, nor is it possible to continentalize it. The total absence of any such narrow spirit at the Lima conference is also brought out by your distinguished Vice-President in the same article. He says:

"The peoples of America gathered in Lima in a spirit of good will and mutual understanding to seek an unobstructed path for the advancement of civilization and progress, not only to benefit the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the western hemisphere but the aspirations and interests of humanity. . . .

"The generous American peoples do not seek a selfish salvation in isolation. Quite the contrary—they want their effort to be a safeguard, not only of their own peace, but of the peace of the world. . . .

"There exists the aspiration to serve mankind, and likewise the conviction that to accomplish this it is not sufficient to be at peace among ourselves, which is happily a fact, but it is necessary to extend a friendly hand in a gesture of good will toward other nations, that they also may be inspired by the same high purposes."

Those of us who were present at Lima will never forget the utterance of the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Cordell Hull, delivered on Christmas Eve, in which he stressed the universal application of the principles and attitudes developed in our Inter-American Conference. On that night before Christmas Mr. Hull said:

"All of us reach out, I know, towards peaceful and fruitful relations with all the rest of the world. Each of us has lines of sympathy and interest that traverse the globe more finely than the lines of latitude and longitude. Our bonds are strong with all who seek peaceful friendship and respect those principles of democracy, tolerance and equality by which we live. The principles of conduct which we have adopted and are carrying out in our relationships with each other are equally open as a basis of relationship with all other countries. It cannot be fairly said that we are trying to shut ourselves off in a hemisphere of our own; any such effort would be futile. But it can be fairly said that the principles of conduct upon which the countries of this hemisphere have chosen to stand firm are so broad and essential that all the world may also stand upon them. Speaking for my country, we seek universal recognition and support for them. Were they adopted over all the world, a great fear would end. The young would see their future with more certainty and significance. The old would see their lives with more peaceful satisfaction.

"There are those who think the world is based on force. Here, within this continent, we can confidently deny this. And the course of history shows that noble ideas and spiritual forces in the end have a greater triumph. Tonight especially we can say this, for on this night nearly two thousand years ago there was born a Son of God who declined force and kingdoms and proclaimed the great lesson of universal love. Without force his kingdom lives today after a lapse of nineteen centuries. It is the Principality of Peace; the peace which we here hope in a humble measure to help to give by His grace to the continent of the Americas."

Viewed against what we have been saying as a background, can one possibly exaggerate the importance and significance of Rotary International to you

and to me as individuals, to our community and nation, and to the world? For Rotary stands for nothing, if not for the triumph of far-sighted self-restrained conduct over short-sighted, self-assertive behavior. Knowing so well, as we do, that each of us must wage a ceaseless war to insure the triumph of this higher principle over the elemental impulses of our nature, we turn to that institution which appeals to the best within us, offering us wisdom and guiding strength in the moments when we are weak—we turn to Rotary International.

I have been reading speeches made before your international conventions of previous years. It is an inspiring experience to read the story of the evolution of Rotary, beginning with the application to a limited group of the spirit of self-restrained consideration of the interest of others. One sees that cardinal principle extended to ever wider and wider groups and areas of life. "He profits most who serves best" is but another way of saying he profits most who restrains the impulse of self-assertiveness in consideration of the interest of others. Rotary soon discovered that that principle was too dynamic to be confined to the members of the particular club. It must be extended or else die. One sees its beneficent, constructive influence extended to other groups in the community—to boys and under-privileged citizens, to minorities. One sees it leveling the barriers between classes, between races, between rival cities, between rival states. One sees it bridging nations and finally belting the globe. Throughout this inspiring evolution, one sees the ideal expressed in most practical, realistic terms.

The spirit of Rotary International is needed nowhere so much as in the relations of peoples and nations. As one reflects upon the meaning of the Fourth Object of Rotary, it seems as though a guiding Providence had called it into being for this critical period.

I have been reading International Service bulletins issued by the Chicago headquarters. One is struck by the numerous practical ways in which Rotary is serving to substitute understanding and good will for the things that tend to divide men throughout the world.

The Government of the United States has recently created a Division of Cultural Relations in the Department of State. It will coordinate the activities of the other departments of the Government of an international cultural character, but its major concern will be to assist and coordinate the international cultural activities of the private agencies of our country. As is fitting in a democracy such as ours, it will be essentially a people's movement; the initiative for exchanging common cultural interests with people in other countries resting with the people; the Government serving merely to facilitate the interchange. No one knows better than a Rotarian that people of various lands do not become friends simply for the asking. It is by the discovery of common interests and enthusiasms which can be shared that men learn to know, understand, and like each other. So it will be the privilege of the Division of Cultural Relations to discover the ways in which the people of our country who are interested in art, music, literature, science, drama, business, professions, or numerous other vocations may enter into close association with people of other countries who have similar interests—for in this way, international friendships are formed and endure. Science has afforded us many instruments for bridging distance and hurdling the barriers of language. The Division of Cultural Relations gives attention to the exchange of educational, informative, and entertainment films; likewise, it makes wide use of the radio through the international exchange of

broadcasting programs. It will seek to increase the number of exchange students and professors, to increase the flow of literature across national boundaries, the building up of library exchanges, the translation of the best literature of the United States into other languages and its wide dissemination in other countries, and, conversely, the translation of their creative writing into English and its wide distribution in our country. It will seek to encourage more speakers from abroad with a command of English to visit our shores, and it will stimulate that great leveler of prejudice—international travel. So wide is its program that every community in the United States and every citizen having any interest in establishing friendly relations with his neighbors abroad may have a part in it.

Many of the other nations have divisions of cultural relations or comparable organizations—in some instances, known as committees on intellectual co-operation. Rotary International in itself is a great international cultural-relations movement of world-wide proportions. Rotary will find strong allies in the government divisions of cultural relations or of committees on intellectual co-operation, as the case may be. All of us, Rotary and governments, are working for a common end—understanding, good will, and peace among men. Each of us will derive strength and effectiveness through unofficial but close cooperation.

There are many in the world who already have resigned themselves to the inevitability of the next great world cataclysm. But we here today are not resigned to pessimism. We are convinced as realists, because we are men who have traveled throughout the world, that we need not accept the inevitability of war. We know that it need not necessarily be too late, and we shall live and work to bring our dream to pass—the dream of enduring peace.

Should the magnificent effort of Rotary fail, should the effort of governments to maintain peace be of no avail, should the black night of war settle once again upon the earth, Rotary will still have a heroic task before it—a challenging mission. While each of the two hundred and five thousand Rotarians of the world will be loyal to his own government and ready to walk wherever the path of duty may lead him, even though duty may array brother against brother, yet each may keep alive in his heart the spirit of Rotary. It is an immeasurably difficult task because, by a strange paradox, while war raises to sublime heights the capacity for sacrificial self-denying conduct, at the same time, it lowers man to the level of the beast with an unspeakable capacity for hate and relentless vindictiveness. That tendency will be almost irresistible should war again come into the world, but it will be the mission of Rotary to resist it. Although long and dark may be the road, eventually there must be, there will be, a turning. The fires of hate and destruction, which is war, must eventually burn themselves out. Exhausted mankind will grope its way back to the light of sanity and peace. Then will the unique worth of Rotary be revealed, for throughout the world in every land will be found some men who have kept alive in their breasts the flame of Rotary—the flame of their ideal—the ideal of good will and understanding among men—the ideal upon which as a foundation may be built and upon which alone can be built a new and better world.

I once heard the bishop of a negro church, after eloquently portraying the wrongs and injustices done his race, cry out: "No man can make me hate him!" History may prove that cry to symbolize the innermost meaning and mission of Rotary. Whether it be peace or whether it be war, may each of us have the courage, the intelligence, and the grace to keep the flame burning.

INAUGURAL MESSAGE

By WALTER D. HEAD, *President-Elect, Rotary International*

Montclair, New Jersey, U. S. A.

As has been stated several times during this convention, we stand today in the midst of a perplexed world. As the poet, Dante, said, "Often in the midst of this life, the right road seems lost before us," and yet I can see that Rotary has its unique role and an unsurpassed opportunity at the present time.



Now, as to policies, you would not expect me to say much at this time. With my particular background and training, it might not be a surprise to know that I hope, some time during the current year, there may be some evidence of accent on youth. In that, I am sure I will have your approval.

Those of you who expect some corporate action on the part of Rotary which will affect world conditions are, I fear, doomed to disappointment. Such persons, no matter how well meaning, do not understand that Rotary does not deal with world conditions but with the causes behind those conditions. Essentially, Rotary is a matter of the uplifting and of the development of the individual, the broadening of his point of view, the enabling of him to see himself and to learn to see others in a new and higher light. In this, Rotary is unique. In this special field, I can still see an unlimited amount to absorb our energies. Let each man get on with his job, viewing it as an opportunity to serve society. These words seem trite; we have heard them so often, but they are the real heart of the Rotary ideal.

How shall we do this? In the words of President George Hager, how shall we make Rotary real and tangible? Simply by trying ourselves and by trying to help others to catch the vision of what Rotary is and can be in this world. Rotary does not need to look outside itself to find a job to do.

The great German poet, Goethe, when on his deathbed, was asked for some message which he could leave to the world; he replied, "Let every man keep his own front yard clean and soon the whole world will be clean." Let every Rotarian do his job and live his life in a Rotary spirit, and soon the Rotary movement will have done something to make it a better and a finer world.

I do not like slogans, at least I don't like the word "slogan," but if I were to try to express in a single phrase my hope and aspiration for the coming year, it would be this: That every Rotarian may catch the Rotary vision and become a living example of Rotary principles in action. It was in this way, in the past, that Rotary has made the wonderful record of which we are all justly proud, and, unless I am greatly mistaken, it is the best possible guide post for our future.

In closing, I wish to thank you for this expression of your confidence and trust. I hope I may prove worthy of it. Certainly, I will leave no stone unturned to see that such is the case. I want you to know that, above all, I shall try to be a living example of that spirit of friendliness and warmheartedness which characterizes the true Rotarian. (Applause)



The Head Man Smiles—President-Elect Walter D. Head.

(The Cleveland Press)

President George C. Hager congratulates President-Elect Walter D. Head.



(The Cleveland News)

A quiet spot in the Head garden—President-Elect Walter D. Head, Mrs. Head, Lois and Richard.

(G. Biggs Photo)



Crippled Children Assembly

Monday Morning, June 19, 1939

The crippled children assembly, held in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., convened at ten-five o'clock, Paul H. King, chairman of the crippled children committee, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A., presiding.

CHAIRMAN KING: Good morning! How are you? We are starting our crippled children assembly almost on time, and I am delighted to see so many of the devoted workers for crippled children here this morning. They are constantly coming and we will have a room full before we get through.

May I call your attention, first, to the registration cards which have been provided. If you will, and have not already done so, please note on the cards your full name, and your address, so that we may have a record of those in attendance. Then please turn the card over. You will notice on the back that two questions have been assigned to us for discussion after the conclusion of the speaking program. We would like your suggestions immediately, if possible, so that we can make them figure in this morning's discussions.

Now we are favored in this session with the fine cooperation of the schools here in Cleveland, and I know that you will feel the same sense of appreciation I do when you see what they have prepared for us.

We are first going to have the Rhythm Band from the Rosemary Home, which is a convalescent school here in Cleveland, under the leadership of Sister Geraldine.

(The Rhythm Band presented its number and was generously applauded.)

CHAIRMAN KING: Thank you very much, Sister Geraldine and children. We certainly do appreciate what you have done for us.

It will take about five minutes to clear the rear of the stage for the Sunbeam School. They are going to put on a little program under the direction of Mrs. Gertrude Mackey of the school. Miss Flora McCallum is the principal of the Sunbeam School, and to her and to her associates and to the children we are indebted for the program which has been prepared.

While we are making this change, I thought perhaps we might have a little songfest of our own, so I have asked Percy Angove, the executive secretary of the Michigan Society for Crippled Children, who is the past president of the Northville, Michigan, Rotary club, if he would lead us in one or two songs while we are making this change.

(Percy Angove led the assembly in community singing.)

CHAIRMAN KING: Thank you, everybody. That was fine cooperation.

We are now going to have the program put on by the Sunbeam School of Cleveland.

(The Sunbeam School presented their number.)

CHAIRMAN KING: Well, again we can express our appreciation to these fine boys and girls. (Applause)

I am now going to ask Ben Hindman, former secretary of the Elyria, Ohio, club, and one of the organizers, in fact, the organizer of the club, to give us a little picture of the preliminaries to the organized work for crippled children in which Rotary has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. You will all recall the history. It is set forth in this Pamphlet No. 40. Here are our children. So glad to see you.

(The program was interrupted for the purpose of photographing the children who had been assembled.)

CHAIRMAN KING: The picture is for THE ROTARIAN and the Cleveland papers. It wasn't on the program, but I am delighted that they did it.

As I was saying, twenty-five years of Rotary experience in work for crippled children is something of which all of us can be immensely proud. Ben is going to tell us something of the early days, of the times when Daddy Allen, of revered memory, member of the Rotary Club of Elyria, presented this work, the beginnings of it, to the Elyria club. Ben, will you take the stand, please, and give us about ten minutes of this very interesting history? (Applause)

L. BEN HINDMAN (Elyria, Ohio, U. S. A.): I should like to take this occasion to extend to all visiting Rotarians an invitation to visit Gates Hospital for Crippled Children some time during the conference, and especially to those who are driving from the west, it might be very conveniently done as you return by route 20, the hospital being within a square of the route as you pass through Elyria.

(Ben Hindman read his paper, a copy of which can be obtained from the National Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio, U. S. A.)

CHAIRMAN KING: Thank you very much, Ben, for that very interesting paper.

Here is John Bentley, the district governor of that time. Just come forward and we will give you a hand. (Applause) John is a member of the Cleveland club and the official secretary of this meeting.

I am now going to ask Miss McCallum to extend an invitation which she wishes to present to you to visit the institutions here in Cleveland. To Miss McCallum we are indebted for the program this morning—to her and her associates. (Applause)

(Miss McCallum extended an invitation to Rotarians to visit the various institutions engaged in crippled children work in Cleveland.)

CHAIRMAN KING: We are going to be favored by an address by a friend of long standing. We all know, I think, without any introduction on my part, Ray Knoeppel, the president of the New York State Association for Crippled Children. Ray has been a Rotarian so long that I can't remember when he first started his Rotary career. He has been president of the New York Rotary club, district governor of the old 29th district, member of the board of directors of Rotary International, member of the various standing committees of Rotary carrying on this work, and one of the outstanding leaders in this country in the work for crippled children.

Ray is going to talk to us now, and to bring to us some vital suggestions for the further development of the program.

RAYMOND J. KNOEPPEL (New York City, New York, U. S. A.): Mr. President and Friends: In this country they say "My friends." Many of you are my

friends, cherished over all the years. It is a great joy to participate in this program, a program which deals so much with human values.

When we go up into Orange County, New York, within a stone's throw of each other we find the Rehabilitation Hospital and a hospital where there are three thousand mentally defectives. When we go into the one for the mentally defectives, we have a feeling of frustration and we come away morose. When we go into the one for the crippled children or the physically handicapped children, we come away inspired by the possibilities for complete recovery and at least economic and social adjustment.

Yet so often as we talk about these things, people will come up out of the audience afterwards and say, "Well, just what can I do? I am just a so-and-so in such-and-such a place, and what is my possibility in this program?" In every human endeavor there is an opportunity for every one of us.

The old philosophy was the survival of the fittest, and then came the philosophy of live and let live, a sort of, "if you get by, it's okeh with me" attitude. Well, we live in that great period of the world's history when we have the philosophy of live and help live.

In our own time, in my own state, in a matter of fifteen years, this whole picture has been made over. In the early days, long before you and I were here, my recollection is that I studied in school that the cripple was an enemy to society. They used to take him out and drop him over a cliff, or whatever they did that was better for that purpose. The atmosphere was such that most of them found a livelihood either in passing a tin cup, if they had tin in those days, or in becoming the little court jesters, and other things that cripples were allowed to do.

But in the modern world all this traditional attitude toward the physically handicapped has disappeared, and it has probably disappeared because so many of us realize that we are mentally handicapped that we have a sympathy for those who are physically handicapped.

It was only back in the time of the Civil War that the first hospital in the United States for orthopedics was opened. That was in 1863 and from that time down to 1890, only five institutions were founded in this country for cripples, hospitals for the crippled or for the physically handicapped. Just imagine, 1890—a matter of fifty years! A matter of our own lifetime, and intensively a matter of the last fifteen or twenty years. Think of what progress has been made!

But unfortunately, this progress rebounds and slaps us squarely between the eyes so many times, because so many of our Rotarians imagine that because of this rapid progress in the past fifteen years, the job is done, and there never was a more fallacious idea than that this job is done. I don't know whether the job will ever be done, but there are phases that we are just beginning to enter, phases from the standpoint of the layman and his participation.

Those of you who have been engaged in this work, as many of us have, for fifteen or twenty years, know that we started off by attempting to find the cripple. That is still the job to be done, and it is still the job of the layman in many instances to find the crippled child, bring him out of the closet where his ignorant parents may hide him for fear that they may take him away and put him under the influence of one of God's agents and find himself rehabilitated.

The clinics held all over the country are affiliated with the International

Society for Crippled Children, now called the National Society for Crippled Children. They are in thirty-six states.

They provide hospitalization. For the most part, we have hospitals throughout the country, but we need the handmaiden of hospitals, and in great number—the convalescent home, where the children may have intensive treatment, their hospital beds being released for others at the same time.

It wasn't until this movement of ours since 1923, that for the first time in history, this history of humanitarianism, we have realized that the problem of the crippled child is not only to repair the body, but to equip the mind, and that this movement has developed this wonderful improvement that hand in hand with the rebuilding of the body, comes the education of the crippled child, whether in the primary or grammar school, the high school or university or special trade school, leading right straight down through vocational guidance, vocational training, and then that great task of finding the job.

Now it is a peculiar kind of philanthropy or of kindness or of charity or of well-meaning, to take someone out of a place when he may be badly off, and to lift him up with hope and then drop him back. One of the greatest things and the greatest moment in the life of a cripple is that period of time that we call youth, between childhood and adult life, when he has finished his education, when for the most part he has finished his physical rehabilitation, and he finds himself ready for a job. And then he finds a smug world with all sorts of "isms" and prejudices, holding up gates against him.

Oh, what a job for the layman there is! What a job for the Rotary club there is in the regimentation of all of the various lay groups in a community to particularly serve their time! And I don't mean running around to those kids' houses and putting them in an automobile, taking them around for a ride in the afternoon and dumping them back in the slums again at night time. That seems to me also to be a very poor job.

The great thing in this work for crippled children is to impress upon them, not to condescend to their limitations, but to view life from the standpoint of their opportunities, to put the accent on what they are able to do. I have been thrilled at Camp Cheerful, which unfortunately was swept away in the hurricane on Fire Island last fall, to see boys go out and play baseball, and through the sheer will to win, more often than not, to beat the physically well boys at a game of soft baseball. The idea is to go out and to accomplish and to win.

Some place, I think it is over in the Library of Congress, which has a great collection of books that congressmen never read, there is this slogan over a doorway: "There is but one temple in the universe, and that is the body of man." Someone by the name of Novalis wrote that, but I don't agree with him. There is only one temple in the universe, and that is the mind of man. If you can adjust the mind of a crippled child so that that child is satisfied, if you can adjust that mind as it goes through youth and then keep adjusting it into adulthood, there is no reason why that physically handicapped person cannot be as happy and as much a part of the society in which he lives as the physically well.

All of these undertakings with the physically handicapped speak in terms of great human interest. I may have told you before, although I see a lot of new folks here, and I will just give you this little happening as an example of what not to do in work for crippled children.

I happen to be on the board of the New York State Reconstruction Hospital;

have been there for years now. The chairman, a very estimable man, now gone to his eternal rest, was the chairman for about twenty-three years, and when I went on there as the baby member, I used to go around through a building where there were about forty little tots, one and a half to four years of age, which I named the monkey house because they all started to cackle at the same time. He chided me because I never went into the condition of the pots and pans, and I didn't count the bricks in the building to be sure that none of them had been taken.

So as I went day after day among these small children, one little blond-haired fellow asked me what my name was. Well, he was a little two and a half or three year old kid—I couldn't tell him "Knoeppel." But being among these children, I told them my name is Ray. We went through there, the chairman of the board and I, and as we went out the children shouted, "Good-bye, Ray." The old chairman said to me, "I'm very sorry this has happened. I have been the chairman of this board for twenty years. Nothing like this has ever happened, and I will see that it will never happen again."

The next month we went back there to lay a corner stone. Walking in the procession with Governor Lehman was my friend, Dr. George Perrin, and I. One of these kids had asked me what the old "gink's" name was, and I told them, and explained to them that he wasn't an old "gink," but he was a very fine, elderly gentleman.

As we came in, these kids hollered out, "Hello Ray and George." Then I got the kick of my life as my friend George dug his elbow into Governor Lehman's ribs and said, "Governor Lehman, that's what the kids think of Knoeppel and me."

Now I maintain that in all these ramifications of our program, the part of the layman and his sustained interest in this work is necessary. The finest opportunities and the best intentions of state departments will amount to nothing unless there is an intelligent, strong, constituency, seeing that those things happen, as free from politics as it is humanly possible to be, that touch the lives of physically handicapped children.

During the past fifteen years I have seen many crippled children become crippled adults, and I have seen three thousand boys who have gone through Camp Cheerful, lying around trying to find a job. How are we going to make sure that these young people, as they go into adulthood, are going to feel that they are members of normal society? How are we going to remove from them the inferiority that comes from pity, both expressed pity and petting, and from the application of certain rules against the physically handicapped, like the foolish application that we have of the physical examination?

For instance, Paul King wants a job in a law office. He goes and passes an examination in law. He doesn't have to pass an examination in medicine, or in accounting, or in anything else. In other words, when you want to give a man a job from the mental angle, you make sure that his mentality is one hundred per cent or as near to that as possible.

But the minute that the man comes in for a job and you inquire as to the physical angle, you immediately say that he must be whole. What difference does it make, if I want a fellow to run and he has the last joint off that little finger? What does it matter if he has only one leg and only one arm, and he can stand on the one leg and with a wooden leg do the work assigned to him in a satisfactory manner? Why should the physical examination have to be

one hundred per cent, when all we need to know is that that man has that portion of his body required to do that job well?

Oh, there is so much that we have to do as laymen to help in this particular regard! We have to adjust these children. You see, these handicaps which affect the minds of little children, reciprocally reflect upon the minds of others in their attitude toward these children, so that we have those particular shortcomings physically operating upon the minds of the children, then operating upon others and reflecting back in their attitude to the crippled children. Here is where our Rotary clubs in great activities, both in the mass and individually, can change the attitude of the public to the crippled child.

The incidents of the life of the crippled child are no different from those of a normal child. First he has inheritance, if he has good blood, I mean biologically good. Outside of that we only care what a man knows and what he is able to do and what he does. Then there is his early childhood environment, then his pre-school contacts and finally, his school association. Then comes the time to take that child and to fit him into our civilization and into our society.

The social adjustment of these children is the big thing and the progress of civilization will not be complete and our nation will not be whole with three or four hundred thousand crippled children and possibly a greater number of crippled adults across this country.

I maintain seriously that the cripple doesn't create the problem. Please listen to this. We create the problem by our attitude toward the cripples. I maintain that outside of the bodily handicap, practically every one of these problems is created by the attitude of society to the cripple, and not by the attitude, originally, of the crippled child to society.

The great job for Rotary clubs is to keep on standing behind state organizations, standing behind state agencies and local agencies, holding together all sorts of professional groups, welding together around the Rotary club in the community as an open forum, all of the lay groups interested in the crippled child until this job is done—the social and economic adjustment of the handicapped.

Now what are you going to do about a job? In our own town we found these three thousand boys from Camp Cheerful couldn't get a job, so we contacted the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, a marvelous old institution in our city. We put up seventeen hundred dollars and they put up seventeen hundred dollars, and we formed a job-finding agency for crippled boys and crippled young men. We took the word "Institute" and the word "Rotary" and we coined a word out of that. We call it "Intro"—"Intro Employment Service." It now already has a reputation, because we have done something unprecedented. In the period of seven months, we found 132 jobs for cripples, and in the language and opinion of one of the outstanding assistant commissioners of education of our state, he has never heard of anything like that being done with what we have to do it with, even among normal people.

So there is another job for you to do. And I want to tell you, if you get a cripple on the job, you have somebody. He's loyal; he knows how hard it is to get the job; he sticks to that job, because he doesn't want to lose it, because he knows how hard it is to get another one, and he is grateful.

Then there is this great prejudice against cripples, that there is a hazard, a hazard of a second injury, that they cannot accomplish as much, or that they

tire. Then this thing of oversympathy. I don't know that there is anything that the boys down at our camp and the children up at Haverstraw seem to resent more than oversympathy and pity. They want the accent on what they are able to do. I am not able to do everything; you are not able to do everything, either physically or mentally or spiritually. There is something you can't do. What do you do? Do you go around bemoaning the things you can't do? I can't paint china. I can't crochet. But I don't worry about it. I love flowers. I love music. I love to look at the beautiful things that people create. We put the accent upon what we are able to do, and if I have a flair for practicing law, or even for making a speech, I do those things and I don't try to go out and make a drawing that I have to explain to somebody afterwards is modern art. (Laughter) No, sir, we put the accent on the things that we are able to do.

Well, there were never any souls saved after a half hour. I have been talking to you, I think, now, twenty-seven minutes. I ask you to help remove this sense of inferiority from the physically handicapped. I ask you in your Rotary clubs to continue on as we are in our Rotary club, to back the national and state societies, the state and local organizations, to be a great clearing house and a binding force. People know that Rotary has nothing to sell in this job on crippled children. We have only to give manpower, ideas, a welding force.

I am going to let you in on one of the sweetest, most meaningful things that has ever happened in my life. Recently I was in a hotel in New York City where I have a little extra leeway because I happen to be the counsel for the hotel. I am not saying this by way of immodesty, but simply to explain why I said what I did. I said to the manager, "There is a lady upstairs whom I have always wanted to meet, and I wish you would go up and ask her if I may see her."

He came down and said, "I am very sorry, Ray, but she won't see you because she is preparing to retire."

I said, "Listen, I want to see her. I have always wanted to see her. Go up and tell her that I must see her."

The remarkable thing was that he said to her, "This man who wants to see you is so-and-so, and he wants to talk about crippled children," and immediately she said, "Oh, that's all right. Let him come up. He won't mind my dressing gown."

She was standing with her back to the radio and with her right hand was keeping strict time to one of the most beautiful melodies I know, the third movement of the *Casse-noisette Suite* by Tschaikowsky. It is a beautiful melody—the Flower Song in three-quarter time.

I stood there; stuck to the floor; just riveted to the spot. As the music stopped, her attendant turned the radio off and led her toward me. As I looked at her, I thought to myself, "What a terrible thing it is to be blind. But how much worse it must be always to have been blind." You know, if a person had been able to see and then becomes blind, he still has the remembrance, the image of the things that he has seen that are beautiful and worth seeing. But those who have never seen—to me it is almost impossible that they can imagine.

And then, how terrible it is to become deaf. But how much worse always to have been deaf, never to have heard, never to be able to imagine the sounds, the glorious sounds of music and the bells and the birds and the most glorious sound of all, the laughter of little children.

I was about to say, "How terrible it must be to lose your speech, but how much worse it must be to have never been able to speak." But a miracle of miracles—this woman had learned, without being able to test the a-e-i-o-u sounds in her ear—she had been able mechanically to fashion tones with her mouth, so that with careful listening you could discern what she had to say.

I turned to her companion and said, "This has been a great thing to be able to come up and say hello. It has been a wonderful thing to walk in here and to watch her listening to this music. But really, does she hear all that music?"

She said, "Mr. Knoepfel, let her tell you."

I said, "Go ahead and ask her."

Her companion made taps upon her hand while the lady put her hand upon her face to pick up the vibrations, as she said, "Mr. Knoepfel wants to know whether you hear all that music."

Then, her blind eyes looking toward the ceiling, she mildly and with difficulty phrased the words which I will not attempt to repeat in that manner—"Why, Mr. Knoepfel, I put my hand upon the radio to catch the vibrations, to pick up the rhythm. I don't hear the tone. I supply the tone."

Oh, what a line that is. In all my life, there never was a moment like that, and I don't expect there will ever be a moment like it again. "I don't hear the tone. I feel the rhythm. I supply the tone."

And those of you who know music know that the tone isn't even the important thing. It is the overtone. The tone is what you hear. The overtone is what gives it meaning. The tone is what we say. The overtone is the inflection, and that is what gives meaning to it.

Now this is what we can be to these crippled children. We can supply this tone. We can be the overtone in their lives. We can go home to our communities as laymen, and keep pioneering, because the day of the pioneer is not over in this social and in this psychological adjustment of the crippled child until the day when people will have brains enough to know that we are all God's children and all entitled to the same treatment. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN KING: What a grand speech. (Applause)

I wish every Rotarian could have heard that speech, because some of us feel that the job is done, or some of us feel that if we take the children on an outing and a picnic, or we give them a Christmas tree, that we have done crippled children work. But fellows, have we? We have not, not until we have taken up this whole program and have seen it through as Ray has so well pointed out, to its ultimate conclusion.

This movement has developed not only throughout the United States, but all over this continent, in Canada and Mexico; it has developed in Europe in country after country. We are going to have a meeting in London next month, from the sixteenth to the twenty-second of July, the Fourth World Congress of Workers for Cripples, and at that meeting there will probably be some five hundred delegates from possibly twenty-five different countries to discuss intensively the program of work for crippled children. In the United States, if you cannot go to London, at Dallas, Texas, from the twenty-first to the twenty-fifth of October the National Society of the International will have an annual convention. To these great meetings the Rotarians of the United States and of the world are invited.

I have here hundreds of reports, from Rotary clubs over this world telling what

they are doing for crippled children. If we had time I would read them to you and I know that you would gain from them the inspiration that is contained in them of the wonderful things that they are doing and planning to do. There not being time, I will have these reports printed and sent to each one of you. Further, if you haven't filed a report with us of what you are doing in your club, won't you please do that, so that it can be included in this comprehensive report which is going to be made.

Crippled children work fits right into the third object of Rotary, of course, as a community service. The secretariat has prepared for our use, not only Pamphlet No. 40, copies of which you have, but various file papers. I am not sure that you know about these files, and I want you to know that you can get very helpful suggestions from them. There is File 635 on how to prepare a traffic survey, looking, of course, toward prevention; File 637 on prevention—so terrifically important; File 638, telling how to put on a successful Christmas party.

Then here is File 639-A which contains many valuable suggestions, "What Rotary clubs are doing around this world." It's tremendously interesting. Make a note of these files, won't you please, fellows, and you can get a lot of help from them as well as from Pamphlet No. 40.

I want to refer briefly to *THE ROTARIAN*. Probably all of you have read the "Around the World" paragraphs, in which you always find what the clubs are doing. In the back pages of *THE ROTARIAN* each month, you will find something on work for crippled children. The excellent article on prevention appeared in the issue of last December. It is also referred to in the file of which I have spoken.

We are getting plenty of help, wonderful help from the secretariat. All we need to do is to put into action, translate into action these helps that are so easily available to us.

Now for the discussion, and it will have to be brief. Here are two questions which have been suggested by the program committee for our discussion this morning: "How can a Rotary club help crippled children in its community?" and—"Without relaxing the work for those already crippled, what can Rotary clubs do to prevent children from being crippled?"

It is estimated by authorities in crippled children work, that we could prevent at least half of the cases, if we would. What a grand job for Rotary clubs, to help to prevent these cases which cause so much suffering and so much hardship and so much expense. Why, if we could just stop half of them, that's job enough for Rotary.

I have spoken to several fellows about taking part in this discussion. Let's just have fifteen minutes now on "How can a Rotary Club"—I will put in the word *best*—"help crippled children in its community?"

CHARLES STARKEY (Ashtabula, Ohio, U. S. A.): I hardly know after what has been said and what has been seen what could be said in a few minutes about how a Rotary club can help children in its community. We have many Rotary clubs in small communities, consequently we have small communities to work upon as far as the crippled child is concerned.

I wish that I could turn this subject around and say what the crippled child does to the Rotarian. I think I would get a lot more and could go to greater length with that. But I have often wondered why we like to listen to Ray Knoeppel. What is there that he gives you? He gives you thoughts, yes.

What is there about Lily Pons, Jose Iturbi, or some grand spectacle of tapestry or music or art that you see? What is it? It is somebody's enthusiasm that has gone into that thing and has brought out something. If there is anything that I could say, Paul, that a Rotary club could give to the crippled child, it is enthusiasm.

Enthusiasm must take in the personal element. I think the great work that the Ohio Society for Crippled Children has done in this community, and in the state of Ohio is because of the human element that they have carried into it. It must be the human equation.

In this district we have delegated one man to every crippled child, to take that child from the first steps, going into the home and selling the idea to the parents, of making application to our legislature for having the child committed to the state for orthopedic work, and continuing that contact with the crippled child. That experience has done a wonderful thing for the Rotarians.

I have made the statement time and time again, and I would like to make it again—there isn't anything the Rotary club does to the crippled child,—I would turn it about and say—what a wonderful thing the crippled child has done for the Rotarian.

If you will carry that enthusiasm and that personal element in it, that we have the godfather idea in this community and that is carrying it through—there is no length to which it can go—then the Rotary club has done a tremendous lot in aiding the crippled child. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN KING: Fine, Charlie. Thank you very much.

MRS. GEORGE N. MATHEWS (Chevy Chase, Maryland, U. S. A.): Paul, do you mind if I say something? I am the wife of the past district governor of one of the districts in Virginia, and during his year of office I had the opportunity and privilege of observing many things, and this is just a thought that came to me: when a new club is formed in your district, some of you Rotarians go to that club and let them start doing crippled children work right to begin with. They always seek to do something for the community or for the library, or something like that, to develop interest in the community. I think it would be grand if some of you would suggest to them that they do crippled children work.

I would like to speak on the second question. In prevention of the crippled child, perhaps many of you do not know that each state of the Union has a Bureau of Hygiene. The Bureau has booklets on prenatal care, on infant care and child care. In Texas where we have a sparse population, I find that if these booklets were placed in the hands of doctors and given to these mothers who have had no schooling and very little education, they could be guided greatly by reading these booklets. I feel that many a child would not be crippled if the mother had known something of prenatal care.

There is also a second booklet on child care. It takes the child through the first two years of life. Many mothers in these backwoods do not know how to care for their children, do not know the simple remedies, and they do not know how to feed their children the proper diet, the proper nutrition, and they would be greatly benefited if they had these booklets.

The next little booklet on child care takes the child through the sixth year of life, and gives helpful data on diets up to that time.

We could also help in seeing that the doctors in these country towns have these booklets to give to mothers who come to them for care. If the mother

has a little bit of knowledge of how to care for her child, I am sure that many children would not be crippled.

Now, Paul, that's just a thought. These booklets can be obtained from your State Bureau of Hygiene or from the United States Public Health Service in Washington. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN KING: Two years ago at the Nice convention we inaugurated an innovation at an assembly of asking wives of Rotarians to address us. Mrs. Walter Kingsbury, of Texas, was one speaker. Mrs. Almy, the wife of the president of the R.I.B.I. described the work being done in Great Britain. An organization called the Inner Wheel has been formed, and they were collaborating particularly in work for crippled children. I think there were about a hundred and fifty of these Inner Wheel organizations at that time. It is really a very great contribution, and we find in this country occasional examples of what the ladies are doing in this work, and perhaps the Rotarians here can find help by collaborating with that source.

We are very anxious to get an organized effort in each state. There are about a dozen states in which there are no societies for crippled children, and there ought to be. It is not like the organization of an ordinary group, because it has such a definite mission. So in a state like Virginia, where there is a partial organization, I have asked George and Mrs. Mathews to help us to complete the organization in Virginia.

There are a number of states that I could point out to you—some in the northwest, two or three in the east—where there ought to be societies, and I wish you would check up, if you will, and if there is not an organization in your state, won't you please help us to bring them about, because that is how we get results—through organized effort, not the sporadic and the occasional, the hit or miss program, but a definite, progressive, recognized, systematic, orderly program that covers the whole field.

That is one way how a Rotary club can help, not only directly, but indirectly. There ought to be an organization in Idaho. I just happened to think of Idaho. There ought to be an organization in Utah. There ought to be one in New Mexico—there is one started there. Take the state of Delaware—we should have a society there. I could name a dozen and I use these merely as illustrations. We need these to complete the line-up, so to speak, which is doing such effective work already.

Is there any suggestion now, or any question?

O. B. MCCLINTOCK (Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.): We have a great organization up in Minneapolis for crippled children but our Rotary club learned something from the Michael Dowling School that I think should be told here this morning. The question is "What can we do?" What can't we do? What shouldn't we do? We used to have great entertainments for the crippled children from the Michael Dowling School and Marshall High. We had great Christmas trees, a Santa Claus, and all that—and we would bring the children up to our room in the Nicollet Hotel and give them a big time and cover them with presents.

A year ago, when I was appointed chairman of our committee, I went to see Mrs. McAllister, a very fine educator and she said, "Mr. McClintock, I think you are going too far. You stir the children up with those great parties and I think it would be much better if we could have just a quiet Christmas

party in our own Dowling School, with a simple tree and allow the children and the home folk to come, and carry on in a quiet way and not with such an organized and big entertainment as we have had."

We tried that. We have been doing it for two years and it is working out beautifully. The children are not excited, they are not overwrought, they are not harmed in any way. We get them a Christmas tree and each of them two little presents. Some of these children are from homes that are perfectly able to get them everything in the world, but they are crippled and need attention in some other way.

The question is what we have to watch out for in the exuberance of our spirit and the great big welling of the heart for the crippled child—not to do something that we should not do.

CHAIRMAN KING: Thank you, Bon. That is a good thought.

LANE C. FINDLEY (La Jara, Colorado, U. S. A.): I come from a little club of less than thirty members. We make a practice of hospitalization of one child each year. We have a very active committeeman who investigates each case.

OSCAR DUGGER (Andalusia, Ala., U. S. A.): The most instructive thing that we have had here in this conference this morning was the suggestion made by Ray, and that is that we have concern for the placement of the crippled children who have been rehabilitated.

I think Rotarians should accept it as their responsibility to follow up their interest in the crippled child until he is placed in gainful employment, if it is possible to do so. Those of us who are employers should always consider that we have a certain obligation, and should provide places for a certain percentage of the people whom we employ for those who have been rehabilitated through the efforts that are made by Rotarians and others. We should be concerned not with the defect, but with the life of the person who has the defect. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN KING: Thank you very much for that suggestion.

It is all very easy to understand, fellows. We started out in an early day with the idea of relieving pain and suffering, and that was as far as our sympathies then went. Then we learned that we can't stop there. We can't stop with hospitalization and convalescent care. We have to go on with education, prevention, then training, and finally placement. This is all one program, one cohesive, comprehensive whole.

We haven't said much about prevention. I am going to again refer to File 635. We can begin with the difficult task of assisting in the prevention of injuries and deaths from accidents, particularly automobile accidents. The number of children who are injured and maimed and killed each year is astounding.

The National Safety Council is doing a grand job, and we can help them. That is Number One. If we do not do anything else, let's look after prevention so far as accidents are concerned, and these other methods can be worked out later, or even simultaneously.

Now the time has come when we should draw near to a close. Is there any contribution, any thought, or question?

W. F. GALLAGHER (Owosso, Michigan, U. S. A.): I am very much interested in this thought of prevention, and it occurs to me that it is now a day and age when

the child is hospitalized first—at birth. It seems to me that there is where we could get great aid, through that hospital, because the child is born there. Why could not these pamphlets of education to the mother, on how to rear that child and care for it, be placed in the hospitals so that the mother could take one home and be better prepared, and have the knowledge of how to take care of that child and save it from the possibility of becoming crippled later on?

CHAIRMAN KING: Thank you, Rotarian Gallagher. That's splendid. We are doing a considerable amount of educational work. There must be more done, there is no question about that. Rotary clubs can help to further that. Any other suggestion?

T. J. PATTON (North Bay, Ont., Canada): One thing that impressed me most this morning was this little group of children we had on the platform. What appealed to me most of all was to see each child attempting to play some musical instrument that he or she was playing the best way they knew how. I was particularly impressed by the child at the far end who was endeavoring to play some little thing like a timbrel. He wasn't "hitting on all six"—he hit about every third time—but it didn't stop him from trying. That to me was an inspiration, and whoever is responsible for these demonstrations should be congratulated, because I think we are carrying away what we saw here, while we might readily forget what was said here.

Then a thought from Ray was that we should emphasize the things that a crippled child can do, not the things he can't do. I am speaking from experience, because I had this left wing of mine clipped when I was celebrating my seventh birthday, and in the railway service, when I was trying to reach the train dispatcher's chair, the general superintendent put up a bar as to why he should not promote me. He said, "You won't be able to hold a train sheet." He forgot there was such a thing as a paper weight. So he laid that objection aside.

So I am going back to my club with a great realization of what these little handicapped folks can do, not what they can't do. If I had no other thought than that, it was worth while coming from North Bay to Cleveland. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN KING: Thank you.

When the committee asked me to take charge of this program, I felt as I have always felt, that these children can preach a better sermon in what they do and present, than even Ray or I could hope to do by giving a discussion. Here is an actual demonstration. You can see them. You can see what is being done for them. You can see what they are doing. All of those things, as has been so well said by Rotarian Patton, speak more eloquently than any-one could utter.

I feel that this has been a profitable session. I feel that we can go back to our clubs with added inspiration, possibly some added information. And please bear in mind what Ray said: "Don't ever feel the job is done," and please don't feel that somebody else can do it. It is our job. We have the responsibility of our own volition, and because we have assumed it, others are leaving the field largely for us. And please don't ever feel, if I might suggest, that any law can take the place of what you do. You know we have in this country particularly, a sort of an Americanism that all you have to do is to pass a law and then you are through and you can go away and leave it and tackle something else. We all know that is not so. A law, however good, has to be administered. It is

our job to see that it is properly administered. If the law perhaps is not complete, lacks something, is defective in some way, then it is our job to see that the legislation is corrected. If there is no legislation, then it is up to us to see that there is legislation—and so on.

This is a job which may not be done in our lifetime, but while we are here, we are responsible. We are the trustees, and I leave you with this thought, that we must keep on, we can't stop. As "Daddy" Allen so often said, "we must keep on keeping on."

Thank you all for your presence and participation.

(The meeting adjourned at twelve-thirty o'clock.)

Public Relations Conference

Monday Morning, June 19, 1939

The Rotary public relations conference, held in the Euclid Ball Room, Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., convened at nine-thirty o'clock, Almon E. Roth, San Francisco, California, U. S. A., Past President of Rotary International, presiding.

CHAIRMAN ROTH: I should probably introduce myself. I am Almon E. Roth from San Francisco, Past President of Rotary International (applause), and I am pinch-hitting for Jim Thomas, who found he was unable to come to this assembly at the last moment. I am coming without much preparation, realizing very often in Rotary we get our best program when we have a spontaneous program. I have seen that happen in individual clubs and I am hoping that will happen here.

I would like to introduce J. Owen Herity from Canada, who is vice-chairman of the meeting and Glenn Harper of Corona, California, who is secretary of the meeting. (Applause)

For many years Rotary International has felt the need of developing a better appreciation on the part of the public of the objectives and the program and activities of Rotary, particularly as it extends around the world into international relations, and bringing to the public some of the experiences of Rotary in these various countries.

At Nice, we held an assembly similar to this for a discussion of ways and means by which Rotary might promote what is commonly known as publicity but what is now called generally a public relations program, which would position Rotary with the public, particularly those who are not members and who so often have little appreciation of the program and very often have misjudged its merits.

Rotary has suffered a good deal in the past from bad publicity. I think we might sum up the whole program of public relations by saying, "By their works shall ye know them," but after all, no matter what effort we make to interpret our program, the essential thing is what the program is, and if we have something that is worthwhile, the world will know about it, and it will bring credit to Rotary.

Unfortunately, some things have occurred in Rotary clubs in the past which have not always reflected credit on Rotary. I think I have a personal experience from some undignified things which occasionally have slipped into a Rotary club which are not typical at all of Rotary but which at the time have been given wide publicity to the detriment of Rotary.

You recall we scheduled the 1930-31 convention for Vienna. In the fall of 1930, the Rotary Club of Vienna indicated it was possible that they might not be able to handle that convention, and delegates from the board of directors, including myself, went to Vienna to ascertain the causes for the reluctance of the club to go on, and many reasons were given, but I found one reason almost a

year later to be this: I was told by a prominent member of that club that after the Rotary Club of Vienna had accepted the responsibility of conducting that great convention at Vienna, it was tremendously embarrassed by remarks made by non-Rotarians concerning the conduct which American Rotarians might inflict upon them in that city when they visited that great city.

Now, of course, all of us know Rotarians behave themselves when they go to international conventions. As a matter of fact, we have never held an international convention without the press and the public in the city where the meeting was held commenting favorably on the conduct of Rotarians. Our friends in Vienna had been reading some of the novels printed in this country which depicted Rotarians on Main Street in an unfavorable light, and they actually were embarrassed about the prospect of Rotarians meeting there because they were afraid of their personal conduct in Vienna, to such an extent that they were very seriously considering the possibility of giving up that great convention.

I needn't tell you the American Rotarians who went there along with Rotarians from all other countries conducted themselves with dignity. We gave to these people an example which they had never had before of some nations meeting without anything to trade, with nothing to sell, with no animosities to develop, but on the contrary, an opportunity to serve only altruistic objectives. The president was most favorably impressed, commenting on Rotary, the program, and conduct of the Rotarians.

We haven't had too good a reputation from some quarters in the past, and it has been largely our fault, because we have not presented to the public the facts about Rotary, its objectives and its program.

Now with the idea of developing better understanding, we have been striving to develop in our individual clubs, through the information committee, means and ways of presenting Rotary through the press, through contacts with individual non-Rotarians, through radio, even through movies, and all the other media that are available for the presentation of Rotary's program to the public.

A second assembly was held at San Francisco last year, where the various media by which Rotary may establish proper contact with the public were discussed. This is our third.

This morning we are going to turn this largely into an experience meeting. We hope later on you will feel free to speak from the floor, giving your name, your club, and classification, as we go along under these various topics, telling us some of the experiences of your club, various experiments you may have conducted in this field of public relations, in the presentation of Rotary's program to non-Rotarians.

Now if you have questions, kindly reserve them until the various topics or subjects are indicated for discussion.

In order to start this meeting with a presentation by one who has had a very vast experience in the field of public relations and also very long and meritorious experience in Rotary, I have asked Allen D. Albert, who came into the meeting not for the purpose of doing this and had no warning, if he would start us off on this by a little discussion on these first two questions asked in our program—"What objectives should a Rotary club work for in its public relations program?" and "What features of club organization and activities are appropriate in connection with its public relations program?" Allen, will you come up here and develop that theme for us? Allen Albert, Past President of Rotary International.

PAST PRESIDENT ALLEN D. ALBERT (Paris, Ill., U. S. A.): "By their works ye shall know them." I pick up that phrase from the introductory statement of Chairman Roth.

Rotary has only one primary function—the development in the individual Rotarian of new capability to serve his fellows. That is $99\frac{4}{100}$ percent of the whole Rotary enterprise, the development in each individual of a new capability to serve his fellow.

When that came clearly into the understanding of Rotarians at Buffalo in 1913, the pendulum swung perhaps too far. We emerged with a purpose that Rotary would have no public relations, that Rotary would work quietly, almost confidentially, that if she undertook a public service of any kind she would keep it to herself. We believed Rotary would thrive better if its individual members were to engage in a public service for the good of the service and the joy of the serving and not expect or indeed permit any public acknowledgment of the service when it should be rendered.

Then we became aware of two difficulties. They appeared in the course of the ensuing two years, resulting in discussions at Houston in 1914 and at San Francisco in 1915. The first of these revelations was that we were good Rotarians but bad psychologists. We could not arouse the Rotarian to a good purpose and leave him suspended like Mohammed in his coffin between heaven and earth. We had to give him something definite to do or he would undergo kind of a moral sagging.

We were comforted a little by a saying of William James, a very great thinker on the faculty of Harvard, who said that it was an evil thing to arouse the good impulses of men without giving them some objective, and that he never heard an address which stirred him to finer things without going home and trying to do some good service if only to kiss his mother-in-law. (Laughter)

The second difficulty was that we found men who were approached or who approached the club with the purpose of becoming Rotarians who were being constantly urged to the question of what definite thing does Rotary do. What does it stand for? What does it accomplish? Why should a man give his time to Rotary when it doesn't do any good? Now yielding only a little but nevertheless yielding somewhat to those two questions, Rotary then began to spread out and engage in such Rotary activities as would come within that phrase "By their fruits ye shall know them."

It is not good publicity to say that Rotarian Bill Jones entered the Rotary Club of Owosso, Michigan, as a man of narrow vision and came out of it in ten years a man of broad vision and high devotion, because that makes Bill an unhappy object of publicity. Nor indeed was it felt that the club was being comprehended by the community so long as its definitive purpose was the individual Rotarian and him alone. At the convention which was held in 1917, in Atlanta, we were all persuaded by the reports which were made by men of your own kind that whether we liked it or not, Rotary in the home town had identified itself with conspicuous community enterprises. I presided over the conference there and laughingly I said, "We have begun to realize that in the face of our concentration upon the individual Rotarian, the Rotary club of the town has identified itself with community enterprises, and indeed I think I have heard in the past year that some Rotary club has touched every local enterprise involving its public relations with the single exception of an old ladies' home," and I no sooner paused when a man arose and said, "I represent the Rotary club of such-and-such a town in

Texas, and lately the Rotary club of my town has raised \$9,000 to save an old ladies' home from being closed." (Laughter)

What shall be the objective of your public relations? Now the two questions are not quite separable. What shall you do for the public, and what shall be the public relations which grow out of what you do?

A very first consideration is that you should not be content with informing the public of the true nature of Rotary enterprise. Your responsibility is larger than that.

The great need of the world, the need which called Rotary into existence is the development of unit responsibility in the world, and in democracies there is peril unless the unit of citizenship lives up to the fullness of his personal and citizen responsibility. The first objective of your public relations may well be a continuing and steady and unemotional emphasis upon the development of unit responsibility in the community.

Now along with that, let there be disclosed to the people the primary objective of the Rotary club, which is to enlarge the extent of unit responsibility among its members. How are you going to get this over? Well, you can not ask your local newspapers to devote columns of space to enlarging upon Rotary's function nor can you expect a general audience to listen while somebody discusses Rotary's function. Perhaps I say too much, but I am impelled to say that I have heard of an occasional Rotary club whose own members were not absorbed by a discussion of Rotary objectives.

Instead of that, you are going to draw attention in the town to the fundamental of Rotary as the town is able to see the development of that fundamental reported in public organs. This throws you back largely in dependence upon the newspapers of the town, and first (I speak now as a result of a conference which lasted the better part of a year and was held in Chicago about three years ago, over which I presided) give thought to the representation in your club of your local newspapers.

We conducted a limited inquiry and discovered two things: The first was that about half the clubs within the range of the inquiry did not have newspaper representatives in active membership. They had, instead, reporters who came and sent in reports of the club meetings and had their luncheons provided free of charge, but editors and publishers were not broadly represented in the area which we investigated.

The second thing we learned was that editors and publishers were avowedly holding themselves apart from Rotary for more than one reason. One reason was that they did not wish to choose Rotary instead of Kiwanis or the Lions or the Optimist or the Civitan. Another reason was that in the case of afternoon newspapers, clubs which had their meeting at luncheon found the editors and publishers unwilling to leave their desk in the middle of the day for the period required by the Rotary sessions.

This put upon us the responsibility of developing some technique by which Rotary could maintain contact with local newspapers, and we saw then an effort to draw into Rotary, owners, editors, and newspaper publishers in the face of the objections that they made. More often than you would think it likely, we were able to prevail upon the number one men of newspapers, to come into the local Rotary clubs when once they understood that they were really desired there.

Next, you are going to find that the reports of your meetings will not generally meet with your own expectations. We will assume that there is a meeting at

which an excellent address is delivered upon some subject related to the town's welfare. For example, the area of park and recreation grounds in the town, and that in the course of this discussion somebody tells a more or less appropriate story with a point to it. The thing that will get into the paper isn't the well-balanced discussion. That would take too long. It is this one little story that was told.

Well, be patient about it. Keep your sense of proportion. Do not be either greatly disappointed or greatly resentful. No great harm will have happened.

Again, you are going to find that the best possible way of commending the club to the community is in the report of a meeting in which the whole town has an interest. For example, the Rotary Club of Chicago, we fondly think, provides the finest audience offered by that great metropolitan center, draws attention favorably to itself by presenting eminent speakers discussing problems of general concern to it. Not so long ago, it was proposed by the Rotary Club of Chicago to have the Secretary of State of the United States speak at a meeting thrown open to the public on the nature of American neutrality. There you have an excellent project by which attention can favorably be drawn to the club without any request for it or urging on the part of the club.

Again, you are going to find that the Rotary club in its relation to the public will be greatly affected by the behavior of Rotarians. Years and years ago, we put a little too much emphasis upon outward expressions of inward good fellowship, and, my dear brothers in Rotary, that isn't all wrong.

Rotary generally has grown older. Some of us are alarmed over the increasing average age of Rotarians generally and wish younger men might be admitted, but all of that relates to your problem here, that in the old days we were pretty loud singing and haw-hawing, and I am afraid, now and again, a biscuit-throwing group and as that impression spread—Al Roth has indicated it to you—it got into novels and we became symbols or personification of back-slapping and exuberance.

Now I think Rotary has outgrown it. I no longer feel it is a definite menace to Rotary but I do feel that if the club is too sedate and I can cite to you a dozen that are, if it sets too solemnly about its business it will have put on a rather unimportant attitude of respect from other people and paid for it in the loss of an expression of fellowship which is valuable to Rotary.

As your meetings are conducted and these tasks are presented, we have found in Chicago that the newspapers, the magazines, the pulpits, and the rostrums of the public schools of the town gave us most favorable reports according to the nature of certain services which we rendered.

For example, the Rotary Club of Chicago employed a vocational guidance expert. This vocational guidance man presented himself to all the high schools, and there are 47 in that area. He entered into sessions with high school students. Not much notice was given to that venture by the daily newspapers, but a world of notice was given to it in the households of Chicago. Then we found appreciative references to it from the pulpits of Chicago. If we were required to justify the outlay that year which the Rotary Club of Chicago made that year on vocational guidance and which I suspect fell between \$5,000 and \$6,000, we could do it on the one ground that it fortified Rotary in the public understanding of the objectives of Rotary.

In my own smaller club, the club of Paris, Illinois, we were identified with the improvement of a great recreation space on a lake north of the town, as was the club in southern Michigan, which built a bathing pool for the children of the

town. In neither case did either of these clubs come forward and say, "This is a Rotary project." That, I think, is so antagonistic to the spirit of Rotary that I wonder any clubs ever make the mistake of hanging a Rotary wheel upon something Rotary has done. The best possible way to get credit for anything is not to desire it. Do your Rotary service for the love of the service, and above everything, don't hang a Rotary wheel on it as an evidence you want it recognized when the thing is over.

The finest experience open to Rotarians is this: Doing a good thing, trying to do it anonymously and then getting caught at it. (Laughter)

Finally, as among the objectives of Rotary you want to inform the public about it, but particularly you want to inform the type of man who ought to be a Rotarian and is not. In this connection I want to tell a story, and I shall try to tell it blindly, though I am too old a hand to suspect that any story any speaker can tell will fail to be identified before he gets through.

We were having a meeting in one of the river towns of middle Illinois. One of our Rotary leaders was speaking upon the development of Rotary in the life of the individual. He set up the most lovely of our Rotary ideals and he warmed to his theme.

Outside walking up and down was the president of one of the greatest corporations, a strange personality. Now the ice gets thin. He was as short as I am but very much redder in the face. Like me he was not a teetotaler, only he worked harder not being a teetotaler than I do. He had developed a personality like that of the hard-boiled egg and insisted the world should recognize it, and in order that nobody should misunderstand that he was the hardest of hard-boiled eggs, he interlarded his speech with profanity and irreverence. He heard this man through the door, and when I came out of the door, he collared me, calling me by my name, and said, "You don't mean for a minute that that outfit of hypocrites in there believe all that stuff?"

I said, "Yes, I mean for a minute, I mean for all time they believe it."

He said, "Well, they don't make good on it."

I said, "Goodness, no, they don't make good on it. Nobody could. They merely try. Monday morning they get up, and way down deep each of them says confidentially to his conscience, 'I am going to be a 'good Rotarian today,' and Monday night he knows he wasn't. Tuesday morning he says, 'Well, I will try again,' and Tuesday night he knows he wasn't. Wednesday he says, 'I will try again,' and Wednesday night he knows he misses a little, but at the end of the year he is nearer to developing the ideals of Rotary in his daily practice than he was at the beginning of the year."

This man looked at me for a minute and said, "So they really try it, Allen?"

I said, "You bet."

He went back to his town. He organized a Rotary club in it. He invited every lawyer he liked, every physician he liked, every banker he liked, and in this comparatively small town of 15,000 he had a Rotary club of 150 charter members. He then presented this list to the international officers, and to his astonishment it came back saying that he was badly advised. There could only be one man to a classification. He invited most of his friends out of the Rotary club and conformed with our rule. He was the first president, of course. I think he spoke at every meeting, and after about three years, to our astonishment, his club presented his name for election as district governor. He became district governor. I think he was probably the most consistently irreverent and profane district

governor in the history of Rotary, and then he had a house built for himself—of French renaissance architecture, and about forty inches from the elaborate wrought iron grill at the front door, set in the wall of the house, in terra cotta was a large Rotary wheel.

One day, his board faced the prospect of declaring a totally unexpected and extra dividend of 17 per cent. He was that kind of a manager. One of the members of the board said to him, "You can't do this thing. Why, the effects upon our stockholders will be such as to make them expect this kind of a dividend every year or so. Instead of declaring the dividend, let's give a large part of it for the purpose of constructing a park for our working people."

To the board this man made the following astonishing reply, "Not on your tin-type. If we have any money to give our working people, let's give it to them in the envelopes. That is the Rotary way. Let's commit ourselves to it as a continual obligation and not slip out of it." In the device of giving them an efficient manager, the corporation ended by changing the wage scale for the whole State of Illinois in the important field in which he was so prominent.

In a short time he died, and when his will was read, it was discovered that he provided, out of his own funds, for this park and much else besides. If you were to go to that town and ask, "What is Rotary?" of any non-Rotarian, I venture that his face would take on a look of seriousness, and he would reply substantially thus: "It is the finest thing that ever happened to this town. It helped a great personality to locate itself. It raised high all the standards of community obligations in this town, and it has enriched the lives of the poor people of the whole town. God bless Rotary." To this hour, the public relations of Rotary are no problem whatsoever in the town of which I speak.

There you have the key. First, build Rotarians. Second, undertake causes that need doing, lest your men shall work their spirits wrongly or fail in developing their good impulses. Third, do work that needs to be done. Our old definition used to be: Work which is desperate in need, in point of size, in point of time, in point of character, but most important of all, stimulate the members of your club so that they will reflect the ideals of Rotary in their own public relations, and you will find all the avenues of favorable publicity opening wide to your club. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN ROTH: Pretty good impromptu speaker, don't you think, this past president of ours? Thank you, Allen, very much for that very fine illustration of some of the ways in which we can promote our relations with the public more favorably, drawn from your very broad experience.

We haven't time to introduce or ask each Rotarian to introduce himself, but I should like very much if the Rotarians who come from outside the United States and who are in attendance at this assembly would rise and give us their names and the countries from which they come.

(The following members of Rotary from outside of the United States introduced themselves: L. D. Jackson, Hamilton, Ont., Canada; R. C. Bartels, Hyderabad, India; Carlos Romulo, The Philippines; Robert McLuckie, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.)

CHAIRMAN ROTH: Now I hope none of you has gained the impression from what I said about some of the bad impressions the public has gotten because of undignified actions of individual Rotarians that I do not agree with Allen D. Albert in that one of the finest things in Rotary is the fine spirit of fellowship we have. It seems to me there is a little more to it than "Drink to Me Only With

Thine Eyes," and "I Am a Little Prairie Flower Growing Wilder Every Hour," and also "Sweet Adeline." When Allen tells you he thinks we need more exuberance, I am sure he doesn't mean liquid exuberance, because we have had a fine record for sobriety at our convention.

Speaking of "Sweet Adeline," I am reminded of a story on Paul Reiger, a very good Rotarian from out in California who at the time was very active. The boys in Rotary tell of an incident that occurred at Dallas, Texas, at the time of our convention. Paul said as he came out of the assembly and stepped into the lobby, he saw two newsboys. One of them said to the other, "Would you like to be a Rotarian?"

The answer was, "Yes, what do I do?"

Then the first one said, "Let's hear you sing 'Sweet Adeline.'"

You see, they sometimes get that impression. I think we can dismiss that negative side of Rotary's program and go to the positive side.

I would like to begin with a discussion on the particular point of the use of newspapers in our cities as media for Rotary information, and we have with us Carlos Romulo of The Philippines, director of Rotary International, who is in the newspaper publishing business. I am going to ask him if he won't come up here and give us some views on this. He is another pinch-hitter, who has had no time to prepare.

CARLOS ROMULO (Manila, The Philippines): Past President Al and Fellow Rotarians: It is somewhat difficult to speak of one's experience in newspaper work in relation to Rotary when one is before an audience composed of men of different races. Sometimes one over-emphasizes his experiences in his own country, ignoring that oftentimes such experiences are not uncommon in other countries and not in any way unique.

Rotary is not a creed, nor is it a government; it is an influence that strikes and envelopes the individual everywhere, making him feel and understand that he is not only an individual obeying the primal instinct of self-preservation but that he is being endowed with a soul akin to the soul of mankind. When you speak of Rotary as an influence, you speak of something that is newsworthy, because it is something that is intangible, yet tangible, something invisible, yet visible.

So when I see on this program this morning the question, "What phase of Rotary should be publicized?" my answer to that is that the truth about Rotary should be publicized. Rotary has nothing secret, keeps nothing confidential. Publicize Rotary, because Rotary is the truth.

In The Philippines, we have no difficulty about getting publicity for Rotary. We believe in the experiences of men from abroad who come to visit us. Their expression of good will toward our people is a front-page story, and we put it there. Don't be surprised that when you come to The Philippines and address our Rotary club—our meetings are on Thursday at noon at the Manila Hotel—that about eleven o'clock in the morning reporters will come to you and ask you for the address you are to deliver at noon and then see that address printed in full in the afternoon edition of the papers of Manila.

When I speak this morning about publicizing Rotary, all I can say is that we need not worry about publicizing Rotary in The Philippines, because Rotary is very well taken care of. If there is suspicion, misunderstanding of Rotary ideals, we try to eliminate them.

There was an instance where one club, about to get its charter, was severely

criticized by the paper in one of the islands in the South. The governor immediately wired to the editor of that paper, and on the night of the presentation of the charter, the editor was present to apologize, because he said he did not understand the ideals of Rotary before then.

It is our job, of course, as newspaper men to give as much information as it is possible about Rotary. There is much misunderstanding about Rotary, not so much in other countries as there seems to be in America, if one is to judge by Mencken and other writers, but that need not discourage us.

You will remember the story of Alexander and his horse Bucephalus, a horse that nobody could ride. Alexander saw the horse was scared by its own shadow and so Alexander rode it by turning its head toward the sun. That is what we should do, we newspaper men and newspaper publishers. Let us shun the shadow and turn our faces toward the sun of Rotary, Rotary idealism, Rotary optimism, and Rotary courage. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN ROTH: I suspect one reason why Rotary has such a fine approach to the press is due to the gentleman who just spoke from the platform.

We would like to get down to some of the mechanics involved in contacts with the local newspaper and the various methods by which worthwhile activities of Rotary and worthwhile programs can be presented. Because Rotary encompasses citizens from small villages to very large metropolitan areas, the problem is not the same, of course, in each Rotary club. We are anxious to develop facts which will be applicable to the small club as well as the large club, and I am wondering whether there is present in this room some newspaper publisher or editor who can speak to us concerning some of the difficulties from the newspaperman's standpoint in getting proper information from the Rotary club and in disseminating it to the public. Is there present a newspaper publisher who could give us something along that line?

TED McDOWELL (Beckley, W. Va., U. S. A.): I have a country newspaper. I am not the publisher, however. I am just the editor. We don't have any trouble in our city, because the civic clubs there are very aware of publicity. I am the member for the Rotary club. The publisher, my boss, is the past president of the Kiwanis club, and two members of the advertising department are members of the Lions club, so those clubs know how to get it. That looks to me like the solution. All the clubs should make an earnest effort to get their editor in.

That, it seems to me, is all there is to it. Get the editors with the Rotary spirit or the reporters or anybody. There is no closed season on newspaper men in Rotary. That was a very good provision, but the clubs don't take advantage of it.

CHAIRMAN ROTH: Are there other newspapermen who will treat this subject objectively?

A VOICE: I am a reporter who went to Rotary club meetings, and finally they made me a member. I sat in the meetings for three years. I found that it was difficult to get any advance information about who the speaker was or anything of the sort, and I finally got them to put me on the mailing list for the Weekly Letter, and I think that is a good idea for other clubs to follow. Let them know ahead of time who your speaker is going to be, and maybe, if possible, call him up and ask if he doesn't want to come in and hear the speaker. Maybe if he is a good speaker, you will get him started, and he will be there from then on.

CHAIRMAN ROTH: How many here have tried obtaining in advance data from the speech to be made, to be released to the press? How many clubs have undertaken to prepare any sort of synopsis of the speaker's remarks? You can't always get them. There are a lot of us who never write any, but it will be very helpful. At the time of the visit of your district governor, if you will undertake to have some information on Rotary, particularly its world-wide scope and some of the activities available in form to give out in advance to the press and feature the personality of your speaker or your district governor, I think you will find the press will respond to that, and very often you will find a very happy experience.

Are there other newspaper men who would like to speak from behind the desk?

Is there anyone from a club who served on the public information committee who has had some difficulty with the press? We would like to hear some experiences from the other end of this.

JAMES T. UPCHURCH (Montgomery, Ala., U. S. A.): I happen to be the secretary of a club which is possibly guilty from the editor's viewpoint over here. Up to three or four years ago, we sat down with the newspaperman to ascertain exactly the reason our club was not getting the publicity we thought the group should have, and his reaction was very similar to the gentleman's over here. Since that time, we have sent to him, each week, advance information on the activities of the club, and in addition to that we have ladies' night entertainment. We always send him a ticket to the entertainment along with a ticket for his wife, treating him in all respects just as if he were a member of our club.

The publisher of his newspaper is a member of our club, but, frankly, the publicity comes from the reporter and not from the publisher in most cases. Since that time, we have had all the publicity desired, and we try to give him not only transcripts of the speakers' statements, but wherever the speaker has prepared his address, we furnish that address to the press so that they can copy it in entirety, or they can take from it those sections that are of news value. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN ROTH: Are there further observations on the medium of the press for Rotary information?

O. C. HILMAN (Fargo, N. D., U. S. A.): We have in our club the manager of the local paper, not only the manager but also his son, and still rather a queer condition exists. Neither the manager nor his son will write up any part of any program of our club, but if we will furnish the program written up, they will always publish it. We find that getting the editor in and getting the manager in and getting the assistant manager in doesn't get us our publicity, and if we want publicity, we must have a publicity committee or publicity man to do the work.

When we have a noted speaker coming, we always try to get his speech in advance or after he has given it, we add what we can to the delivery of it and send it in. We have never been refused publicity on anything we sent to the paper. They are very kind. Every paper in town gives us all the publicity we ask for within reason, but we must furnish it and furnish it in the right shape so they can use it. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN ROTH: We have present, Allen Oliver, a member of the board of directors. He has other engagements and would like to report to us on the program for Rotary Observance Week.

ALLEN L. OLIVER (Cape Girardeau, Mo., U. S. A.): Chairman Al and gentlemen in Rotary: The matter which I would present to you in about ten minutes will be presented to you by the president of Rotary International in his address to you between two and three o'clock this afternoon, but very briefly by the president, and if you don't mind just a little preview, I would like to tell you something that is about to happen in Rotary International which has not happened in the thirty-four years of its existence and which I am confident will not happen for at least another decade.

Every business organization at stated intervals takes stock of itself. It takes an inventory of its assets and of its liabilities. Rotary has never done that. We are an organization of business and professional men and yet throughout its entire life of almost thirty-five years Rotary has never taken an inventory of itself, and it has been proposed that during the week of February eighteenth Rotary shall take stock of itself, that every club throughout the world on this, the thirty-fifth birthday of Rotary, will devote a week of education in the club primarily for Rotarians, but we contemplate that out of that same week of Rotary observance within the club, non-Rotarians, the people of the community, will learn something more of your organization and of mine.

It is proposed that Rotary shall evaluate this Rotary Observance Week throughout the world. "Hide not your light under a bushel."

Of course, it hurts a club and it hurts a man to attempt to get out with a braggadocio and glorify himself, and it is not contemplated that we do that during Rotary Observance Week, but why not, gentlemen, during that week have a program in your own club which will tell the new members, and tell the older members, what Rotary is? Appoint a committee in your club early in the year to see what your club has accomplished, whether it has been in existence for five years or twenty-five. What is the value of the clubs in your portion of the country or your district? What have they accomplished to make worthwhile their existence? Has your club ever thought of that? Have you thought of that as a Rotarian? Not only that, but what has it accomplished in community service?

We want to know not only have you built a Boy Scout camp, have you furnished milk to the children who couldn't afford to buy it in the public schools, have you increased the volumes in the library, have you gotten behind the Y. M. C. A., have you helped the Girl Scouts, have you done things in the community which are worthwhile, but beyond and above that, have you in your community cemented the lives of men in friendship and fellowship with a common spirit of idealism to make your club the best club in existence in Rotary and your community the very best community in which to rear your children and your neighbor's children? Have you done that in your community?

All right, suppose you have? Does the community know of that? Can you put yourself in the other man's shoes for just five minutes and get his viewpoint and try to understand his viewpoint of what Rotary is? Why not once in thirty-four years at least let your community know through some publicity what it has attempted to do during the period of its existence and then let's evaluate ourselves for today. Not what have we done; that is history, but what we are doing today, what your club is doing today.

Then, my friends, what are its ideals? What are its hopes, its aspirations for tomorrow? Not in somebody else's club—in your club and in mine.

A little pamphlet has been prepared on Rotary Observance Week. The pamphlets will be handed out now. Another one will be prepared during the course of the year and will be sent to the governors and presidents and secretaries of the clubs, not only in Cleveland and Ohio and Indiana and New York and California, but to every Rotary club throughout the length and breadth of the world, in order that there may be unified action, in order that the communities making up your district and your state and your nation may know something of this organization of Rotary.

In unity there is strength. Let's all pull together for this thing and how can it be done better than through the public relations committee of your club? How can it be done better than through the newspapers of your community and through the radio? Between 700 and 800 discs are now in the course of preparation which will be sent to all the smaller radio stations of this country, in one language and another, in order that the community may be told something of Rotary over the air. Proper data will be prepared and submitted to your club in order that you may transmit it to the newspapers of your community.

Now, my friends, not only will those things be done in order that the community may be advised now of your organization and mine, but some day, somebody is going to write a history of this organization, because Rotary has a future. Its possibilities, in my opinion, are yet undreamed of as a power for the creation of good will and understanding among peoples. Some day, somebody is going to want to use this information which your club and mine are going to be asked to put down in the form of answers to a questionnaire. They will be sent to every club in Christendom.

We want to bring together in the central office at Chicago, as a clearing house, a record of the accomplishments and the hopes and aspirations of every Rotary club in the world and what a fund of information there is. It will take literally months to sift out that information, analyze it, bring to the surface the highest and finest points.

How many of you knew of the incident Allen D. Albert told us a half hour ago of this town over here, a river town in central Illinois? How many of you knew of the transformation of the life of the citizen in that community? Has it taken place in yours?

Have back yards which were filled with ash cans and ashes been transmuted into rosebeds in your community? Has Rotary had a part in that? Have men been made better men? Have the crafts and the professions in your community been raised to a little higher level because of the existence of a Rotary club in your town?

Somebody is going to write this history some day, so don't fail to have your data on hand. Next February when these questionnaires are sent out to you, see to it, won't you, that your community is told something of Rotary? Visit the sick that week, as Rotarians should, not only the sick in your club, but go to the hospitals that week. Go to the public schools, the universities, the colleges, and tell them something of the idealism, of the fellowship, of the development of understanding among peoples of the world, of the breaking down of provincialism and the building up of tolerance among peoples, not only in your community but among states and nations and peoples and races. Let them know something of what your organization stands for.

Isn't that a good public relation to establish? Isn't that a wonderful public

relation to establish in your community? I hope, my friends, that the representative of every club within my hearing will see to it that not only his club but every club in his neighborhood, in his locality, from The Philippines to Shanghai, from Tokyo to San Francisco, and from San Francisco on to Minneapolis, and on to London, Paris, and to the uttermost parts of the world, takes part. Let's bring together in one unified effort the observance of the high principles of Rotary during Rotary Observance Week. Will you do it? Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ROTH: I understand we have with us a past governor from Michigan, George R. Averill. He is in the publishing business. Can you add anything to this relationship of the publisher to the publicity for Rotary?

GEORGE R. AVERILL (Birmingham, Mich., U. S. A.): It is a wide subject for Rotary. While sitting here and pondering the problems of the Rotary clubs in small communities whose newspapermen may not care to join a Rotary club or may belong to one of the other service clubs, it occurred to me this morning that perhaps in those cities or villages there is a high school in which some attempt is made on the part of some teacher to conduct what we know, somewhat facetiously, as a class in journalism. Why couldn't a Rotary club in that city or village, as part of a combination youth service program bring in some bright young fellow and let him visit your club for, say, three months or four months and then supplant him with someone else? Acquaint him with the objectives of Rotary. It will give him an outlet to develop his talent in the writing line and in that respect will fill an emptiness and a void in that particular club.

I think Rotary International, much like any altruistic movement, much like the church, lacks publicity. I think it doesn't cash in on all the things it does. I am just going to suggest to you, Chairman Al, that the minutes of the meeting record another suggestion, that the secretariat in Chicago set up some machinery, some technique whereby in every Rotary district the newspapermen in that area may be brought together in regional meetings and acquainted with their responsibility as publicists not only for the local merchant, so the local merchant may ring his cash register, but a good publicist for this very practical thing we call Rotary. (Applause)

I could make some other suggestions, but I don't want to usurp the program. I find in my contacts with the weekly press in the out-state areas of Michigan, a great many fellows who are editors or publishers are in reality printers, and their newspaper is more or less a side line, and they may not glimpse the vision of this thing we call Rotary. They may not even attend their church and give the church a proper break in the efforts they make to give their message and mission on this earth.

There are many methods and devices which may be developed in this way, but they can't be developed to a great extent in an open meeting where we have so much spontaneous utterances, but I believe if Rotary International will concentrate and mobilize some of the newspaper talent which is in the movement and set up some machinery whereby we may perfect this regional concentration and direction of newspapermen, I think we can perform one of the greatest advances for the development of proper public relations in the movement. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN ROTH: Thank you very much. How many clubs represented here invite a representative of your high school student body to attend meetings? Will you put up your hands? (Several) That is fine. I am glad to see that. How

many of you feel that is worth while as a means of contact? Will you put up your hands? It seems to be almost unanimous.

The experience we have had in the part of the Rotary world I come from has been very gratifying in that respect. In the San Francisco Rotary Club we have in attendance two boys. Each week from the high schools, either the leader, the president of the student body, or someone is commissioned to attend those meetings. At the end of that period, they are asked to very briefly give their impression of Rotary, and some of the most inspiring things I have heard in Rotary have come out of those boys. Fellows sixteen to eighteen years old tell what it has meant to them to attend the meetings and gain a true impression. Very often they begin by telling us they had a misconception of Rotary. I know in some places, when they got back to their school, they actually organized activities patterned after Rotary activities. They did that in the local high school. I don't believe we should encourage them to organize Rotary clubs in the high school, but they do carry back inspiration and ideas which they communicate to students.

We commend that to you as one means of improving relations with the community, and you will find what fine broadcasting stations those young fellows become.

I wish we could spend more time on this topic of relationship with the newspapers, but we have other items we want to cover.

One is our relationship to the radio and the use of our own ROTARIAN magazine for improving our relationship to the public.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY CRADDICK: Chairman Al, and Fellow Rotarians: A year ago, as many of you probably know, we made a convention film at San Francisco, and we had some fifteen prints of that film made. They have been circulated to approximately 1,000 clubs during the past season and have been quite popular.

Now then, what has that done? That has served to bring some high spots of the convention to thousands of Rotarians who did not attend that convention.

This year, the board thought it was advisable to make a film of this convention again, and we are doing so. We have selected this conference as one of the spots to operate, believing that you fellows who are used to putting the spotlight on others can take the spotlight yourselves here for a few moments.

(Taking of film.)

CHAIRMAN ROTH: Now there are other media for the presentation of Rotary in this program besides the newspapers, and one of the best we have had in recent years is our own ROTARIAN. I am sure every Rotarian has been gratified by the quality of the articles we have had and the standing and prestige of many of the men who have contributed.

I have asked Leland Case, the editor of THE ROTARIAN, to give us a little of his experience in promoting Rotary relations through THE ROTARIAN, particularly with reference to some of these people who have been contributing and the response of some of the people.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF CASE (THE ROTARIAN, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.): Past President Al, Fellow Rotarians and Fellow Publicists: When THE ROTARIAN began some thirty years ago, it was designed to be a medium to carry the Rotary message directly to the individual Rotarian, and so it remains today, the sole, direct continuity between the Rotary movement and the individual Rotarian.

As Rotary has matured during the years, so the magazine has changed. We

not only have that original objective but we have an additional one, that is, to serve as a public relations medium for Rotary in relation to the general public.

It would be easy for me to talk to you about how we are trying to get the Rotary message to the individual Rotarian, because after all, that is the bulk of our efforts, but we do not overlook this second and increasingly important purpose of our magazine.

There are various ways in which that affects the local club. First of all, we send releases to local newspapers each month pertaining to articles and editorials which we have in the magazine. Many of those are used by your news pages. Indeed, after a very conservative appraisal, it has become apparent that each month through reprints of articles and editorials from *THE ROTARIAN* in local newspapers, *THE ROTARIAN* is responsible for some 100,000,000 individual contacts presenting Rotary to individuals.

There are still other ways in which *THE ROTARIAN* bears upon the local publicity problem. I don't know how many of you are aware of the fact that many Rotary clubs are making as a distinct community service activity the sending of *THE ROTARIAN* magazine to your local libraries, to hospitals, to schools, to jails, and to other places where the magazine has an opportunity of telling the Rotary story. I might add that we have some 8,000 such special subscriptions. Most of them are going to schools.

I was very much interested, Chairman Al, in what was said about public schools, because we on the magazine feel that it is exceedingly important that Rotary have a favorable reception and impression among the youngsters who are coming up, youngsters who in a few years will be Rotarians or Rotarians' wives.

I could go on and tell you of instances which have come to our attention of young people learning about Rotary through the magazine in their own schools. Further than that, I should add that *THE ROTARIAN* is one of one hundred magazines whose contents are indexed in "The Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature," a publication which is subscribed to by all public libraries. That simply means that the contents of *THE ROTARIAN* no matter how old, are available through this index, and we find that many club women, many speakers, refer to *THE ROTARIAN*, having been directed to that publication by this index which you will find in your public libraries.

There are other ways in which we work with local Rotary clubs. Probably you know of the club-of-the-year contest, a contest designed to give prominent publicity to Rotary clubs which do outstanding work in the various services of Rotary, and if your club hasn't entered the contest for this year, I suggest you give it serious thought.

We are also sponsoring an art exhibit based on art materials which have appeared in the magazine, large boards which you can see at *THE ROTARIAN* booth at the auditorium. The local clubs sponsor this exhibit in conjunction with their schools, and although the project is in its infancy, we have splendid reports, chiefly in the form of newspaper publicity.

There are other ways in which *THE ROTARIAN* seeks to serve as a public relations medium for Rotary. Sinclair Lewis has been mentioned. I noticed in the morning paper that the reporter who wrote a certain story was expressing surprise that Rotary will not conform to the pattern of Rotary as given by Sinclair Lewis and such writers of a few years ago,—that memory of back-slapping,

biscuit-throwing, napkin-throwing, shouting Rotarians, as painted by Sinclair Lewis and others.

A year ago, we definitely set about counteracting that publicity by presenting Rotary in what we thought was the true light. With deliberation we set about securing articles from the most prominent men we could reach, and if you go into the back copy files of *THE ROTARIAN*, I think you need not be ashamed of the character and type of contributions we have had. Indeed we have Sinclair Lewis as a contributor to *THE ROTARIAN*. We have H. L. Mencken as a contributor. We even have George Bernard Shaw. (Laughter)

George Bernard Shaw, you recall, was asked to speak to the Rotary club in the Orient on "Whither Rotary?" He refused. He said, "Now Rotary is going to lunch." Well, *THE ROTARIAN* is dedicated to the task of showing that Rotary is going to something more than to lunch.

Not so long before Sinclair Lewis contributed to *THE ROTARIAN*, it was my pleasure to spend a morning with him. He was inclined to bark quite a bit. I didn't talk very much, but we did run through a number of issues of *THE ROTARIAN*. Shortly after I reached home, I had a letter from him in which he said, "You have made me approve of Rotary." Not very long ago, Sinclair Lewis accepted honorary membership in an Indiana Rotary Club.

Furthermore, I think that the attitude of a good many of the leaders of public opinion has been comparable to that of our own Clarence Darrow, famous Chicago lawyer. I went out to his home on the south side of Chicago sometime before he died and had difficulty in reaching him. We wanted him to contribute an article, to contribute to one of our debates. It was hard talking for quite a while until I turned over the pages of the magazine. Finally he said, "Yes, I should be glad to write for you." He said, "You know I had always thought of Rotary as something to laugh at." That has stuck in my mind a good deal and I am wondering if that impression isn't more general than some of us who work with the Rotary outlook realize, generally among non-Rotarians.

All I can say in conclusion, Chairman Al, is that we on *THE ROTARIAN* in every way possible are endeavoring to remove that impression. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN ROTH: Thank you. I think we all agree that the staff of *THE ROTARIAN* has done a splendid job in gaining the consent of many of these contributors. I think we might learn a lesson in our individual communities from that. If we have someone in our community in a public position where his voice carries weight as a critic of Rotary, I suggest we, as Leland Case has done successfully with several individuals, make it a point to go right to the man and explain to him what Rotary's program is and correct the misimpression he may have of it.

Now are there any comments or questions concerning *THE ROTARIAN* and its use in your community as a medium?

REUBEN G. THOREEN (Stillwater, Minn., U. S. A.): I am going to be president of my club this coming year, and I would like to inquire of the editor, Mr. Case, what the mechanics are for the local club to keep in touch with *THE ROTARIAN*.

I see in *THE ROTARIAN* magazine articles concerning various clubs all over the world, but I don't believe that our club has ever been mentioned particularly, and I am wondering what the mechanics are for a local club to keep in contact

with the magazine and for the magazine to get information from the local club. Are there any definite mechanics?

LELAND CASE: Usually the president or secretary sends in such items. Of course, everything that happens in the local Rotary club does not make news for the wide audience of *THE ROTARIAN*. I could, but I don't believe it would be wise to go into detail on that point. I merely suggest that you stop at *THE ROTARIAN* booth over in the auditorium and ask for a little pamphlet called "Your Magazine and Your Club," which goes into that subject in considerable detail.

CHAIRMAN ROTH: Are there other questions?

JOSEPH ROSIER (Fairmont, W. Va., U. S. A.): As incoming governor of the 185th District, I should like to comment in just a few words on the impression *THE ROTARIAN* has made upon me and those with whom I am acquainted. I have been connected with two or three organizations, especially a national educational organization which has the publication of the organization magazine, and I can testify from experience that it is a tremendous problem to formulate and develop the policies for the publication of a magazine representing a large organization.

Most group magazines are purely trade products. They deal purely without any attempt at literary performance, with the problems that directly concern the trade or the organization which it represents.

I was impressed a few months ago with a fact that my wife had discovered. She is a club woman connected with the literature department of the Women's Club and frequently reviews books and reads comments on magazines, and I was rather surprised to discover that she was recognizing *THE ROTARIAN* as a magazine worthy of consideration of literary people.

I wonder if that hasn't had a great deal to do with winning over the good will of some of these people that were severe critics several years ago, like Sinclair Lewis and H. L. Mencken. There may be critics who think that we are swinging a little bit too much toward the literary development of the magazine. I want to commend that. I believe that we can retain all of the desirable services of the organization and at the same time introduce literary quality that will command the respect of literary people.

I sat at breakfast the other morning with Mr. E. W. Palmer, who is the chairman of the committee, and he gave me some history of the development of this modern policy, and I find increasingly that women's clubs and the college literature classes and high school classes are recognizing *THE ROTARIAN*, and I think that it is no detriment to the organization as a whole that a publication like "The Reader's Digest" should frequently quote our *ROTARIAN* magazine. It is a recognition that is in no way detrimental to the general development of our magazine and at the same time brings a certain public relation or public recognition that is certainly very valuable.

I think we are retaining all the services that such a magazine should give, and at the same time, by the literary quality, we are securing a very desirable recognition. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN ROTH: Thank you very much.

GEORGE R. AVERILL: I learned that eight out of twelve issues last year of "The Reader's Digest" had reprints, five out of six issues so far this year, and last year 21

articles were taken out of the magazine and used in high schools and colleges throughout the country as a guide and text.

CHAIRMAN ROTH: Now to revert just a moment. Are there questions on the floor? I intended to ask for questions concerning the matter of contact with the local papers. Are there any questions on that subject which we will seek to answer? If not, we are going to come now to the third medium for the development of proper relations between Rotary and its public, and that is the radio.

We are fortunate in having with us this morning, as the vice-chairman, a man who has not yet been presented to this group—H. K. Carpenter, Vice-President and General Manager of the United Broadcasting Company of Cleveland, Ohio. I would be very happy if you would sketch for us some of the problems involved in the use of radio as a medium. (Applause)

HARRY K. CARPENTER (Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.): Chairman Almon and Fellow Rotarians: Since early time man has been endeavoring to extend the effectiveness or the effective range of his senses. In communication, the four great developments have been the press, telegraph, telephone, and radio.

By radio we mean all these various services that you hear something about once in a while, such as airplane beacons, point to point communication, police communication, and so on. Then there is broadcasting, which is just what it says, material which is sent out in all directions for reception by anyone who cares to tune in; there is facsimile transmission and television.

I believe that the Rotary club should be interested in radio and in all forms of radio and should keep informed as to the developments in radio.

Facsimile transmission is the transmission of still pictures which come in recorded form at the receiving end. Television is the transmission of motion pictures on the screen to the receiving end—disappearing as soon as the transmission ends. There is a strip (displaying strip) that isn't extra good, but it is in the experimental stage in a receiving set in my own home. It comes out in that form. That comes out instead of sound. Rotarians should be interested in that, along with a lot of other people.

In the first place, we do not have government ownership in this country, but in the second place, we do have government control, very rigid government control, and yet not so rigid as a lot of people think. This should be of interest to the Rotary club. There is no organization or group of government or otherwise in this country that can censor programs other than the broadcasters themselves, and of course the broadcaster is subject to the censorship of you and me as listeners. It is the listener in the final analysis that censors broadcasting in this country.

There are a limited number of stations in this country, although there are some developments coming along quite recently which may indicate there may be many, many more.

When it comes to putting a program on the air, the broadcaster is faced with this: Many of the 700-some stations in this country carry chain programs. Those programs carry the best talent in the world,—entertainment, speeches, education, and everything else. The aim of the broadcaster is to build local programs which will stand up in competition to those chain programs. I don't mean a chain program following, but I mean, for instance, in the city of Cleveland we have four stations here and four networks. If you as a club or organization care to put on a local program, it quite probably will be in competition with at least

three other chain programs, and it has to be good; you know that. As I said, the censor is the listener. All you need to do is flip the wrist and tune out the program. It gets you nothing to talk into a microphone if no one is listening.

Programs must be built with that somewhat indefinable something called showmanship in them. They must have showmanship, or you will be talking to very few people. The broadcasters are becoming more and more aware, especially as this situation in Europe is developing, of two things: Propaganda, that is, hidden propaganda, and controversial issues.

There is nothing in the law that says a broadcaster has to present both sides of a controversial question. Possibly you thought there was, but there isn't. Broadcasters, however, on the whole do that. There is only one thing in the law and that is with reference to a candidate for public office. If you let one speak for a particular office, you must let all candidates for that office speak for the same amount of time and charge them alike.

We do have to watch controversial issues. If we put up one, we must attempt to get someone who can speak authoritatively on it and broadcast that as quickly as possible and give it as much prominence as possible.

It isn't sufficient to say to a broadcasting station, "We have a speaker this evening, and we would like to have you put a microphone at our speakers' table." The broadcaster has hundreds of things from which he can select material, and if your speaker is worthy of the air, he must be a speaker of some prominence, a speaker who will command the attention of the listener. It isn't whether or not the broadcaster likes him; it is whether or not the listener will care to hear him.

All broadcasting stations, as you know, are broadcasting news flashes. Now oddly enough, they are not putting the newspapers out of the business, and the newspapers are beginning to learn that. We have an entirely different function to fulfill. We do have news flashes, and I found out some of our stations might be willing to take as part of a news flash for local interest that the Rotary club meets at such and such a time. I think it would be of interest to a great number of people, especially if there was an outstanding speaker.

I believe that international broadcasting could become one of the great effective weapons of Rotary International, provided Rotary International could get to those stations some way and work with them for the benefit not of Rotary, not of the broadcasters, but just for the benefit of people.

Do you have any questions about broadcasting that I might answer? (Applause)

G. S. WASSER (St. Albans, Vt., U. S. A.): I used to be a Clevelander, and it gave me great pleasure to get back here. I wonder if anybody in the room has had this experience. We put on a program once a week from one to one-thirty at our station and my difficulties were that usually the program chairman at the last minute would tell us that the speaker didn't show up. I am just wondering if there isn't somebody in the room here who could tell me of some definite campaign for a radio program that Rotary uses in other cities. I would like to hear about it.

CHAIRMAN ROTH: You anticipated my question. I was going to ask if anyone representing any Rotary club could give us programs in radio.

MICHAEL MURPHY (Houston, Texas, U. S. A.): During the past year, the Rotary Club of Houston, functioning through the vocational service club, broadcast a series of thirteen weekly programs of fifteen minutes duration, and on

these programs we appointed various vocational chairmen. For instance, doctors would get the medical men together and would put on a medical program. It was the purpose of these broadcasts to help young people leaving high school in trying to decide on a type of education they would need to find their places in life, and to help those who would have to go to work after high school. During the course of these broadcasts, we gave them a picture of medicine, law, the oil industry, banking, retailing, and we invited mothers and daughters and sons, and those interested in the welfare of young people to write to us for transcripts of those programs. We did that to check the listener acceptance and interest of the program. It may surprise you to know that while a number of our members broadcast appeals for people whom they could train, take into their businesses, and train them for responsible executive positions, we had not one response to those offers, but we did have hundreds of letters from distressed mothers and fathers asking us for permission to contact various Rotarians with a view to straightening out the mental attitude of a boy or girl and trying to decide on a profession or vocation.

Our mail for the series of programs in which we used the material of Dr. Walter Pitkin, a series that ran in *THE ROTARIAN* magazine, pulled 20 times more letters than all of the other broadcasts put together. The reason for that, as near as we could figure it, is that Dr. Pitkin's broadcasts were not full of discouragement but offered encouragement to young people, who perhaps couldn't go to college, to find themselves, orient themselves in the commercial world, and we sent out approximately 500 transcripts of the Walter Pitkin broadcasts.

I had a number of mothers call me at my home and at my office asking if the series would be continued, and from the interest shown in the thing, we see there is a problem, a challenge to Rotary to do a job in vocational guidance for young people who have no jobs, no prospects of finding jobs but who would appreciate a kindly pat on the back and a point in the direction in choosing a job or vocation of some sort. (Applause)

VICE-CHAIRMAN CARPENTER: May I say the last speaker has hit right at the heart of the difficulty from the broadcast manager's viewpoint. I heard of an organization in Cleveland that came to us and was highly insulted because we would not agree to give them fifteen minutes a day for thirteen weeks, because I asked them what they wanted to do, and they said they hadn't decided yet.

Take a program, a definite program, that will interest people, to the broadcasting station and see what happens.

ED. L. BURCHARD (Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.): I would like to ask if the speaker would define a little more clearly, that term showmanship. I have noticed and experienced that the radio stations are increasingly averse to putting on speeches of fifteen minutes duration, but if they can be broken up with a questioner or a dialogue form, they like it much better. Is that something of what you mean by showmanship?

VICE-CHAIRMAN CARPENTER: I had a definition the other day of showmanship. I don't know how I got it. It is: Showmanship is that intangible element which causes a favorable reaction on the part of the person or persons for whom the message is intended.

That is what you want, a favorable reaction. Speeches are the bane of our existence because so many people can not limit a speech to fifteen minutes and

because so many people refuse to write their speeches in advance and because so many people, if they do write them in advance, can't give them as if they were their spontaneous thoughts.

CHAIRMAN ROTH: How about the panels?

VICE-CHAIRMAN CARPENTER: Panel discussions are fine, and we have had a very unusual and interesting experience with the panel discussion of youth problems broadcast from one of our stations in Columbus, Ohio.

JOE McCOWAN (Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A.): We had the most unique experience with broadcasting in our district conference a year ago. Of course, we had Earl J. Glad, who is the managing director of station KSL as the president-elect, and he gave a salute and an invitation to the twenty-one clubs in groups over a period of five or six weeks, singing the State Song and then inviting three or four groups and cities, which had previously been notified that this broadcast would be on at a certain time, to this district conference. It was the largest conference the 110th District had ever had, and I dare say the best, and then as a surprise feature of the grand banquet, they had Senator Borah give greetings to the 110th District, with the set-up of the radio and the telephone, and it was reproduced from Washington, which was very, very unique.

You asked a question that interested me, how to interest the people. I believe the best way to interest the radio people is to get them as members of the clubs.

VICE-CHAIRMAN CARPENTER: That reminds me of one other thing I may take just a moment on. You possibly heard that recently in Congress they opened a radio gallery for radio commentators, giving the people footing with the press. Our announcers who work on special events carry press badges issued by the city hall. They want to be known as radio men. I noticed you have some men here with press badges in this convention. I wonder if there are any badges for radio commentators marked "radio."

CHAIRMAN ROTH: I think that is an excellent suggestion. I think we should not overlook the opportunity to develop the good will of the radio commentators who are listened to by millions, particularly in this country and, I know, all over the world.

Let's be careful when we put on radio programs, and be sure there is nothing that can give offense to anyone, to give offense to any particular class of citizens or race or creed within the country where the radio is being broadcast. It is rather a dangerous medium to use unless you are very sure of your results.

Now is there anyone who has any thought upon the general subject, any experience he may have had in presenting Rotary to the public and presenting its program, that he would like to offer?

CLINTON F. KARSTAEDT (Beloit, Wis., U. S. A.): I am a newspaper publisher and a member of the magazine committee of Rotary International. I want to say just a word or two more concerning our magazine, *THE ROTARIAN*.

In this subject of public relations, the magazine, of course, as you all must realize is the spokesman for Rotary International, and therefore, epitomizes almost every conceivable angle of public relations, and in all of the discussions of the magazine committee in which I have been privileged to sit the last year, you, the reader, have been paramount in our thoughts.

Leland Case had all too little time to talk about the magazine, and I know he is too modest anyhow to say very much about what he is doing or what he hopes to do, but you, the readers, are uppermost in his thoughts at all times. I haven't time to develop this thought, but I just want to leave this with you. You gentlemen here this morning are for the most part engaged in some sort of publicity work, either you are members of chambers of commerce or you are newspaper publishers or magazine men or radio men or are in some way identified with public relations work, or else you would not be here. Therefore, you already have one of the most priceless assets of a reader of a magazine. You already have reader interest, but there are many men in Rotary and women too, who are only casually interested in the Rotary movement. Therefore, the purpose of the magazine is, first of all, to attract the casual reader, and typographically and from a philosophical standpoint and editorial standpoint, the magazine is seeking at all times to capture the interest of the man who is only casually interested in Rotary.

Secondly, the individual would not be a Rotarian were he not a leader in his community. Therefore, the magazine is seeking at all times to keep each Rotarian informed and educated on the controversial issues of the day and also to give him information which he makes use of in the barbershop, in the Pullman car, or in the lobby of the church to discuss the paramount issues of the day. That is a large order, but your magazine is trying to fulfill that order.

Thirdly, the magazine is trying to further the fourth object of Rotary, and of course, that is being accomplished by having contributors from overseas as well as from the United States.

Now just one other thought, and that is, it is almost axiomatic in the newspaper business that every individual has a story within his heart, if a newspaperman can only pump it out. You men all have ideas, and the Rotary magazine is hungry for those ideas.

You know that Leland Case, the magazine committee, and all the staff is not infallible. They also do not generate all the ideas. We need ideas from you folks, and so in your busy lives, take time to write to the editor of the magazine and give him some ideas, something which you might think would help THE ROTARIAN. The board of directors will be glad to receive those ideas.

HARLEY C. LAYCOCK (Cocoa, Florida, U. S. A.): I just wanted to say, while young in Rotary, I have been tremendously interested in the fact that reader interest in the Rotary magazine has been increased in our little club by one of our very representative men, a baker by the way, taking the paper at times when we weren't expecting it and possibly making a two- or three-minute review and making some of us ashamed of the fine things in it that we were neglecting. Possibly that thought might work.

LON BOYNTON (Paris, Texas, U. S. A.): I am just another country newspaper publisher, publisher of a weekly newspaper. I am interested in Rotary from both angles, the newspaper standpoint and Rotary. I have been in Rotary fifteen years with 100 per cent attendance, so I believe I can look at it from Rotary's side. I have been in the newspaper business longer than that.

The trouble with our local club seems to be in getting publicity. They work on a theory that is foreign to Rotary, not to tell of any achievements of Rotary. They just work on the theory of doing what the old man did,—if you build some kind of a house in the woods they will find their way to the door all right.

I think through our national organization, through the Chicago office, if they could impress upon the club secretary and president that it is not out of line once in a while to tell something that the Rotary club did in a community, the people are more apt to release something for publication. About all they will allow us to say is that Brother So-and-so sang a couple of songs, and it was highly appreciated. We have a good many activities in our club that we are not allowed to mention, because it has been a tradition there in Paris that you mustn't say anything about what the Rotary club is doing.

They don't allow us to talk about anything the club is doing, so I believe if the secretary at the Chicago office would tell the president to go ahead and let the public know we have a Rotary club, something besides a luncheon club, it would be very beneficial to the Rotary clubs all over the country, and it will help me as incoming president to do something I want to do, but I don't want to violate any of the ethics of that club at all. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN ROTH: Personally I believe it is utterly impossible to broadcast every program put on by a Rotary club. We are not 100 per cent, and our programs are not 100 per cent. Furthermore, I believe it would be sort of putting the quietus on our meetings. There are chills when you get before a microphone. Speaking confidentially around a Rotary table is something we shouldn't lose out of our meeting. I believe if you took an occasional program which has appealed to the public, particularly if you have a distinguished speaker who has something to say of a public nature, you possibly would find the broadcast valuable.

I doubt whether many clubs in the United States could secure the space to have a whole address printed. I was surprised to find there are any that have that. Personally, I would question that very much after listening and participating in many Rotary programs. I have made a good many speeches I wouldn't have been happy to have go out in the press or over the air. We say things among ourselves that we don't say publicly.

How many of you heard that very fine radio broadcast of representatives from different countries of Rotary the last year or the year before put on by Rotary International? Personally, I think that was one of the finest things I have ever heard in connection with any Rotary convention.

A VOICE: It didn't have enough publicity.

CHAIRMAN ROTH: People didn't know about it, but I gained a very fine impression of the caliber of the men who were on that program, and particularly each one did bring some flavor of his country and nation which gave the listener at least some knowledge of the conception, of the real universal character of Rotary International as expressed in the various personalities. It was very well done. I believe we could repeat that. I believe many people who have not known Rotary would have gained a good realization of the fine men representing countries other than the United States, as we have a composite of the personalities of the attendance at this convention.

We are very grateful to you for sitting through this session and particularly those who have participated in this rather spontaneous program. I am sorry the scheduled chairman could not be here, but I think that you have made out of this spontaneous meeting a program which has been of value to you. Thank you.

(The session adjourned at 12:00 noon.)

Agricultural Craft Assembly

Tuesday Afternoon, June 20, 1939

The meeting of the agricultural craft assembly, held in the Ball Room, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., convened at two-ten o'clock, Hugh A. Butler, Past Governor, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A., calling the meeting to order.

CHAIRMAN BUTLER: Con Claassen, of the Omaha club, has been a leader in agriculture in the Central West for many years. He is a farm products man to begin with. For twenty years he was a country and city banker, and he now conducts the largest business of its kind in America, that of farm management. He knows what farm problems are from A to Z. He is the author of several publications. He has written some splendid articles for various publications, including our own ROTARIAN magazine. That article in THE ROTARIAN was, "Good Farming Still Pays." He is also the author of several books on agriculture. I think the main recommendation I can give Con today, in recommending him as your chairman for this very important craft assembly meeting, is the fact that he is a close personal friend of our guest speaker, and I am going to give him the honor of making the presentation. Con Claassen of the Omaha club. (Applause)

(Con Claassen took the Chair.)

VICE-CHAIRMAN CLAASSEN (Omaha, Neb., U. S. A.): Thank you. Fellow Rotarians: In arranging this agricultural forum, it was our good fortune, as Hugh has said, to secure Wheeler McMillen to take charge. Mr. McMillen is editor-in-chief of "Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife," which has the largest circulation among agricultural papers.

Mr. McMillen is also the president of the National Farm Chemurgic Council.

Non-partisan and non-profit, the National Farm Chemurgic Council conducts an educational campaign on the idea that agriculture can supply unlimited new wealth to the United States if sufficient knowledge of plant growth and values is obtained.

A well-known national economic service stated in the last bulletin of June 1st: "A change of one dollar in farm income is normally accompanied by a seven dollar change in national income." That goes either way, up or down. If farm income is \$5,000,000, the national income, if any of you want to check, will find it is about \$35,000,000. That has been proven by this economic service and can be checked anywhere.

Thus, agriculture and its well-being is an important topic not only to Rotarians but to everyone in the country. To those of us who are harboring any skepticism about which comes first in our economic structure, industry or agriculture, Mr. Webster who wrote the dictionary long ago, settled that by the statement "When tilth (tilling of the soil) begins, the arts follow." All of us, you and I, are in the arts class.

All of us having this program in charge are steeped in agriculture. No one in the country is better qualified to present the topic of agriculture to this international audience than our guest speaker, whom it is now my great pleasure to present to you, Mr. Wheeler McMillen. (Applause)

MR. WHEELER McMILLEN: As leaders in Rotary in your respective communities, each of you is concerned with the community services that are maintained. I, therefore, make no apology for coming before you today with a speech in which I shall talk mainly about obtaining wealth, about the basis of making money, because unless here in America and in the other countries of the world that may be represented, communities can produce more and more wealth, it will be impossible, as you well know, to maintain your hospitals and schools and libraries and churches and highways and charitable services, to maintain the organizations that make for improved citizenship. The basis of all these operations is real wealth. The tax collector won't accept anything else but that which can be turned into money, and that isn't available unless wealth is being produced to make it in the area.

Consequently, you are concerned, and concerned as deeply as any other citizens of our country, in the level of the national income, in the level of your community income, in the level of your personal incomes—all of which are essential factors in accomplishing the things that you are dedicated to accomplish.

Consequently, I am going to invite your attention, in opening, to certain fundamental income facts which no longer appear to be merely coincidences. It has been observed over many years that farm income and factory pay rolls run along almost exactly parallel. When farm income is ten or twelve billion dollars, factory pay rolls are ten or twelve billion dollars. There won't be a variation of more than maybe a couple hundred thousand. When farm income sags down to seven billion or to six, your factory pay rolls are seven or six. Economists observed that fact a good many years ago. It was to them just one of the curious coincidences in figures.

There is another series of figures that was observed a little later, the series to which Mr. Claassen has alluded, in which we have discovered that year after year, and this goes back to around the war years when there was a slightly different proportion before that, national income was a little more than seven times the farm income, that it appeared to bear a definite, regular, predictable relation to the production of raw materials in our country.

Well that, too, has up to now been treated, primarily, simply as one of those phenomena of figures, a coincidence, but there begins to arise evidence that it is more than a coincidence, that it is a tremendous, basic, and significant fact, that taking into account of which may reveal to us the key to the problem of putting our country back into a state of real prosperity for everyone.

I can state it in no plainer terms than that, that agriculture appears to be, and I personally believe is, the hen that lays the seven golden eggs each year and that the hen comes before the eggs. If it is correct that the agricultural income of America determines the level of the national income, you can quickly see the astounding significance of that fact. Eventually it means the adoption of national policies which would say that we will aggressively, unitedly determine upon what is to build up the farm income. That will determine and accelerate the levels of retail activity, the payment for professional services, the degree of relief that is necessary, our ability to pay our taxes, and dissolve our deficits. If for a single year the men on the farms and in the mines of America should

stop work, the nation would be completely bankrupt, because wealth is a dynamic and not a static thing. It isn't something that we can wrap up in a package and say, "This is it."

Let's suppose for a moment that you and I and all the rest of the people in our country decided that we had enough wealth, plenty of things to do from here on out, and quit work. Why, you can picture what would happen in your community and in this community in a few days. The milk supply would be gone, because no one would be milking cows. The perishable vegetables would have been consumed and disappeared. Before long, our supplies of essentials all along the line for daily life would be gone. Even our furniture and our houses would begin to decay because maintenance would have been stopped, and it wouldn't take long until whatever wealth we had tied up in permanent form would no longer have value, because there would be nothing for it to buy.

I emphasize that simple fact because there is, not among you here, but among some of our folks in America, a sort of concept that wealth is a static matter, that things can be done with it that really can't be done. We have wealth only as we keep producing it, as we keep it coming and the processes of producing it. The processes of keeping it in motion are the processes that make jobs, make employment. They are the basic essentials of our living.

Then there is this point I want to register with you, that wealth has absolutely no other sources of origin than the soil, the mines, the forests, and the seas, except for a few hundred thousand dollars worth of things that modern science has pulled down from the air, such as a little synthetic nitrogen. There are only four places from which wealth originally comes. Every activity in your town and mine, every activity that makes a part of the national income, depends originally upon one of those four sources, and there is no escape from it.

Seventy per cent of the raw materials, roughly, are agricultural raw materials, and that is what lends the validity to this thesis that agriculture is where we start.

The amount of wealth, the national income, depends, however, not merely upon the quantity of actual tangible goods that come out of the soil and the mines, the forests and seas, but upon the amount of money that is paid to those original producers. In the first place, more people are directly dependent upon agriculture than upon any other one economic activity. Manufacture, transportation, finance, and commerce, in general, can't begin until after the raw material product has been brought into being. Then of prime importance is the fact that agricultural income, unlike the income received by most urban workers, is expended not only for the customary variety of consumption of goods, that is, those goods which are not used and turned into the production of more goods, but is also expended for production goods. The farm dollar flows into a wider variety of channels. Farmers buy steel as well as food, chemicals as well as clothing, chewing gum as well as electricity. For that reason, the farm dollar is the prime mover, a leverage for the creation of prosperity.

Also important is the fact that sixty percent of farm income is available for the purchase of manufactured goods, whereas only forty percent of the urban income is so available, because a larger part of the urban income goes for rent, entertainment, and other values that are not so directly dependent upon annual production. So the farm-dollar is the dollar that initiates the turnover and has much to do with the velocity of the turnover.

I think there is no problem so fundamentally vital to this country as the

problem of assuring a much larger income to farmers. Until farm income does rise substantially, the problems of unemployment and inadequate national income will be with us. When farm income is restored, they will tend to disappear.

There is more than one method by which the farm income may be increased. It might be done by the perfectly simple procedure of doubling or tripling the already tremendous agricultural subsidies and distributing them amongst farmers. Most of us, however, prefer to accomplish the result by some sounder method, and this afternoon I am going to discuss with you one of these methods.

About a dozen years ago, it became evident to some of us that one of the factors restricting farm income was the concentration of agricultural effort upon food production. It is perfectly true that this country is not as yet producing enough of the right kind of food for all its people. If every American were adequately and healthfully fed, had all the water and milk and green vegetables he should have, we would need to cultivate an additional 40,000,000 acres, but such a level of food consumption, unhappily, awaits a more widely distributed purchasing power and better education as to the choice of food values.

The fact remains that no matter how prosperous an individual becomes, how much money he has in his pocket, his demand for food closes when he has had about three meals a day. He is no longer a customer for the farmer when he has had enough to eat for that day.

It was the realization of this fact, the fact that the human stomach is more or less inelastic, that led to the observation that agriculture was capable of producing materials which, not used either for food or clothing, might be susceptible for greatly expanded production. Flaxseed was being grown for paint; fiber was being used for cordage; cotton was going into automobile tires; lumber substitutes were being developed from agricultural wastes. The possibilities of expanding agricultural production for industrial non-food uses seemed to be worth exploring.

This idea led eventually to the organization of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, to which your chairman alluded. This is, parenthetically, an organization or association of men, in business, in science, and in agriculture, devoted to expanding the industrial utilization of farm products through applied science. The word "chemurgia" was created by Dr. W. J. Hale, to express the idea of putting chemistry to work for agriculture. It comes from a couple of old words, one a Greek word and one an Egyptian word, "che" and "urgon," meaning chemistry and work. It is analogous, you see, to the word "metallurgy."

There are three major points in the program. One is the development of non-food uses for agricultural products. Another is the development of new products for old and new uses. The third is the development of profitable uses for agricultural by-products and wastes.

Advancement in almost any of these directions depends upon the acquisition of new knowledge, upon research, secondly, upon proving by semi-commercial operation that the knowledge has power to transmute materials into profits, and third, upon financing and establishing a commercial venture.

You may be interested in a few examples of chemurgy industries being developed, chemurgy industries now established, and chemurgy industries that are in the making. Perhaps the most conspicuous of all is the development of the paper industry, the wood pulp industry in the southern states. The common belief ten years ago was that southern pine had no value for newsprint, because of its supposed presence of greater quantities of resin than is contained in the

spruce of the northern forests. Dr. Charles H. Herty, who gave the last ten years of his life to this job, proved first the very simple thing that a young southern pine tree had no more resin in it than a northern spruce. The resin didn't begin to develop in the hardwood until the tree was ten or twelve or fifteen years old. Consequently, the young tree which might be grown almost as a farm crop produced in seven, ten, or a dozen years, depending on location, could be used for wood pulp. Then he went on to prove that this pulp could be made not only into kraft papers and woods for which it had been used before then, but it could be made into newspapers, into cellulose pure enough to be manufactured into rayon, and into almost anything else for which cellulose products were needed.

He carried that on through until several Georgia newspapers printed their editions upon paper made from the wood pulp of Georgia's forests. The next step, which required several years, was to establish the first newsprint plant at Lufkin, Texas. That plant was dedicated last month and will next year be in production, a \$6,000,000 plant.

In the last six or seven years, partly perhaps as a result of the dramatization of the possibilities of southern wood pulp by Dr. Herty, some one hundred and sixty million dollars have been invested in factories to convert southern pine trees into wood pulp for kraft papers, rayon, and other purposes.

This is an example of a chemurgic development. A hitherto little-used American raw material, which can be grown anew in a few years, will be used to fill an American need, and will enlarge the nation's annual wealth.

I might, at this point, display an item which is one of the things now being developed from the southern pine. I have on my desk in my office in Philadelphia a solid blank piece of material which is the same thing except it is about half the thickness, made from the southern pine tree, which I use in place of a plate glass desk top, and I like it better because it doesn't get so cold on cold days and doesn't seem to scratch so easily.

Now this is a very simple matter, but it required research. It required adventurous men willing to spend a little money to try it, to discover that they could take the little old scraggy pines of Mississippi, trunk and limb and all, and grind them up and put them into some kind of large tank and subject them there to heat and temperature until the fibers would explode. Then it is perfectly possible to process them into this material and eventually into hard, shiny plastic. That is only one of dozens and dozens of things of that sort that is going on.

I might also call your attention to the fact that out on the mezzanine there is a small exhibit of other things being made commercially, being sold today by chemical companies, out of some of the products of the soil. You will see a few things out there being made from the soy bean. You fellows know that twenty-five years ago, unless you came from one or two particular spots in this country, you didn't see soy beans growing. Yet last year farmers harvested 57,000,000 bushels of soy beans, more soy beans than rye, and sold those beans at prices more satisfactory than they received for any other major crop. That is pretty good evidence that it is possible for other new crops to take root in our agricultural system.

New uses for soy beans have steadily been revealed. The oil is used in paints, varnishes, foundry cores, linoleums, printing inks, and for dozens and dozens of other things.

In my room this morning was a gentleman, representing one of the great companies of Cleveland, who told of some thirty-five uses to which soy beans processed by his company are being put, and since I came into the room, I talked to a gentleman who has a processing plant in the state, and he told me that to his knowledge there are at least ten processing plants in Ohio alone now buying soy beans, turning out the oil and meal and sending them on their way to be made into many other things. The meal, you know, is used to a certain extent in plastics. You have one particular brand of automobile that has a dozen or fourteen parts made partly out of soy bean meal. There is soy bean oil in the paint job and in the shock absorber fluid. Altogether, there is a little more than a bushel of soy beans consumed in that one car.

It even appears possible, on the basis of experiments now well developed, that protein from soy beans can be converted into new fibers suitable for fabric uses. A few months ago, I spent a half day with Mr. Ford at his plantation in Georgia, and I think the second thing he showed me after he took me down to their new kindergarten, was his necktie which the boys up in the laboratory had made out of soy bean meal.

This (holding a piece of cloth in his hand) is a pretty good piece of fabric, made out of milk. Milk, you know, in certain of its processing can be turned into casein. Casein plastics are now very common. I suspect your fountain pen is a casein product. I can't see what the ladies here are wearing, but they may have some casein jewelry, quite common in what they call costume jewelry. This is a fiber intermixed with a little wool. I have seen them of all milk made from the casein itself.

I am told that the Italian army today is largely clad in this product. I am glad to tell you the Italians have no monopoly on this business, because our own great dairy companies are studying it carefully. The head of the largest of them all told me not long ago that they had something better than the Italian fabric now but still didn't think it was quite good enough for Americans.

You can see the effect of that. It will mean there is one other way to sell milk. It will add a little bit of stability to that much-harassed industry, the dairy business, and it should mean a little bit more money for farmers.

One of the basic tenets of this whole chemurgic program is that we have not succeeded in the slightest measure until research and adventure have resulted in actual new dollars being paid out to farmers for products to be processed in some kind of industry.

This soy bean is a chemurgic development, the utilization of a farm product for an industrial use, hitherto non-existent, hitherto not a part of our standard of living at all, or else hitherto supplied from sources outside the country.

I may refer in some other examples to the replacement of implements. I do not mean in so doing to enter into a discussion of the controversial subject or aspect of foreign trade further than to say, (and I feel, it is of tremendous importance in understanding some of the issues before our country today) that the volume of foreign trade is dependent upon the level of the domestic business. Our foreign trade can't be increased successfully nor permanently at the expense of home employment and home products. The only feasible way, I don't care how much trading and treating is done to increase our exports and decrease our imports, is to re-establish our domestic prosperity first. (Applause)

We did the biggest foreign trade of peace time in 1928 and '29, and as long as we have 10,000,000 idle workers, millions of unemployed acres, and millions

of underpaid farm producers, the United States cannot expect to take a normally active part in international trade.

That is the reason for the emphasis the chemurgic program places upon introducing into American production additional crops, as well as upon finding additional uses. The soy bean development, as I said, is dramatic proof that new crops can be added to the old staples of wheat, corn, and cotton. Another evidence of new crop possibilities is corn, which at one time was a tropical crop, requiring eighteen months to mature into grain, and now is grown in Canada and I am told even within the Arctic Circle.

With modern knowledge of plant genetics and other factors affecting plant adaptation, no one can say what crops may eventually be added to the work and business of our own farmers.

We send to the opposite ends of the earth for rubber. It is our largest single import, unless we group the vegetable oils together. Who knows that rubber can't be produced in the United States? No truly scientific effort has ever been completed, and until a real scientific effort is carried forward and completed, no one can stand up and say we can't grow rubber on the farms of America. Or, for that matter, who knows that we can't grow coffee, which is one of our next largest imports? It has never been scientifically proven that we cannot.

It has been proven that we can grow a considerable number of vegetable oils, which in the aggregate are perhaps our largest import. We go to other lands for nearly 3,000 tons a day of vegetable oils, fats and oils to be used in paint and varnish, floor covering, cooking oils, shortening, margarine, salad oils, soaps, and lubricants. Among the oils imported are coconut oil, palm oils, palm kernel oil, rapeseed, perilla, sunflower, babassu, castor, chia, and tung. There are some others, besides. Since many of these are more or less interchangeable in use, according to price, and since by chemical processes the characteristics of one can frequently be adapted to the use of another, there seems little reason why the one hundred million dollars we pay for these oils should not be added to the income of our own farmers, and multiplied by seven into our national income.

A chemurgic development is the expansion of tung oil production along the Gulf Coast. Despite some unsound promotions and certain other difficulties, tung oil has become a commercial success, although we are still producing less than one-thirtieth of our annual requirements. The chemurgic program has stimulated a great deal of experimentation with perilla, sesame, and chia, which are oils from Japan, China, and Mexico, used for the same purpose as tung oil, mainly as quick dryers in paints and varnishes.

I have a couple of rows of each of these plants growing in my garden in New Jersey, merely as a curiosity, yet if I should find that one of these matures, there is a possibility that there is a new crop for that area.

The United States produces only about half of its linseed oil requirements, a field in which expanded production should be made economically possible. We already know how to grow cottonseed, peanuts, sunflowers, and castor beans.

Chemists have lately found means by which castor oil can be dehydrated. Our imports now amount to about one hundred fifty million pounds of the beans annually. Although castor beans are not now commercially produced in any quantity in the United States, there is no reason why the entire consump-

tion should not be supplied by our own farmers. You have heard it referred to as the nation's economic problem number one.

A primary need in the southern states is to find crops which will profitably employ agricultural land and labor for something else than cotton. One promising effort in that direction beside the tung oil is sweet potato starch. In addition to the starch manufactured from corn which we produce, and from white potatoes, the United States requires some of the peculiar quality not provided by the old starches. Many years ago this requirement began to be supplied by a small quantity of oriental starch, made from tapioca and cassava root, and mainly imported from the East Indies. Every time you lick a postage stamp, you are using a little of that starch, for it is used in such adhesives. This starch is produced so cheaply in the tropical luxuriance of the Indies that it began to invade the markets of our other starches and to find new uses for itself. In 1937, the imports reached a high of 466,000,000 pounds. Research scientists, this time in the Department of Agriculture, succeeded in developing from sweet potatoes a cheap starch capable of being adapted to all the needs to which the tropical starches are fitted. The pilot plant, at Laurel, Mississippi, has become a commercial operation. Farmers near Laurel are making larger returns per acre from sweet potatoes than from cotton, and the starch is successfully being sold in commercial competition. Further research indicates that this industry may shortly become an important industry in several southern states.

Laurel, Mississippi, advertises itself as "The One Hundred Percent Chemurgic City." Besides the starch plant, the slash pine growth of the area is being converted into lumber substitutes and plastics, and even old pine stumps are being made into camphor and other products. Incidentally, a research of the chemurgic type has made the United States independent of Japan for the supply of camphor, a way having been found to convert it from turpentine.

While never a food crop, cotton has been a surplus crop. There is considerable chemurgic history in the story of cotton. The fiber finds new uses in the automobile industry, in tires, in rayon, and now even in road-building. Cotton fabric reinforcement for bituminous roads has been shown to reduce the cost of maintenance to a point that more than justifies the extra cost of its use. The bituminous road is built in the usual way to a certain point, and then this fabric with perhaps quarter inch squares is spread out and the further bituminous material applied to it. The result is the road doesn't crumble out as they sometimes do without this fabric. Frost boils do not develop, and the maintenance cost is kept to a much lower point.

The consumption of insecticides has increased tremendously as bugs have threatened more and more to eat up our plants and shrubs and crops. It may be that we can produce some of our insecticides from agricultural sources. In fact, one of the most important of them is now imported from the farmers of Japan, it being pyrethrum, a sort of daisy that grows in Asia.

I wish there might be time to explore with you the potentialities of the new plastics industry, which apparently will turn more and more to agricultural sources for its raw materials. In the Dow exhibit out here on the mezzanine, you will see a product, a plastic, which is one hundred percent agricultural in its origin, because there are only two principal materials in it; one of them is cellulose, which can be obtained from cotton or wood, and the other is alcohol, obtained from grain.

Many of the other plastics now increasing on the market are substituting

for costlier materials, and they are more adaptable, more flexible, more beautiful, having in them some measure of agricultural materials.

These are examples of actual and potential chemurgic production which indicate the progress of the chemurgic program and the practicality of future enterprise in this field. Chemurgy means not only new activity for farms, but new factories for towns, new traffic for transportation, and new additions for national income. It is based upon the fundamentals of soil and knowledge. It is a manifestation of the pioneer American way of making something valuable that people will use and pay for.

I would like to invite your consideration for a moment to another interesting angle. Agriculture produces new wealth through the medium of plants. We are accustomed to say that this wealth comes from the soil. That is really just a figure of speech, because it doesn't really come out of the soil for the simple reason that only about two percent of plant growth, whether a bushel of wheat or an ear of corn or solid wood, is actually extracted from the soil. The other ninety-eight percent is air and moisture, transformed into solid substance by the miraculous powers of sunshine. Well you can see the extraordinary significance it has. We might some day exhaust the petroleum under the earth. We might conceivably in some future generation run out of coal, run out of iron, run out of the metals on which we have been accustomed to depend, but we never need fear that we won't be able to supply our needs, provided we learn enough about how to process these products of air and moisture that we call the products of the soil. It means more than that. It means that there is absolutely no necessary upper limit to the potential wealth production of the human race, because we have illimitable supplies of air, inexhaustible supplies of water, and we hope eternal supplies of sunshine, and we can take care of the supplies of the few minerals that are necessary to make that other two per cent. There is absolutely no upper limit to the potentialities of human wealth, except human intelligence and understanding of how to manipulate and process these materials once we bring it about. But the plant materials that are annually renewable, annually replaceable, are unlike the mineral materials of which no greater quantities are replaced in the soil after once we take them out.

Incidentally, if we could have just about \$25,000 a year per state experiment station, solely devoted to research in the new crops, it would be perhaps the most productive expenditure of public funds in our history.

Chemurgy offers one of the ways, not a rapid but a sound way, by which agricultural income in thousands of communities can be increased. Farm income is based upon three elemental factors, upon the output, upon the price received, and you multiply those two and subtract the cost of production. That is all there is to farm income. It is like any other business. All of these factors must be considered in profitable farming. (Applause)

VICE-CHAIRMAN CLAASSEN: Mr. McMillen, thank you very much on behalf of our committee on agriculture. The topic "Agriculture—The Next Big Industry" I think is well-named.

FRED F. SHOWERS (Madera, Cal., U. S. A.): I have traveled 12,000 miles since the twenty-fifth of March, partly through the South. I was looking over some of those jack pines. The question that arises with those people is what are we going to do in the meantime if we go ahead and plant our cotton fields with jack pines? Now we have a transitory period there that we have got to take into

consideration, and I think we farmers—with all due respect to you gentlemen—have to take into consideration the man on the farm and get this problem down to him so he really understands it. We understand it. We appreciate it here. What would you do with your land while you are planting the pine trees?

MR. WHEELER McMILLEN: It is always easy, sir, to give a theoretical answer to a practical question. May I say, before approaching your direct question, that, in deference to the fact that I was a guest of Rotary International on this occasion, I did not go as far in certain directions as I might otherwise have done.

The question of what can be done in transition, putting it on the specific situation there is in the South, is one of the most critical ones in all agriculture. In the first place, I don't think there will be any wholesale transition from the cotton economy to slash pine economy, just because of that stubborn fact that people have to make a living in the meantime.

I have, upon occasion, suggested an idea that might be an approach to that situation in some areas. It might help a little there, and I offer this, please understand, all of you, with intending no animadversion whatever upon the efforts that have been made, and sincerely made, to rebuild our agricultural prosperity, regardless of our estimate of it or the success. We have based these efforts upon the idea—putting it in simple and crude terms—of paying farmers not to produce. My suggestion has been that perhaps if we wish to continue the policy, which, after all, we have applied to many an industry and transportation and scores of others that could be named throughout our history as part of Henry Clay's American system originally, why should we not pay farmers to produce the things of which we do not yet have enough? In other words, if you in Madera could find on reasonable evidence that you can grow sesame, as some farmers in your state do, why shouldn't you be paid \$5.00 or \$10.00 or \$20.00 an acre in addition to what you can get for it, until you can establish it as an industry or until your oil-processing industries can determine after real tests that they can afford to buy it from you at some price? An illustration of how that might work out came to me in Oklahoma a few months ago. Discussing this question with a little group, I mentioned the fact I referred to in my talk. We were importing 150,000,000 pounds of castor beans a year. A gentleman spoke up and said, "I buy castor oil here in Tulsa by the carload." Well, Oklahoma is one of the few states in the union that did have a commercial soy bean production back before war time. You can see how it might be worked. He doesn't want domestic oil, because he isn't sure he can get a level quantity.

I am wondering if we can't hasten the transition from the things we know we can get by on by applying a little of that same principle, just to reverse the tariff.

VICE-CHAIRMAN CLAASSEN: Anyone else?

FRED TAYLOR (Newcastle, Pa., U. S. A.): I was just wondering, Mr. McMillen, if this chemurgic program has gone far enough that we as farmers and as Rotarians should take it somewhat on our shoulders to promote this idea of getting these industries located in the cities, especially some of our cities that are depleted with factories at the present time. Has it gone far enough that capital should be interested in building up factories?

MR. WHEELER McMILLEN: That is a question which I would answer in this way. I do think it is time for communities to be on the alert for developments in

this direction that may have gone far enough to justify the efforts to locate them in their neighborhood. A lot of these things to which I have alluded are still too far back in the research stage or they haven't been proved to a point where it would be proper for you to risk your community's money and, let's say, your own repute as a community leader, in trying to set them up. We have had some unhappy experiences of that kind. Men have gotten enthusiastic too soon.

On the other hand, it is just about as bad to get enthusiastic too late, after some other community has stepped in and taken the job. As I mentioned here, we have seen a steady expansion of soy bean plants here in Ohio, which are buying Ohio soy beans, converting them, using Ohio money and labor and management, and the materials are for Ohio and the rest of the country. An example, again, of how it pays to watch this thing is that of a gentleman from another corner of the state. He came to one of our conferences four years ago, attended each one within his reach since. He was not a large manufacturer in the chemical field. He told me the other day that this year he hopes to buy and make a profit on a million bushels of soy beans. That I think really is the answer.

In the meantime, you may be able to hasten the day when your town can have a chemurgic industry by helping to create the sentiment for research and for the other steps that are necessary.

VICE-CHAIRMAN CLAASSEN: Will you please permit Mr. Burke to answer?

DONALD J. BURKE (Omaha, Neb., U. S. A.): That question suggested something which Con and I had been discussing this morning, that is, the place of chemurgy in Rotary philosophy. I told Con that I think chemurgy has a proper place in our concept of vocational service. We have been accustomed to thinking of vocational service as embracing the relationship between the Rotarian and his employees, between the Rotarian and the man to whom he sells his services or goods, between the Rotarian and his competitor, and between the Rotarian and the public. I think usually that is about as far as our concept of vocational service goes, but I think that there are a couple of other aspects that should not be lost sight of; one is the relationship between the Rotarian who stands in a position of management and the ownership of the business—the stockholders. The other aspect is that vocational service includes efficiency in the conduct of one's business, and efficiency certainly includes research and devising new uses for one's products.

Looking at it in that light, I think that chemurgy comes within the scope of vocational service, and I feel that, just as Rotary clubs can properly concern themselves with boys work and with crippled children's work, Rotary could very properly sponsor this matter of chemurgy which, to my mind, means so much for the economic welfare of the country. Therefore, regardless of whether a Rotary club sponsors an effort to bring some chemurgic factory into town or not, I think every Rotary club could very properly under club service put on programs dealing with chemurgy, and I have an idea if the matter were taken up with the chairman of the international vocational service committee, that committee would be very glad to get out material that could be used by the individual clubs in presenting programs along the line of chemurgy.

WILL T. ARCHER (Sheffield, Ala., U. S. A.): I understand the bark of the castor plant is used for paper, the inner portion of the bark for cordage; I have

seen rayon made from the other part, and the leaves supposedly used for insecticides and fungicides. We are very hopeful. I thought probably you could advise me on that.

MR. WHEELER McMILLEN: All of those things are true, sir, experimentally, that is to say, that the long vast fiber which stretches from the bottom of the castor bean clear to the top can be used in cordage. In fact, I have been told that the ropes used by the chiefs of the Pharaohs to drag the great rocks across the deserts were made of that fiber. The inner part is almost pure cellulose, requiring relatively little processing. There are certain varieties of the castor bean plant that at some stages and conditions act as an insecticidal, but we are really not sure they have insecticidal power. That is to say, there are times when they will kill your grasshoppers, but we don't know enough about it to justify it or rely upon it. I believe originally the poison element ricinine was responsible.

WILL T. ARCHER: Do you think the processing has been sufficiently satisfactory to put in a semiprocessing plant to grow the castor plant and separate processing plant for our United States production?

MR. WHEELER McMILLEN: No, I can't honestly say of my own knowledge that we are sufficiently aware of what to do and how to do it and the way to do it, to go to that point unless it can be done as a community or an individual affair. I don't like to say that, because when anybody raises that question, I would like to say go ahead. On the other hand, if you did go ahead and it didn't work out, it might set the castor bean business back rather than advance it, so we are a little careful on our replies to that type of question.

WALTER S. CRAIG (Janesville, Wis., U. S. A.): I am in the dairy business. I am secretary of one of these credit protection association funds of the Farm Credit Administration. What is worrying our secretaries is the financial loans the farmers are carrying. How are you going to carry the farmer through the transition period? The government mortgages on farms are, I understand, about forty percent of what is carried in the United States. At the present time, the Farm Credit Administration has eight billion dollars in mortgages, of which not quite seven billion—one-sixth of the national debt—is mortgages on land and buildings and short-time chattel mortgages of one billion, two hundred and fifty million dollars.

RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Hamilton, Ontario, Canada): At the request of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, I went to a chemurgic meeting in Canada, and we have now lined up with the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. They have 1,000 members, and they have chapters throughout all the different parts of Canada. We have just engaged a man from one of the colleges, and he is going to make a special survey of Canada in the next three months, calling on the farmers and some of the businessmen in the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. We are putting up the money to pay his expenses.

I enjoyed very much indeed what Mr. McMillen had to say this afternoon, but I would like to say just another word in connection with this agricultural work outside of the work of the chemurgy committee. I feel definitely that we are never going to have national prosperity in Canada, and I don't think you are ever going to have it in the United States unless there is a prosperous agricultural industry.

There is another very important part that industry must play and, gentlemen, Rotary comes into it in a very important way. Mr. McMillen stated certain things we might expect. There is one thing he didn't touch that we can expect. We can expect definitely that in your country there are going to be thousands and in our country hundreds of young men going wrong simply because they have nothing to do, and they would have something to do if agriculture were on a prosperous basis.

VICE-CHAIRMAN CLAASSEN: Thank you very much. I would like to ask Mr. McMillen one question. What about power alcohol?

MR. WHEELER McMILLEN: Power alcohol is ordinary industrial alcohol refined a little further by the extraction of all the water, made anhydrous or two hundred proof. That product when blended with gasoline at the rate of about ten per cent, that is, a gallon of alcohol in ten gallons of gasoline, will raise the octane rate. Most tests have indicated that it improves the quality of fuel. There are some petroleum people who still dispute that. It has been a highly attractive field of inquiry, because, to make the alcohol, to put one-tenth into all our motor fuel, would require the corn or other grains, the molasses, the sweet potatoes, artichokes, any starchy or sugary product from somewhere between twenty-five and thirty million acres of farm land. It is, in fact, the most attractive in terms of acreage of any of the chemurgic products. Very briefly, I am going to try to give you a bit of the history of it.

Some six or seven years ago, Mr. Francis B. Garvin, the late and great head of the Chemical Foundation, saw the possibilities in this direction. He undertook with the diminishing funds of that foundation, which, as you may know, were derived from the confiscated German chemical patents all of which have now expired, as their last great work, to finance a research project in power alcohol. A plant was purchased in Kansas. Research was carried on there for more than three years. An effort was made to show that it was commercially feasible; however, due to the inadequacy of the fund and/or inexperienced management, the experiment has not been fully completed. No one knows at the moment when it can be completed.

The evidence revealed by the experiment as far as it has gone is promising but not conclusive, and because it is the kind of an experiment that will take a great deal of money and because a great deal of controversy is naturally involved in it, the official chemurgic program looks upon it as one of those things that we would like to see thoroughly explored and all the facts discovered. If the facts justify it economically, the production and distribution of power alcohol will be a success. If they do not, it will be a failure. We believe there are facts to be discovered, and we still hope that they will be, but see no immediate hope of it other than for the research which is to be conducted in one of these four regional laboratories. There are no large research funds at present in sight for it.

S. A. DEBNAM (Midland, Texas, U. S. A.): It so happens I am from the oil fields, which I think furnish one-third of the oil in the United States. This is one point I want to bring out here as a Rotarian. I am from the river basin oil fields at Midland, Texas, and am interested in agriculture. As I said, we claim to have about one-third of the oil production in the United States and we are operating under close proration at the present time. With the introduction of

industrial alcohol of ten per cent, it would bankrupt a very profitable oil industry. (Laughter)

Because of the oil industry there, we are getting ten cents a quart wholesale for milk. We are operating on a low cost of production and farmers are not making a lot of money on ten cents a quart, even though their investment is probably one-tenth of yours. The reason for that is that we are not dairymen down there. We have been growing cotton, but the cellulose industry going into the rayon business has pretty well put us out of the cotton business.

Here is the point I want to make. I don't want to detract one iota from the promise you might give us in agriculture, because unquestionably it is going to revolutionize our country, but we as Rotarians here at a Rotary International convention under vocational service, with the idea of sponsoring temerity and with the idea of getting you interested, are liable to chase each other off over the continent, just wrecking each other's business. Of course, it is coming. You can't stand in the way of progress if you are really going to get along with each other. We should investigate carefully how much waste we can eliminate with these new industries. In my opinion, we will get nowhere competing with each other. For instance, dairymen going into the production of synthetic wool, while we go into the production of milk down there.

Chemurgy has gone along. I have kept up pretty closely with the progress being made and it is a wonderful thing, but let's remember the other fellow in this and be sure we are not starting an unprofitable enterprise and simply throwing another section into distress—starting the same vicious circle over again. Thank you. (Applause)

MR. WHEELER McMILLEN: I would like to say that I can concur 99⁴⁴/₁₀₀ % with our friend from Texas, where some of the finest chemurgic work in the country is now going on. It is quite right, we have to watch the balance.

I would add that the petroleum industry is today able to pay the original producer, the people along the line, prices that can be profitable. Almost from the beginning of the industry it has spent first thousands and then millions for research, culminating in the cracking of gasoline in the other process. I am only asking that agriculture get in on the same thing.

FLOYD ALEXANDER (Galesburg, Ill., U. S. A.): We are just fifty miles from Peoria. I have burned that power gasoline, and I think it is fine. I think the gentleman shouldn't worry too much because we contend the farmer will burn up that ten percent and a lot extra, and I don't think the oil man need worry at all.

WHEELER WELDAY (Steubenville, Ohio, U. S. A.): I am from a sheep community in eastern Ohio, one of the very best in the United States. They are asking, "What about chemurgic development of these fabrics?" and "What is going to be the development of it on that sheep industry?"

Someone suggests better farmers. How are we to close the program? Are there any other suggestions? I know, Mr. McMillen, you are interested in and are suggesting chemurgy. Is there any suggestion you can make pertinent to this increase of agriculture so fundamentally necessary? (Applause)

MR. WHEELER McMILLEN: First, may I say, relating to this competition to your good merino and delaine sheep and wool down there, that our progress is very largely measured by our ability to supply more goods to more people at

lower prices and, in the process, to increase the purchasing power of more people so they can buy more goods. Consequently, I don't think that, from a national standpoint—the standpoint of national wealth—you should worry too much about the competition between materials. The adjustment is a technological processing. We have survived them, and I believe we can continue to do that.

Now as to this other point. I could occupy all the time between now and dinner in talking about it and around other things that can be done to increase farm income, and you might get something out of it and you might not, so I shan't undertake it in detail.

There are many things within the power of the individual farmer, of course, because some farmers seem to make some money, indicating that further and further improvement in the efficiency of production will do such, and the improvement is important. The elimination of waste is within the power of the individual farmer. In some cases, these things are within the power of the community. One thing I would like to see some community in the United States attempt, which, as far as I know, has never been adequately done, is a complete and comprehensive survey of what that community consumes of an agricultural nature, what it produces, and what it sells outside. I am prompted to that by such situations as this:

Detroit used more potatoes from Virginia than it did potatoes from Michigan, while Washington, D. C., used more potatoes from Michigan than it did from Virginia. I am wondering if in nearly every community there are not a good many overlooked opportunities for the farmers right there, a place for local consumption that would supply a local need more economically than it is supplied from a distance. Of course, that cross haul of potatoes is due to the fact that Virginia has early potatoes at the time when Detroit wants them and Michigan hasn't them, and a great deal of our transportation is necessary to satisfy consumer demand on that account, but, after all, we begin our community economy at home and very often don't really know very much about it. It might be that many of the things sold in stores that are trucked in and hauled in from a distance could better be supplied at home.

There are transportation problems, some in the Middle West, many of them in the Far West. Much of the South is distinctly handicapped by unfavorable transportation rates, unfavorable in the sense of appearing to discriminate. You can see how that could open up controversial questions, but I don't think there is any single answer.

I think that chemurgy is part of the answer. The protection of our market is part of the answer; possibly subsidies is part of the answer; higher efficiency is certainly part of the answer, and the delivery of all these answers, the effectuating of them, will not be accomplished between this week and next. The progress is slow, but it is faster when we get behind it and push. (Applause)

W. H. BYRNE (Christiansburg, Virginia, U. S. A.): I don't know what can be done about this subject we have been talking about or how quickly it can be done. I do think, however, that there is something that we as Rotarians can do about this agricultural problem. I assume that you people are interested in agriculture or you wouldn't be here. Sometimes I wonder just what we are doing in regard to agriculture. If we live in a little town and we hear of an industry that will hire four or five or ten people, not only the chamber of commerce but all civic clubs in that community will do whatever they can to get the

industry there, even so much as to give the land, take the taxes off for a certain number of years, and so forth.

The thing I want to ask is this: What is your Rotary club and what is my Rotary club and what are you as an individual Rotarian and what am I as an individual Rotarian doing about the biggest industry that we have?

I talked to the president of the second largest department store in Richmond sometime ago, who recently bought a farm on which he is putting refugees from Germany. He has had that farm two or three years. He said to me, "I don't know anything about farming, but I have learned a lot of the problems that have confronted farmers in the last two years." He said that there is not one business man in a thousand in Richmond who has any kind of conception of what a farmer has to contend with, and I believe that is pretty generally true. It seems to me that we in this room who are interested in agriculture can do a fine piece of work if we will try to get our clubs to understand some of the things that our farmers have to contend with and then try to get our farmers to understand some of the things that our business people have to contend with. In other words, a better understanding of my business and your business. I don't believe we are doing enough of that. I think if we were to go away from here today, Mr. Chairman, with the purpose of carrying back to our Rotary clubs, to our individual clubs, the idea of trying to get a better understanding of what this farmer has to do and trying to give him a better idea of what we have to do, we would be doing a great thing. (Applause)

WILLIAM H. SCHAUUM (Florida, Cuba): In all this discussion that we have had on agriculture today, I think that we have missed one point, and I would like to present it to you. As long as we have people hungry, we don't have an overproduction, and as long as we have people without clothes we don't have an overproduction of our textile-producing plants. Where we have fallen down at the present time is in distribution. It needs more study than we need to give to the production of any kind of crops today.

There was a time when we thought that the population was going to grow so fast that the earth could not produce what we needed to eat, but that is not true, and yet with people hungry, not only in other countries of the world but in the United States, which is still my own country although I represent Cuba, we have missed something that is essential, and that is the way to get to people the things that they need. We may do it by producing new crops, by turning old crops into new products, but in the United States today, and not only in the country but in homes in the city, they do not have water; they do not have bathrooms, and all those things are necessary to the standard of living that we need. So, along with our program of looking for new ways of using our products, we should also learn how to carry them to the people. I can't give you any solution to that problem today, but it is something that we have to work on along with our other things.

I also would like to mention that in the production of power alcohol, the only place where I know they are doing it with some success is in Australia. I can't give you the processes they use, but I do know they have had success with power alcohol in Australia, because I have talked with mill men who are using it to a great extent.

In the matter of one person taking away the business of another, that will happen as we go along. As the country progresses, we always have changes.

Those of us who meet that change as it comes, usually get along better than those who fight it. I don't say that we are going to. I don't think we are going to make our clothes out of milk, for a long time to come. In any prosperity, in any economy, the measure of the prosperity is the amount of transactions that take place, and to have those transactions take place, we have to carry on in a way that shows we are not afraid.

I think that fear is one of the things that holds back prosperity at any time. When you fear the investment of your money and fear that you are going to lose it if you do invest it, you hold back that much prosperity. (Applause)

IRVIN B. PERRY (Cortland, N. Y., U. S. A.): How much research do you put out on prices and on the general price level and on some of the reasons for them?

I think, as a Rotarian, that we in agriculture have been pretty selfish. We have been doing our business in the past, hoping there would be good protective tariffs as far as the United States is concerned, and that is not necessarily being good Rotarians. We must make adjustments if we are going to get this world into any better situation than it is right now, and a great part of our troubles at the present time are due to a very low price level throughout the world. In terms of gold in the United States, the world price level is right back where it was in 1933. When the whole world is mixed up in fear and is spending great amounts of money on armaments there can not be any good stable price level.

We know that when prices are going up everyone makes money, and it takes less of the total income to pay the taxes and interest and buy the automobile and the license and the life insurance, but when everything is at a low level, each one is scrambling around trying to find something which will help him and he doesn't always stop to think whether it is going to hurt the other fellow.

I think the fourth object of Rotary is something that is going to help us solve our problem in an expedient way, more than any small interest which might help temporarily. (Applause)

VICE-CHAIRMAN CLAASSEN: Are there any more questions?

FRED F. SHOWERS: I think we all are interested in our own special phase of agriculture, but I should like to hear additional thoughts presented on agriculture besides marketing. I wonder if I would be out of the way in suggesting that we have chemurgy at the next agricultural meeting at Rotary the Rio Convention but that we also have some other agricultural subjects presented at that time.

HOMER KEMP (Princess Anne, Md., U. S. A.): I am wondering, Mr. Chairman, since we are all so vitally interested in this question, whether the secretariat is acting as a clearing house for the final analysis of the chemurgic experiments that are being carried on or whether there is any data available for the smaller clubs to know what possibilities there are of the new industries in their respective communities. Do you know whether they are doing any work on that to give out that information?

VICE-CHAIRMAN CLAASSEN: This is only the second assembly there has been at any Rotary Convention. Have you any other thoughts on that, Mr. Burke?

DONALD J. BURKE: I am quite sure the secretariat is not doing anything along those lines, but I imagine information that you would desire could be obtained

probably by getting in touch with the National Farm Chemurgic Council, Columbus, Ohio, of which your speaker today is the president.

VICE-CHAIRMAN CLAASSEN: You see when we look at it, we are all farmers, every one of us. "When tilth begins, the arts follow." Everyone of us is in the arts class. In the largest sense we are all farmers, and perhaps, this is something Rotary International can well pay more attention to.

I hope you have enjoyed the meeting, and we appreciate your coming here.
(Applause)

(The meeting adjourned at four-fifty o'clock.)

Educational Assembly

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

Tuesday Afternoon, June 20, 1939

The elementary and secondary schools, and private preparatory schools session, held in the Euclid Ball Room, Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., convened at two-five o'clock, Payne Templeton, Governor Nominee, 112th District, Helena, Montana, U. S. A., presiding.
(David E. Walker, Vice-Chairman, Governor, 147th District, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A., acted as secretary in the absence of Past Governor G. A. Barber.)

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: David Walker and I very much appreciate this fine turnout; it certainly is evident that Rotary, at least from the standpoint of numbers, should play a very important part in education, and I think we do that, not only from the standpoint of numbers, but also from the standpoint perhaps of quality and service rendered.

We cover, as you probably have noticed, the elementary and the secondary fields; we come from big schools and little ones, from private schools and public ones, and from religious schools.

I assume that nearly all of us are school executives, that is, either superintendents of schools or high school principals or elementary school principals—headmasters, I believe they call them abroad.

How many here are from countries other than the United States?

(R. A. Kerr, Ipswich, Queensland, Australia, introduced himself.)

(Frank E. Perney, Superintendent of Schools of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, introduced himself.)

I should have introduced Mr. Harry Peters, Headmaster of the University School—a private school—in Cleveland, who is our local host. (Applause)

This brings us to what we hope will be something of a program success, because of your participation. I have here a scrapbook, which the very efficient Rotary secretariat made. This is the one dealing with elementary, secondary, and higher education, which was sent to me in the hope that it might be of some value to this meeting. If, after we adjourn, anyone wishes to look at it, he may do so. These are clippings of articles that have appeared during the year in THE ROTARIAN. If this index is an indication of what Rotarians are interested in, in the field of education, it most certainly is interesting.

I might mention a few of the headings:

"School Days in Europe"—"Are Schools Doing Their Job?"—"Schools vs. Jails"—"Encourage the Teacher"—"Character Training for Youth"—"Universities Face Radicalism"—"What is wrong with our Teachers?"—"New Fields for Teachers"—"Are too many going to College?"—"Safe At School"—"Experiment in Good Citizenship"—"Practical Books for Puzzled Boys"—"Small Colleges or Large Ones?" and "Are Fraternities Worth While?"

I would say, looking over the list, that, in general, Rotarians seem to be interested in the making of character in education, in the general youth problem, in vocational education, and in the various problems of the American University.

Rotary stresses relationships, one man to another, one man to many others. I don't know of anybody who has more relationships than has the typical school executive, both pleasant and unpleasant relationships with the staff, with the student body, with the tax-paying public, and with the parents.

What about these relationships? There are supposed to be certain standards, aren't there, for these relationships? Of course these standards are stressed by Rotary, standards of fair play and of fair thinking. The mere fact that you and I belong to a profession, of course, means that we automatically have standards, that is, we know what is right and what is wrong. The fact that we are trying to run schools against the background of a democracy means that we have certain standards, and we talk about these in our professional meetings. It cannot be denied that Rotary accents the matter of ethical relationships; that is one of its particular stresses.

In general, do they reach the standard that a profession should reach, a profession like that of elementary and secondary education?

I am going to ask David to come forward now and give us some rather specific examples of relationships that sometimes get cross-wise, and I think that the examples he will give you will perhaps bring to your mind some similar examples in your own experiences, and then maybe we can get something started.

VICE-CHAIRMAN DAVID WALKER (Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A.): I have a number of book salesmen and wax salesmen call on me. I sometimes wonder just what my relationships are with those men. Every once in a while there is a book man who wants to take me out to lunch, and there is one fellow who for years has wanted to get a bunch of us to go to a ball game with him and have dinner downtown. I suppose the cost of that to him for each of us would be at least \$5. For years I have refused to go out to luncheon with those fellows unless it was "dutch" and for years I have refused to go to the ball game.

For years I have been buying folding chairs from a salesman who comes to see me. Last year, on Christmas morning, I was surprised to receive a very nice present of four bridge chairs, the retail price of which is somewhat over \$50. I returned the chairs, and the man came around to find out what the trouble was. I told him that I couldn't accept those chairs, and I told him why.

This case is extreme. I am thinking of these other businesses that might put us under obligation.

There is one other thing that I might mention as something we might discuss, and that is our relations with teachers.

Three or four months ago, the Chicago Rotary club sponsored something new. It was what they called a business relations conference, the first one ever held under the auspices of Rotary. Rotary International asked the Chicago Rotary club if they would sponsor this business relations conference, which they did.

I attended the conference. What they discussed was a little out of my line; it was employer-employee relationships, but there was one thing that stuck; they had a fellow named Dr. Stone, from Chicago University, who is an expert in arbitrating labor difficulties. I was very much interested in one thing he had to say, and that was this: that in all the labor disputes he had been called into in the last five years as an arbitrator, in not a single one had wages been the

basic difficulty. In every case, the difficulty had arisen from the fact that the workers felt insignificant. He put that very dramatically in the form of a fraction. He said, "Here is a business with ten thousand employes, each one of those employes thinks of himself as the fraction one divided by ten thousand. That is: he doesn't matter, he doesn't count." And he said that, basically, that was the reason for most of our labor difficulties. By uniting with other fellows and forming a union, the worker increases the numerator of that fraction, but in the opinion of Dr. Stone, it is all a device or a scheme to make himself more significant, to make himself count.

I have wondered if we in the schools could do things that would make the classroom teacher more significant, give her or him a higher position that he has. Personally I have been trying to think of things to do that would give the classroom teacher more importance than she has at the present time.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: Has something come to mind as a result of what Dave Walker has given us?

R. C. SAYRE (Decatur, Illinois, U. S. A.): I went out with a book man the other day, to play golf. I paid the green fees. I paid the caddy fees. And then I paid for the luncheon. (Laughter)

JULIUS E. SCOTT (Peekskill, N. Y., U. S. A.): I find myself more or less sympathizing and agreeing with the gentleman who just spoke, because I too have had those experiences. However, I disagree in certain fields. I think that that relationship with these men can be handled in a pleasant way. After all, I think that we do not need to adopt that holier-than-thou attitude that we are too good to be touched. We can accept the offer of a salesman to take us out to a golf party, if we make it strictly a business proposition and do not find ourselves falling for bribery, so to speak. If we turn them down, and say, "No," I think we are doing more harm than good. I have on many occasions gone out with these men to parties, and I have on many occasions paid the toll. I have on many occasions allowed them to pay the toll, but the thing we must be careful of is not ever to accept any gratuities which may embarrass us, and never should we adopt that holier-than-thou attitude which will in the eyes of business put us just a little bit further down the scale.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: Thank you.

D. P. LUCAS (Puente, Calif., U. S. A.): On this question as between principal, or superintendent and these traveling men, I try to be courteous to these men and give them quite a little time, and I don't think there have been many who have tried to bribe me.

A ROTARIAN: I am the manager of an educational department of a company a little over a century in the business. There is a difference, gentlemen, between salesmen and representatives. There are a lot of people on the road who are high pressure boys going around to get orders, and there are reputable, reliable men representing good companies. You men are the ones to decide where that difference is. (Applause)

M. L. DEVINEY (Raymondville, Tex., U. S. A.): Down in Texas a certain engraving company has an annual fishing rodeo. On that day they take the superintendents and the principals of schools out into the gulf stream for a day's

fishing and for the life of me I can't keep from going on those trips. (Laughter)

Personally, I think that they are justified in trying to hold their old customers, and since they always send out special invitations to their old customers, and to the new ones that they would like to gain as customers, I feel that they are somewhat justified.

CLARENCE A. SHORT (Selbyville, Del., U. S. A.): We have a rather peculiar situation in our state. We do not face the fun and the temptations some of you other folks do. Our textbooks and most of our supplies are bought through the state office. We have nothing to do with the agents coming around and putting high pressure on the principal or the teacher.

So far as the entity of the teacher is concerned, I think the gentleman who spoke about making the teacher more significant in the classroom struck one of the greatest troubles in having an effective school system that we have today. I feel that that, after all, is one of the crucial points that we should attack in order to improve our school work. Make the teacher as significant as possible, let him or her feel that he or she is on his or her mettle, or has the mettle to do a real job of work, and we will get results. After all it comes back to the type of teacher that you have and the way in which you handle that teacher.

(Vice-Chairman Walker assumed the chair.)

VICE-CHAIRMAN WALKER: Who is next?

CHARLES L. RUBY (Fullerton, Calif., U. S. A.): It seems that it resolves itself back to one thing, and that is: what does a Rotarian do, who is a member of the Rotary club, for the education of the people in that community?

I am confronted quite frequently, in teaching teachers, with what I find might sum itself up in this way: that business men have usually gained something from Rotary. They have a business; they are selling something.

Quite frequently school men ask, when in large schools, "Why should I belong to a Rotary club? We haven't anything to sell." And sometimes that question comes up because of the fact that in some Rotary clubs there is much commercialization. That isn't true at all. I am wondering if Rotary assures the consumer what is the real advantage to a member of a faculty in belonging to a Rotary club. What does he get out of it except for his own personal advantages?

That question has been put to me on numerous occasions, and I am wondering what some of you might think in that regard. I would like to have your answer.

ISADORE GECENOK (Salem, N. J., U. S. A.): When the gentleman who just spoke said that various members of the Rotary club other than those in education have something to sell, he spoke of course purely from a dollar-and-cents viewpoint. As far as education is concerned, I feel, and I am not speaking as an administrator, I am one of the classroom teachers here, we have a lot more to sell; it is much more important than just the dollars and cents.

Our Rotary club used to meet at noon. We meet at night now. In order to attend that noon meeting I had to miss time from school. Fortunately our board of education took the viewpoint that my membership in the Rotary club was important enough to the school system so that I could take off an hour if necessary that day when it extended over into the afternoon session.

Now, even not considering the dollar-and-cents viewpoint, our schools in most cases are misunderstood by the public in general. If you do not agree with me,

I think in almost every single case you have some research to do in your own community. Perhaps as administrators you will get along much better if you will realize that. But coming down to dollars-and-cents, if you want to be business-like, perhaps some of the trouble that almost all of us meet every day, and some of us sometimes in the actual form of a crisis as far as education is concerned, and it has been challenged in the press, over the radio, nationally as well as locally, is that schools aren't worth the price that they cost. As far as the dollars-and-cents viewpoint is concerned we have plenty to prove, and plenty to sell to our members of the Rotary club from a tax viewpoint as educators.

Our present chairman, coming to a little different point now, said that when he attended this Business Conference in Chicago, Dr. Stone mentioned that, among the employer and employe relationships, in no case did salary make the most important difference. It was the significance of the teacher as a classroom teacher that was the essential.

As president of our Teachers' club I challenge that entirely. Perhaps it should not be so, but all of you know (think back if it isn't true in your own local community, think back to your text books on school administration) that the average salary of the teacher in the United States is far below what it should be.

I happen to be the counsellor in vocational guidance. In giving tests, and in advising pupils, according to their aptitude, according to the vocations that they should enter and in reviewing those vocations, I find that those pupils, ranging in age from 12 to 15, have that viewpoint that many of the public in general have, of looking down upon the teacher, and one of the chief reasons why they look down upon the teacher is that they know that teachers are poorly paid. I believe that the unrest is based entirely on salary status. Perhaps that is not as it should be, but being practical, that is the situation.

Perhaps we are in a different group than other employers with their employe relationships. Professionally we should be above that. There are many standards of a profession—stability, education, the respect of the community, and very many other things, among them a salary suitable for the standard of living that is expected from the person who represents his vocation.

In looking over the United States as a whole, so far as the ethical relationships between board members, administrators and teachers, in hiring them, administrators are taking advantage of the position the teachers find themselves in. There is a surplus of teachers, and they are forcing the salaries lower, if anything, and, in doing that, they are hurting the whole profession, yourselves as well as the classroom teacher.

VICE-CHAIRMAN WALKER: I wonder if you misunderstood me. Dr. Stone was not discussing teachers at all. He was simply telling what his experience had been as an arbiter between labor and capital in plants, and he said that during the last five years in no settlement was any adjustment made in wages, it was always in working conditions or something of that sort.

We are diverting a bit from the topic we started on, and I suppose that is all right, but I wonder if we would all agree perhaps on a short summarization and statement that in our dealings with trades people of all kinds, what we should be is perfectly friendly with them, the same as we are with other school people so long as it in no way puts us under any obligation to them.

Does that meet with the feelings of the group?

LOUIS BUTTS (Belleville, Ill., U. S. A.): May I ask one question? My question is this: in the statement that he made concerning accepting certain things from different book men, are we different in that respect than business men? Business men deal with salesmen; salesmen take business men out and think nothing of it, and the business man doesn't.

This gentleman made the suggestion, that as long as you don't feel that you are under some obligation it is all right; you are taking something from him, isn't it all right to go to the ball game?

HARRY G. STUART (Bernardsville, N. J., U. S. A.): I have never known any case where a book man offered directly or indirectly to bribe anyone. The mere fact that we may go out to lunch and pay a check one way or another way is of no significance. I doubt whether any book man ever expected to get business because a man went to lunch with him and he paid a sixty-cent check. The bribery comes from some of these firms who haven't reached the understanding of the educational scene as the book men have. I rather think that we have thrown some doubts on the high standing of the representatives of educational book companies.

EDGAR I. LEHR (Rock Falls, Ill., U. S. A.): Mr. Chairman, I do not blame either the book men or the wax men, because they do not know what your ethical standards are, as has been shown here. They want to do everything they can to get the business, that is what they are after, and I believe we as school men, if we will live up to the ideal of Rotary, should treat them as gentlemen. If we think about the school and our obligation to the school and place service above self, I think we have nothing to worry about.

WM. C. CROSLAND (Antigo, Wis., U. S. A.): My classification is text books distribution. After some fifteen or twenty years of calling on thousands of school men every year, I don't want to feel that there is any misunderstanding going through this group regarding school men.

I am rather pleased to hear that there are some school men here who are willing to say that they do pay their own way. I find lots of them who pay their own way. I do not know that it has ever dawned on me in any relation with any school man that by buying a meal for him I was buying him in any way. I can only say, as I said in meeting thousands of men, that it has never dawned on me that the school business, with school men can ever be handled in any other way than on an educational basis.

JOSEPH ROSIER (Fairmont, W. Va., U. S. A.): I think that the discussion comes back, from a Rotary standpoint, to this question: to what extent is a man justified in building up his business or his profession through the cultivation of friendships and the development of friendships? I think we would all agree that we would be more inclined to give our business to a friend than to somebody we do not know, wouldn't we? All other things being equal, you will give your business to your friend, won't you?

I think this discussion has two phases, in the first place the ethical aims of the school man who joins Rotary. We join Rotary to strengthen ourselves in our position. Do we join Rotary in order to establish a wider circle of friends and acquaintances, so that in the pinches we may have support? And to what extent is that aim justified?

I was recently elected district governor and I am president of a state institution

in my state, and somebody said that the reason I wanted that job was because it enabled me to promote my own interests. Well now what about that? And the same question could be raised in our various connections. What did we all join Rotary for? I understand that Rotary originated, that its chief emphasis in the early stages was on ethical trade practices, trying to establish a higher code of honor among business men, and that was a very laudable purpose, and I imagine that Rotary has had a tremendous influence in clarifying business ethics.

Back in my early school days when I was a school superintendent, I stored away quite a good many sets of books that agents sent me, and I accepted them without any thought of there being anything wrong about that, that is the way we used to do.

Many school superintendents have been put in their positions through the influence of some of the representatives of book companies and it was assumed that if one of those companies got a man a superintendency, that that man would buy from them. The very law of human relationships would cause him to feel kindly disposed toward the representative of the company who had gotten him the job.

These are the various things that enter into our Rotary relationships: should a man who is in a Rotary club patronize the man in another classification? I don't know.

A school man doesn't have anything to sell, as the gentleman over here said, except the results of his professional work, but he certainly needs to sell that as you stated. That obligation rests upon him at all times, and now when you get over into this field of the relation, the ethical relation, in our own profession to each other and to securing jobs and to doing business with business men, you are getting into a field that is tremendously far-reaching. I don't know of any business relation that involves more ethical problems than the business relation of the school superintendent, for example. I cannot think of any business man in any position who has more ethical problems to face and solve than the school superintendent. He has to deal with the teachers, he has to deal with the children, he has to deal with the parents, he has to deal with the board of education, he has to deal with the business men of the community, he has to deal with the politicians, he has to deal with everybody, and he certainly has some problem.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: Joe Rosier has given us another relationship, the relationship of the Rotary school man to the other Rotarians in the club, to discuss.

Does anyone wish to comment on any of the points posited by Mr. Rosier?

OLIVER HEILMAN (Fargo, N. D., U. S. A.): We build business from our friends, not from our enemies. I have dealt with book men for forty years and I consider the book men who live in my territory among my best friends. They trained me in what is best in the book world for my school. I consider them my best helpers in selecting textbooks; I can tell any of the book men who come to visit me, that I have known for some time, what I want, what my teachers or instructors are asking for, and ask them if it is to be found in their company or in any other company they know of. These book men sometimes take me out to lunch; sometimes I take them out to lunch. I invite them out to my lake home to spend a day or two days with me from a selfish standpoint, because I want the information that they have, that I need to have, and haven't got. So

I consider the average book man, the average salesman as an educator in his particular line. He should know more about school books than I know, and if he has anything of value to me, I am glad to get it; if I get it I pay for it; if I don't want it I do not take it.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: That is a very good summary also of what we tried to say.

CHARLES H. BOEHM (Morrisville, Pa., U. S. A.): Nothing has been said regarding our dealings with each other, particularly in reference to recommending teachers.

In Pennsylvania we have a new tenure law for two years, very comprehensive; when a teacher signed a contract she was under tenure. The school boards and superintendents tried to get all the information they could before employing a teacher. It may not be the thing to say, but it is rare when a superintendent's letter, through an agency or otherwise, can be taken at its face value.

Recently in the eastern part of Pennsylvania we have had school board members visit the communities when we hired experienced teachers simply to find out why teachers were anxious to leave, because we could not depend on what the superintendent or teacher said. In fairness to both, it was necessary to go to the community and handle it this way.

What is important is that when the superintendent or the school board member takes a letter which you do write in confidence, to him, and shows it to the school board or the person, or tells them about it, and holds it as a weapon over them, that may be the reason why people will not come out openly in letters to other superintendents, because they are not held in confidence.

WALTER T. HELMS (Richmond, Calif., U. S. A.): I wonder if we as school men have the right to label a person as incompetent because of our inability to develop her into a good teacher. It may happen that that person has failed because of my inability and she may go to another system and develop into a fine teacher. I would rather write a recommendation and say all the good things I can say about a person. If there aren't any good things to be said on certain subjects, pass those by, but don't write that a person isn't any good.

I think as a Rotarian we owe it to our fellow-Rotarians and colleagues to say all the good things we can say about persons.

LOUIS BUTTS (Belleville, Ill., U. S. A.): I should like to "amen" what this man said. As Rotarians we have to remember all of the good things of Rotary, and we have to apply them in our profession. What the gentleman from Pennsylvania has said is quite true, we should not be guilty of falsifying, neither should we be guilty of ruining a teacher's future.

Many times it has happened that teachers have failed in my community and have gone to other communities and have been successful. They have made me look silly, so here is a rule I follow: I say all the good things that I can say about the person and say, "If you care to have further information about this teacher, I will be very glad to give it to you."

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: Suppose it is a scale, where you mark the person up or down the scale, or along the scale from zero to 100, do you mark that teacher up near 100 on all qualities?

LOUIS BUTTS: I refrain as much as I can from answering those scale things because I think they are silly.

CHARLES H. BOEHM: I do not want to be misunderstood. I do not refer to the situation of helping a teacher, but to where a superintendent deliberately conceals information of value to the person who has asked for it.

LOUIS BUTTS: That is wrong, of course.

CHARLES H. BOEHM: Why must you go to the community to find out that the situation is different than the one told you by the superintendent in his letter?

In other words, I am talking about the person you recommend out of your system because you would like to see that person replaced.

LOUIS BUTTS: The man who does that is not a Rotarian; the man who does that shouldn't be representing the Rotary club, nor should he be representing education. The man who recommends a person out of his system. Why isn't he honest? Fire the person, and let it go at that.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: What answer would you make to the customary question: "would you unhesitatingly employ this person?" It is on nearly all of the reference forms that I receive now. That kind of puts you up against it from that viewpoint.

J. L. BURKE (Hobbs, New Mexico, U. S. A.): I would consider that the failure of the teacher very often is the failure of the superintendent, and it is my inability probably to solve the problem that caused the teacher to fail in the first place. That happened very definitely in Estes where a teacher from our system went to an office outside the state and made good. That is the answer I gave the superintendent and he congratulated me a year later, on having received that teacher, yet she made a fizzle in my school, and I think I was the failure.

R. B. GRIFFIN (Roxboro, N. C., U. S. A.): I think I have an experience that can help this man and the man from New York.

I received a letter from a fellow I knew very well in a neighboring county. I wrote and asked him about his teachers, and this superintendent being a very good friend sent a recommendation, saying the highest things he could about this particular teacher, and he enclosed a personal letter to me in which he outlined the deficiencies of this teacher, and upon which I could judge for myself whether the teacher was suited in my particular situation. That only happened once in my experience and that practically solved our problem.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: I wonder if I might put this question, it might be interesting to all of us: how many of you fellows feel, from your experience that the teachers' references that you receive are in general sufficiently frank? I mean the ones you get in the mail. (About half-dozen hands raised).

How many feel there is too much hidden? (About twenty-five to thirty hands raised).

That is one point of ethical relationships which might be improved from the standpoint of Rotary.

ISADORE GECENOK (Salem, N. J., U. S. A.): I may have the viewpoint some of you have expressed if I ever get to be an administrator, but this idea of not telling the weaknesses because you are afraid you are going to spoil the career of a teacher seems to me is one of bending over backward to be very nice. How are you ever going to get the truth about anything? Don't you want to know the truth about it?

You have been talking about writing recommendations, how about receiving them? Do you care to be stuck then, with a teacher whom somebody else is getting rid of, who has lost the job and cannot get a job anywhere else? It seems to me you are having the viewpoint of one side when you get rid of a teacher, yes, be very nice, but will you feel the same about a teacher when you are getting the teacher? You have all kinds of excellent recommendations, and just now you have had the admission on the other hand that they are not as frank as they should be. What kind of a position are you in anyhow, so far as the new teacher is concerned? I don't see how you can evaluate the teacher or know what you are getting. Why be selfish about it as far as anybody else is concerned?

As a teacher, I know, that we as much as anyone else, are too selfish about protecting our own positions. Why are we selfish about it? Because we are too weak; we are not good enough, and we know we are not good enough in our classroom, we are the only ones that are afraid of having the truth told about ourselves. I know, I am not perfect, I know I wouldn't fit into a lot of school systems, I am not enough of a conformist, perhaps I have taken too many courses in administration but on the other hand I do not see the position that has been expressed here as far as evaluating the teacher is concerned at all, and I cannot see that that is ethical, Rotarily speaking or professionally speaking.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: I believe the majority here feel from their vote that there should be a little more frankness in recommendations, but some, in the minority, feel we can easily carry that frankness idea too far. It is hard to gauge the correct sentiment of a large group like this.

A. B. SANDERS (Donna, Tex., U. S. A.): I told the Texas gentleman that I had received several recommendations where the message between the lines was so much stronger than the message on the lines, that it was evident what you meant and it was very clear to my mind about what type of teacher you were writing about.

C. PAINE SHANGLE (Bellingham, Washington, U. S. A.): It seems to me that there is a pretty good basis to get down to work on here. I think that the Golden Rule is the basis of Rotary. I think that is just the same rule that we apply here in our own business. I think all that is necessary in these relations is common and sometimes known as "horse" sense.

I was rather surprised at the vote here. It seems to me that if we vote as a majority, there is not enough frankness in the replies that we receive from each other, that we are condemning ourselves.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: We are. It seems to me that there is a reciprocal obligation upon us to answer in the same way that we would like to be answered. I don't think there is anything complex about it, and it seems to me also that if we in any sense should justify our position, that we would have to assume that we have an obligation in evaluating one of the people under our supervision.

Of course we make mistakes, that is true, but we can, in all frankness, put the situation as we see it. We can state it as well as possible for the teacher. I don't think we ought to cover up anything either directly or indirectly.

FRED N. HARDY (Port Allegany, Pa., U. S. A.): I think there is a little misunderstanding here, with regard to this vote. I think that the vote, as I understood it, was that it was on the question of the general recommendations that are sent out and not the personal letters that you receive from the superintendents. That is a different matter entirely.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: That is right.

FRED N. HARDY: The general recommendations are something that you cannot very well accept at their face value, but when you come to a personal letter that is a different proposition entirely.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: I think we have all found it to be different.

FRANK L. IRWIN (Stafford, Kan., U. S. A.): I would like to ask the member why we should not be just as fair with the teachers' agency as we would with one another. After all the teachers' agencies are trying to serve the schools, they are trying to place teachers where they belong, and where they will make good. Why shouldn't those testimonials be just as frank as personal letters?

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: That is an embarrassing question.

CHARLES L. RUBY: I think I would agree with this gentlemen here in that I believe there is some misunderstanding in regard to the sources of information. I would say my own personal experience is, in sending credentials to these commercial agencies, if you write a credential in which you do not approve of everything that the teacher has done, when that credential comes out, either your letter is left out or that particular point is omitted. For that reason I have the feeling that this group of credentials that you get must be taken with a great deal of reservation.

E. DUMAS CLEVELAND (Overton, Texas, U. S. A.): Don't you think that the discussion today shows that it is just a waste of time to write letters? If you want to know what a teacher can or cannot do you have to get in touch with the superintendent yourself. In our province our department recommends that administrators do not give letters to teachers.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: I don't believe those general references are used very much any more, are they? You didn't refer to references given to the teacher to take around with her, did you?

FRED N. HARDY (Port Allegany, Pa., U. S. A.): No.

R. RAY MERRILL (Youngsville, Pa., U. S. A.): It seems to me that as employing superintendents we evidently don't want frankness. I wonder if we are willing to accept a frank statement and employ that teacher. If someone has been kind enough to write us frankly about a teacher and mentions some of the weaknesses of that teacher and also the strong points, we can look out, in placing the teacher, and judge for ourselves whether the weakness in our particular situation will be a handicap; I am afraid that we, in hiring teachers, have too much the feeling that teachers somehow have got to be nigh perfect. I know that not all

superintendents expect them to be perfect and appreciate the frankness that is given.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: In other words, if I felt that my frank letter would be received and carefully read and would not automatically throw that teacher out of her chance, then I would be willing to write a frank letter.

R. RAY MERRILL: Right.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: Isn't that about correct?

What I fear and what you fear is that if you put the least little thing in that letter against the teacher, that that one little thing will ruin her chances, and so often that is true.

W. L. BOWEN (Eastman, Ga., U. S. A.): Fellows, we have been discussing here something about the classroom teacher. I was a classroom teacher once upon a time, and my work on the inside of that classroom was what I esteemed a success, but on the outside it was a complete failure.

I think if a teacher fails, she fails sometimes because the superintendent is lacking somewhere. A second reason for her failure is because the community has had some condition with which she is unable to cope. Now as to which one is most important, I do not know.

DAVID B. WEBB (Louisa County, Va., U. S. A.): It seems to me that we should not wait until it is time to write a letter of recommendation to get at this problem. I believe that we should work out with the teacher, the principal and the superintendent some form of rating scale, so that that teacher could be rated, once, or twice during the year. Let the teacher rate herself on certain points, classroom record, community work, discipline, and any other points which you care to put in that scale: let the principal or supervisor rate the teacher on those same points, and then let the superintendent of the schools rate the teacher on those points. Then let them get together. Let the teacher know what the supervisor or principal thinks of her and also what the superintendent of the schools thinks of her. It seems to me when we come to this question of recommendations, that a recommendation that does not take into consideration the weaknesses as well as the strong points is a very poor sort of recommendation.

Now we are all human beings and I believe that the place where we fall down is due to this fact: we ourselves are willing to admit that we are human beings, that we have fallen down, but we are not willing to give the other fellow credit for being a human being.

So if we could work out some system whereby the teacher could rate herself, whereby the principal could rate the teacher and whereby the superintendent of schools could rate the teacher, it seems to me at the end of the term when the time came for the recommendation that the teacher herself would know what she thought of herself, what the principal thought of her and what the superintendent of the schools thought of her.

Then the superintendent of schools could make a very frank sort of recommendation without fear of any come-back.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: You are speaking of recommendations, not only to a new school but also within your own school.

DAVID B. WEBB: Absolutely, within your own system.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: You mean a merit system connected with the salary system also?

DAVID B. WEBB: That could be included also.

J. L. BURKE (Hobbs, New Mex., U. S. A.): Do you have the principal file that in your office in writing?

DAVID B. WEBB: Yes sir.

J. L. BURKE: I do in mine; that is compulsory, thirty days before the election of a teacher; if a teacher has any complaint to offer on that basis after it becomes formal, she comes to the office and points out this thing may be unfair in this particular instance, and by the time a teacher's election does arrive thirty days later, the three of us usually have it figured out.

JOSEPH ROSIER (Fairmont, W. Va., U. S. A.): Mr. Chairman, I would like to hear this discussion take the direction of the ethical relations between the superintendent and the board of education and the patrons.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: Who wants to start the discussion on that?

JOSEPH ROSIER: I used to think that the finest class of men in the United States were the school superintendents. I think that from the standpoint of being out on the battle front, the school superintendent is the educator of the community in this country. He has to be an all-around man; he has to be a professional man; he has to be a psychologist; he has to be a politician; he has to be a business man; he just has to be all of those things, in order to be a success. And for that reason I have always greatly admired the superintendents.

In my opinion, one of the finest relations in this whole work of education today is the ethical relations of the responsible, trained, professional school superintendent or administrator to his school board, and to the patrons of his school. And I hold that ethically the school superintendent's greatest obligation is to the patrons of his school. I believe in the long run that the school superintendent who is most faithful to his patrons is the one who will continue in this profession. I have known school superintendents who have maintained themselves in good-sized cities for thirty and forty years, and in continuous tenure, and I have also known other school superintendents who got new jobs every three years.

Is it a question of ethics or a question of professional preparation or of leadership, or what is it? Is the fact that the school superintendent is moving perennially a result of some ethical lack or is it an ethical lack in the school board and in the community? That is the question I am trying to get started.

M. N. TODD (Lawrenceville, Ill., U. S. A.): The discussion today has been very interesting, I assure you.

I was much interested in the discussion of recommendations of teachers and after years of experience, I have about come to the conclusion—are we able to tell whether a teacher is a success or not? I would be very much afraid of expressing myself that a teacher was a failure.

There are so many different departments in our schools that a teacher may make a success in one and not succeed so well in another.

After all, the superintendent often acts at some responsibility to the community in regard to a teacher's success, and the community is not able to judge

of the teacher, or of the success of the teacher, and therefore I think that the recommendation of teachers is entirely up to the superintendent. He should be frank.

In the state of Illinois we are very democratic. Some of you eastern people look at Illinois because we have so many school board members, as if we were backwoods men, but in my opinion we have a far superior system to a great many others of the states whose city school boards are appointed by the party in power in the city, or some other source, because our members of the board are elected at the elections, in an electoral vote, and consequently this selection of teachers becomes a scientific matter.

Before I close, I would like to say this: that I belong to the Rotary club because I represent a business. My business is one of the biggest businesses in my city. All other members of the Rotary club represent businesses. They make a profit, and I should not criticize them for making that profit. I don't think I should be accused of anything wrong if I am taken out to dinner by a salesman, and I think as a universal rule that most superintendents feel the same way, but my point is this: by rubbing elbows with the other business men of my city, I can sell my business to them, they understand my system. Our orchestra plays for the Rotary club at least once a year; the boys' glee club and the girls' glee club sing for them. The Rotary club entertains all the teachers once a year; teachers understand the Rotary club and the Kiwanis club is entertained once a year in the school building, and I feel that my main function in belonging to the Rotary club is to sell my business to that community.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: Listen for a moment please and see if I seem to have the summary of sentiment here. In regard to the relationships with salesmen, we seem to have come to some sort of a conclusion, although with not complete unanimity. In regard to the relationship with our teachers, the opinion seems to be that we should use every means possible to make the teacher feel that she is a very vital part of the school. The relationship of the Rotarian to the other Rotarians in his club was brought out by one speaker. The ethical points in connection with the recommendations received perhaps most attention from us, and I do not yet know whether we came to a conclusion or not. Evidently there is divergence of opinion. The majority of you think we should be more frank than we are, but just how much franker no one seems to know.

Then finally, this last question was put: what are some of the ethical considerations in relationship of a superintendent to the board and the patrons? We did not get very far with that. For instance we might have said something about what should be the attitude of the superintendent to the one or two members on his board who might not be friendly to him? What should be the attitude toward a board that perhaps has fired him? How frank should he be in his publicity, in telling his board, and in telling his community about the faults, the defects in his schools as well as about the lovely things which his school system does?

Those are all points that would enter into this general problem which you put. Now, finally I will give anybody another chance on this question. Any further comment on any of the relationships of the executive Rotarian?

HARRY C. HULL (Biddeford-Saco, Maine, U. S. A.): In one sense I am probably not a member of the United States, and therefore what I might have to say may be provincial, but such as it is it will stand for my own personal opinion.

I think the school board situation in the state of Maine, which represents New England perhaps, would represent the weakest link in the American school system, for lay control in a day of science is a peculiar and perplexing problem.

The superintendent, if he has been well chosen, and is particularly fitted for leadership and for educational procedures has little tenure in our groups, and therefore our leadership is emasculated from many political and diversive points of view.

In the first place, it is hard work for a superintendent at the present time to find space enough in the public press, in rural states, to offset the disadvantages that have come in the midst of our depression and, for the first time in American history in New England, relief is challenging education. For the first time in American history, in the New England tradition, poverty is running a close race with education at the present elections, and bids fair to be the dominant issue in the following decade.

He who trifles with the question of leadership in our American life, either in the selection of teachers or in the use of that courage that is necessary in the inner councils of education within the board, has that task thrust upon him which is greater than any supervising group in our life has seen in this or any other day.

To me there are two or three prominent situations at hand. In the first place I believe that Rotary can be of great assistance to educational leadership if Rotary shall give to the superintendent that friendship and that general goodwill which is so prominent within our own groups.

I think in Maine it can be well said that Rotary is doing a very splendid work for education in the support that it gives to the leadership of those men who belong.

Now, in the second place, I think the time has come, at least in this rural state that I happen to represent, where we must seek to have other influences, seek out and determine who is to take part on the board of education. In other words, I think that we have to use the same political acumen, the general business sense, that other people are using to choose those who are to come on. In other words, the superintendent himself must be somewhat interested in working on the board.

And in the third place, if a board is worthy of support I think the superintendent is very fortunate. I happen to have had only two different superintendencies since I came from my college life. I came from a college professorship in education, into supervisory work after the war, and I have held these two positions since, but I have held them principally because I have served the childhood of my cities, not the lay control, board or politicians, and the time has come, I think, when we recognize in our state that that leadership has to be reasserted if we are to safeguard our budget, our building program, our general system of general education and progress that is due the boys and girls of America. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: That would be a very fine concluding statement, but I wonder if there aren't some others with a final word.

W. F. KIMES (Avenal, Cal., U. S. A.): Our school board is an elected school board by the community and is our last bit of democratic control. By that I mean we have in the community a controlling group of the things at hand and if we are going to take that control from the group, the electorate, and put it somewhere else then to me democracy is finished. Regardless of what my school

board may think of me or do to me I still think enough of democracy to think that that lay board of Tony the blacksmith and Joe the mechanic should have its say.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: In other words, you think the Rotarian thing to do is to continue school boards.

W. F. KIMES: I do.

EDGAR I. LEHR (Rock Falls, Ill., U. S. A.): We have the democratic system in our city in Illinois, our board and directors are all elected; we do not have a tenure law; superintendents must earn their jobs, and they are not going to bite the hand that is feeding them, and the board members, the same way.

I sympathize with board members; I have members on my board of education who are business men; they have a business interest in the community, and must solicit the patronage there; they are not going to do anything to jeopardize their business; they are going to be influenced by pressure in the community, and there we are, going around again. It is an endless chain; wherever the pressure applies that is the way it is swayed.

CHAIRMAN TEMPLETON: Now gentlemen, I am not going to attempt to summarize these last remarks because I am afraid that would be impossible.

I think we have had a fine meeting, and I thank you very sincerely. (Applause)

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at four o'clock.)

Laundrying, Cleaning, and Dyeing Assembly

Tuesday Afternoon, June 20, 1939

The laundrying, cleaning, and dyeing assembly, held in Parlors B-C of the Hotel Allerton, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., convened at two-fifteen o'clock, George R. Spensley, Waterloo, Iowa, U. S. A., presiding. The meeting was opened by Edward W. Sloan, Cleveland, Ohio.

EDWARD SLOAN: Fellow Rotarians: The local committee has honored me by making me host of this assembly.

There is some slight change in the program. Mr. Clifford Hall, of York, Pennsylvania, was scheduled to act as chairman of this meeting, but owing to the death of his mother he was unable to attend. The committee was very fortunate in getting the services of Mr. George R. Spensley, of Waterloo, Iowa, who will act as chairman, and I have great pleasure in introducing Mr. Spensley. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN SPENSLEY: I want to introduce our vice-chairman, Mr. E. L. Traver. (Applause)

Last year, I was chairman of the San Francisco meeting of our same craft, and in that way my name became associated with the laundry business, and I fell heir to the chairmanship here in Cleveland. I am very proud to be chairman of any laundry craft or dry-cleaning craft, because I think I can understand the men who belong to those two crafts.

I think it would be very appropriate that we have a resolution committee to prepare a resolution of sympathy to Cliff Hall, and I am going to appoint that committee so that the resolution may be spread upon the minutes. On that committee I will appoint the vice-chairman, E. L. Traver and Frank Weller. You will prepare that resolution as soon as you can so that it can be included in the record of this meeting.

I am going to make my remarks as brief as I can, and give you fellows a chance to do the talking. We were instructed yesterday that we must conduct all the vocational meetings along the lines of the principles of Rotary. This year, more than ever, we are stressing the ethics of Rotary in business and in the professions and in every way that we operate. Don't forget about Rotary and our duty to the outside world to spread the gospel of Rotary.

That is just a real job, men—to know just what to do and how to spread the gospel of Rotary. We all understand it, but they say—I am talking now about our governing body in Rotary—that we don't do enough of it. Through our vocations, we must spread the ethics of Rotary not only to our customers but to our competitors.

We as Rotarians know how to conduct our business along Rotary lines and

so do many of our competitors. Then why not follow along that line and forget the other fellow who isn't in the class that could belong to any of the service clubs? Why not disregard him, because with his methods of doing business, with the ethics that he tries to put forth, there would be failure in the end. He is like the fly on the elephant's back—you have to keep switching at him all the time to keep him off. He is a regular fellow when it comes to working at it—well, kind of cheap, I guess, with tricky methods and all that. It's pretty hard to use the ethics of Rotary on some of our competitors.

I have just put forth that one thought, and you men can continue. You have some ideas along the lines of Rotary ethics, and now that you are here, you have the opportunity to express them.

I am going to ask the secretary to read "My Vocation" from the Vocational Service pamphlet.

The secretary of the meeting read "My Vocation."

CHAIRMAN SPENSLEY: If we could just live up to that—the only trouble is we have competitors who don't, and won't. That makes it pretty tough for us, but still, we have gone through some tough times in our business.

Men, these are some cards that Rotary International asked us to sign. Take a little time to get them filled out right, and answer all the questions as nearly as you can, correctly, because they are part of the record.

Now it might be a good time for me to say this. How many of you have read or know about how many laundrymen belong to Rotary clubs in the world, or as far as Rotary extends, and how many know how many dry cleaners belong to Rotary clubs? I have statistics gathered by Rotary International, and they have been keeping quite accurate account. In 1936, there were 572 laundrymen in Rotary, and—this is the surprising thing—there were 512 dry cleaners who belonged to Rotary as far as Rotary extended. That is pretty evenly balanced, isn't it? As to how many there are today, I asked Cy Barnum—he is our head man in vocational crafts in Chicago at international headquarters—and from his records, as nearly as he could estimate, over a hundred each year have been added to those numbers, which would make them approximately 772 and 712, respectively. I thought maybe you would like to have that information.

Might I ask if there is anyone exclusively in the dyeing business, who hasn't any laundry or dry cleaning connected with it?

(There was no response.)

CHAIRMAN SPENSLEY: They seem to be out as far as this meeting is concerned.

While you are filling out those cards, I will try to get you prepared to take this meeting over, because I am going to just sit and try to answer questions with our vice-chairman. In asking your questions and giving your advice, remember that we must not turn this into an experimental meeting—how we conduct our washroom or our finishing departments or anything of that kind. Your questions should pertain to the business as related to the ethics of Rotary. The meeting is yours, gentlemen.

JACK KIRCHWEHM (Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.): Mr. Chairman, two years ago I had the pleasure of attending the Rotary convention in Nice, France, and we had such a conference as this in Nice. It was very apparent that they are very eager to learn what we are doing and how we are doing it.

Twenty-eight years ago, we couldn't be proud that we were in the laundry business. But we have elevated the business; we have proven that a black cow can give white milk. We have a higher standing in our community. If we didn't, it would be our fault for it is a case of education. I want to bring that out to show that we are getting some place.

While visiting the Laundry Institute in Joliet, Illinois, I met a laundryman from Berlin, Germany. I speak a little German, and in my limited vocabulary, I asked him what he thought of the laundries here. He said, "Well, you know, that was the reason of my visit to the States. I wanted to find out whether all that I read in the journals was true."

I asked him, "Well, were you disappointed?"

He said, "No. It really surpasses what I had expected."

I just wanted to appear at this time to tell you the very high standing we have in the other countries, and what we have to do to carry on. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN SPENSLEY: Thank you very much.

CHARLES TAYLOR (Christchurch, New Zealand): I have before me this pamphlet, "Building Employee Good Will," and it is very enlightening to me to read this at the top:

"We are living in fairly difficult times at present, but I do not think that as Rotarians we should allow these difficult times to in any way prejudice us in our relations with our employees; we may be passing through a phase at the moment, and perhaps we shall return to better days later, and if so, we still desire as Rotarians to have retained the respect and good will of all those who work for us, and I would put forward the suggestion that clubs consider, the very vital question of relationship between employer and employee. We must do all we can to inspire that good feeling between employer and employee." —Past Governor Alexander Roberts, 53rd District (New Zealand)."

I would just like to tell you, Mr. Chairman, that that same phrase, framed by Sir Alex, was the reason for the first coming together of the dyers, cleaners, and laundrymen of New Zealand, where I had the honor to preside. We formed an association, and that association came together through the Rotarians.

Our trade in New Zealand was in a very, very low state, and it has been lifted up to a pretty high plane today mainly because the Rotarians were able to get together, due to such phrases as this by Sir Alex Roberts and by Rotary International.

I came to this country to attend the convention and to visit the dry cleaners, dyers, and laundrymen. My main object in doing this was, that I wanted to get data on some employee arrangement in which our employees could cooperate with us on a share basis. So far, in America, I have been able to find only one place where that is in operation.

As I say, with the exception of that one place, I have not yet seen anybody working on that employer-employee cooperative scheme, and I wonder if anybody present at this meeting today is operating either on a bonus with their employees or on a cooperative share basis. Thank you. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN SPENSLEY: That is a very fine thought. Some of you may want to talk on that subject.

R. W. REED (Hollywood, California, U. S. A.): I would like to give the gentleman from New Zealand the name of a man to see. Go to see Mr. Atkins or Jim Dann at the Pilgrim Laundry in Brooklyn, New York. They have it all written out in a book. We are doing it at the Community Laundry in Hollywood, but we do not have it in book form as yet. Everybody in our plant works on a bonus, and everybody is working towards a pension after a certain number of years of working for us.

In the Pilgrim Laundry of Brooklyn—you have the names, Atkins or Dann—ask for one of their pamphlets and mention my name, because they gave it to me about two weeks ago.

Every employee of their company is a stockholder. Every employee of their company works on a bonus for the dividends of the year, and each department works the same way. They have a sick benefit, a death benefit—well, they just have everything, and it is really worth stopping there and getting their book.

CHAIRMAN SPENSLEY: I was a charter member of the Brooklyn Laundrymen in 1906 when they organized, and I know J. E. Dann personally, and the Pilgrim Laundry was at that time working along these same lines. Isn't that a wonderful inspiration for us, to start even today in the turmoil of things?

The laundrymen who start to employ labor today—and there are many of them who are—begin to build their businesses correctly. They have learned that if their employees in some way or other have been neglected, the organizer can come along and take advantage of those things, and there is where he gets his customers. Where an employer has not been fair to his employees, that is where he gets his start.

That is where Rotary comes in, and we can talk about Rotary in employer-employee relations. J. E. Dann is just that many years ahead. Why isn't it a pretty good idea for us to start something right now?

HERBERT ROBINSON (Everett, Wash., U. S. A.): For a long time I have been interested in such a plan.

I think the time has come. If I would have made this statement ten years ago, I would have been called a communist or a socialist, or something. There has to be some plan worked out whereby labor will share in what they earn, to a degree, and not held to a point where they are paid a very small wage, we'll say, while the operator makes a huge profit—which isn't being done now, anyway.

That day is here now, although the profit isn't, so I think the time has come when labor should share to a degree, in what they produce. I am trying this in my plant. I don't know how it is going to work out. The first six months will be up the first of July, and I will know better after my accountants report to me as to what is to be divided. I think it is a step in the right direction. We are going to have to come to something on the order of a bonus system. The trouble I found with bonus systems was that after they were put into effect, a few years ago, when the depression came along, there was no bonus; there was no profit; they were in the red, so the bonus system was dropped.

The Nunn-Bush Shoe Company, as you know, has one plan, and the Hormel Packers have another. I think, that as Rotarians, we should look toward some sort of plan whereby we can share with the employees, either on a bonus or a profit-sharing idea of some kind, if they earn it and if it comes into our plants. One can't be paying these things out if they don't come in, and it must be a fair

division. One must have something for his investment, and labor is entitled to a just share of the profits. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN SPENSLEY: We have a man here who can give us some suggestions. Mr. Kenny, will you say something on this?

MR. KENNY: From the knowledge I have of Rotary, I think that the ideals that are being discussed, dovetail in with the idea of local, state and national organizations.

It seems to me that the local associations have a greater opportunity. First of all, men have an opportunity to get together and to know each other. The more they come in contact with each other, the more they realize that the other fellow is a good fellow and means just as well as each of us does.

Now it just so happens that in Cleveland, a local association has been in operation for some twenty-five or thirty years. There was an idea proposed that it might bring about good results, make for stabilization in the industry, keep from price-cutting, and keep out a number of the ills that ordinarily creep into a business.

The idea adopted at that time was that we form a statistical bureau to which the member laundries, every three months, would send, in percentage figures at first, the volume of each class of work handled by the industry. The reason that percentage figures were used in the beginning was because we human beings are all more or less suspicious of the other fellow, and we felt that possibly by sending our reports in on a percentage basis, we could cover up our own particular volume of business.

After the plan was put into practice, as the benefits became evident and as confidence increased among the members, all the barriers were taken down, and for several years, every three months, a number of plants have been sending in to the statistical bureau a report of every dollar's worth of business in every class of service, regardless of the price charged. Those reports are compiled and distributed to the contributing members every three months.

Now, what has that done? Before this last great depression, we had an opportunity to see, when someone had an idea of starting a new service, perhaps a service at a lesser cost, whether or not the service was going to be successful. In other words, if there were a possibility of failure, there would be no need for all of the plants in the group to lose money while one man was trying out a pet idea. If the plan were successful, if a new service were about to come into being, then all member plants could gradually engage in the same service—and of course, the man who started first had the edge on the balance of the group, as he should have.

As the years wore on and we came into this great depression and found business slipping, we were all full of fears. No one knew for the time where his business was going. We all had a pretty good idea, but you know how suspicious we all are, unless we have facts on which to base judgments. Are we suffering because of the other fellow? The man who operated a quality plant and charged what were considered high prices, would say, "Dare I continue to charge the price necessary to serve the public with the quality that we are giving in this plant, or will I be compelled, because of the depression, to lower my prices?" And if the plant at the top of the list felt they were compelled to do that, because of what they thought at times was public demand and because of changing condi-

tions, then it necessarily followed that the plants that were operating at lower prices, the group on the next level, would naturally go down a certain amount to retain the advantage they thought they had, and the group under that would do the same thing. When we got all through, and the vicious cycle was completed, just that much more volume would be taken out of the laundry industry in this community.

Well, at times we have all been jittery; we have all been fearful; we have all wondered whether or not during times of this kind the plant with the services that were priced the lowest, regardless of the quality of the work, was the plant that was going to manage to retain a large volume of business and, therefore, keep going during the depression, while the rest of us would suffer. But, due to this cooperative plan of exchange of statistics, at the end of the three-month period when the reports came out, we found that in the plants that were doing inferior work and charging lower prices, the drop in business, proportionately, was just as much as was the drop in business in the plants that were charging the highest prices and doing the highest quality work. That continued on and on during that period of time. In fact, there have been times when the plants that charged the highest prices, while everybody else's business was dropping in volume, retained the largest volume of work.

Because of the operation of that plan in Cleveland, we have never suffered to the same extent as have communities within a radius of one hundred miles of this city. We have seen plants fold up and go into the hands of receivers. The same condition has prevailed in many sections of the country. If only they had those figures; if only they had comparative figures to see just exactly what was happening so that decisions could be made on the basis of judgment rather than on the basis of one's feeling, much of the volume of business would have been retained. That business was lost not because the public demanded so much, not because competition has forced it, as so many have thought, but because fears within us caused us to do things that took the volume out of our business.

For instance, when the war was on among paper manufacturers, paper that at one time had sold for from nine to twelve or thirteen cents a pound, could be bought for three and a half. Did you force the manufacturer of paper to produce and sell paper to you at a loss, a definite loss to him? Of course you didn't, because as long as you are in business, you need paper to wrap bundles, or boxes to box work in. You will naturally purchase to the best advantage, because of your competition. But the people who took the volume out of the paper business were the paper manufacturers themselves because of greed or because of suspicion or because of fear.

Did you reduce the price on cotton goods? You use thousands and thousands of yards in your plants all the time. You did not. If the price had been stabilized at a fair level, so that the people who grow the cotton and the people who gin the cotton and the people who weave the cotton and the people who sell the cotton could make a fair, honest profit, you would pay that price or you would close your doors—and you are not going to close your doors. The people in the cotton industry took that additional volume out of their industry themselves.

Now the point is that because of the local association, because of an idea that was born in this community some thirty years ago, a finer spirit prevails among local competitors. There is no such thing as price stabilization. Plants charge various prices. Some, to us, seem ruinous prices. Nevertheless, among the leading plants in this community, there remains a fine feeling among competitors,

and business has been kept on a much better level than it would have been if it hadn't been for the statistical exchange, from which we get figures to show exactly what is happening.

Because of this fine association of men, because of this feeling of confidence, even though we were all out to get business and we were competitors, when labor difficulties came into the Cleveland market—and I think most people in the country are somewhat familiar with the labor conditions in the Cleveland market, plants, regardless of the relationship of employer to employee, being involved in labor disputes, just one of those things that you couldn't keep out of—it finally hit us, and our entire plant was closed for three months.

What happened during that period of time? Because of our confidence in our competitors, we offered to give them our customer list, prorated according to the volume of business being done by each of the competitors. Along with that, this suggestion was made at a meeting, that, inasmuch as in some instances it is the practice in the laundry business to give an agency twenty per cent for handling work, this company be considered an agency, and that in all business that was transacted by the various laundries which had been the business of this company that was closed, they treat the closed company as an agency and turn into the coffers of that company twenty per cent of the volume of business of the company that they were doing in their plants.

Well, it was thought that that was too complicated, and the assumption was made that about two-thirds of the work of that plant would naturally drift into the other plants according to the proportionate volume of business that they were doing. So each of those plants on that basis set aside twenty per cent of two-thirds of the volume of business of the plant that was closed.

Now you can see the benefits that would naturally come in a situation of that kind. The plant which was closed knew that its competitors were not working against it but with it, that they were supplying some funds to help fight for a just settlement of the dispute. Those plants knew in turn that if for any unjust cause they were closed, twenty per cent of two-thirds of their volume would flow into their plants, and that under those circumstances, no plant could be put out of business.

When that unfortunate cessation of activities was over and the plant was again started, the management of these plants said to their sales departments, "This business belongs to the organization which was closed." They had told their men to tell the customers, "We are temporarily taking over this work to try to serve you while the plant with which you have been doing business is closed." Although it was predicted that this plant would not open with more than fifty per cent of its business and that it would never get it all back, it opened with seventy per cent of its business on the opening day after having been closed, on a weekly service business, where all relationships had been cut off with its customers, and in six months' time it was even with the board, and a few months after that was ahead of the preceding year.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I assume that is the sort of thing you have in mind when you talk about business ethics and the principles of Rotary. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN SPENSLEY: That's right. An address and remarks like that call for a response. I am going to ask George Strain to respond.

GEORGE STRAIN (Galesburg, Ill., U. S. A.): I have been in the laundry business thirty-eight years.

My object in being in the laundry business has been to give the public the best that I knew how in laundry work. I feel that there is a mission to be performed by all of us in the work that we do. I have always felt that way about the laundry business. In the first place, I wanted to build a plant that would be a credit to the city, and I wanted to do a class of laundry work that would please my customers—and that is what I have striven to do in the last thirty-eight years.

There is nothing that we can acquire in the laundry business that is so valuable as good will, and good will is acquired through the same principles which are the foundation of Rotary—the application of the Golden Rule, all the way through our business, to our customers, to the man from whom we buy, to our employees, and all down the line. Just so far as we apply that principle, just so far are we successful. The coming and going of times and business all mean a lot, but at the same time, if you stop to consider how you would like to be treated under the same circumstances, that is the thing that will build business.

The gentleman spoke of the depression. We dropped to forty per cent of our '29 business in 1934. Today we are back to sixty-six per cent of the '29 business. This year we are nine and a half per cent ahead of last year. We are spending less than two per cent for advertising, as advertising is definitely classed. It is the good will which our people have been able to develop—the route men, the sales force, in the office, and all through—that has been most valuable, and we try in every way to create good will.

We have a small plant—about sixty employees; and the best of friendship and fellowship prevails all around, and we never have had occasion to fear labor troubles as yet.

I think that this gentleman has touched the keynote of cooperation between laundries, doing away with the bad features of competition. There is another laundry in town, but we work together. I wouldn't think of running an ad in a newspaper without taking it to my competitor and saying, "Bill, what do you think of this ad?" If there is any advertising of that sort, we advertise together. We talk over anything that comes up. We started the "budget bundle" a while ago, and I said, "Go ahead and try it," but he hasn't tried it as yet. Anything of that sort we plan together and go ahead and do it. We have worked together in the purchasing of some supplies. Everything is sweet and lovely, and all our boys have instructions not to take his customers, and I have never known his boys to try to take one of our customers. We are doing only twenty per cent of the laundry business in the town, so why should we worry about taking the other fellow's customers? Let's go out and get the rest of it.

As members of Rotary, we are representatives of the laundry trade in Rotary, and as such, we should carry back to our business the principles upon which Rotary was founded. As businessmen of the town, we have a duty to the town. We should take part in the civic events and the civic affairs and do our duty there, and we should follow through on all of these things—employees' welfare, employer-employee relationships, and the pension situation.

Now just another word, and that is about the impression which I gained from attending laundry conventions. Today they are all young men. Most of us are being supplanted by sons who are coming in. My son was with me for a while, but he is in another laundry today, in another town. As I look over those conventions, I find they are nearly all being run by the sons.

Now a good many of us here have gray hair, and I know of a case where it is a sorry sight if a man won't let go and let the younger fellow have it. I don't

look my age, but at the same time I have reached that place where I am perfectly willing to let somebody else run my plant and have a good time, and if I can work out a satisfactory bonus or employee-ownership proposition, I want to do it, because the time is coming when somebody else will have to run it. I want to apply Rotary ideals all the way through and in working that out, give everybody a fair deal. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN SPENSLEY: Any one of us in this audience could talk for an hour on the relationship between employee and employer. We must not forget our employees. We can't get any place until we consider them. We can't get along without them any more than they could get along without us, and their pay envelope. Then why don't we exemplify the spirit of Rotary and try to work out something with them?

You heard George Strain talk about a small town. I am a small owner in a small town. It is a great deal different from having three to four hundred employees. Such employers can't get in personal touch with them, as George and I can with fifty or sixty employees. When I was active in the business, I knew every grandmother and every mother and child and husband but it was my business to know them, because some place along the line I could help them in a little way, and they would thank me and say, "You're a big-hearted fellow." Men, I was the most selfish fellow in the world, because it meant good dividends to me to keep those employees well and happy and working for my interest. When I did that, we got along.

Now we can do that in small cities. We are not trying to tell anyone here—George Strain and I—that it can be done every place, because it is a different story when you get into a place as large as Cleveland. In little towns, we have two, three, four plants, and invariably we can get together.

I am going back into history. In 1912, Waterloo was a city of three laundries. The laundry that George came to in 1912 was the Kimball Laundry, and the laundry that I came to in January, 1912, was the Model Laundry. Of the three laundry owners in that town, when one saw another fellow coming down the street, the weak member went to the other side of the street for fear they would fight in the middle of the street. Then George and I came there. Maybe we are patting ourselves on the back, but it wasn't long before we called up one another and said, "Let's have lunch together." We had lunch, and we stayed there until they drove us out of the dining room, and then we went to George's room, and it got so late that we had to turn on the lights, and then we called the other fellow, and he said to me, "I don't want to mix up in that stuff." I said, "You sure as the dickens are mixing up in it."

Neither one of us belonged to Rotary at that time. We didn't know we were talking Rotary, but we were talking good, common sense, and we persuaded him to come over, and we didn't get rid of that fellow until ten o'clock at night. The very next morning we got together, and we served the public of Waterloo a good turn in the laundry business, because we looked after our public.

That is talking about myself, but I am trying to paint a picture, gentlemen, of what Rotary can do, and what the principles of Rotary can do.

We would like to hear from you, Mr. Taylor, further about what happened. You just gave us about half of that. You had something good there.

Would you like to hear from this man again? (Applause)

CHARLES TAYLOR: Fellows, I don't know what I am going to speak to you about.

VICE-CHAIRMAN TRAVER (Somerville, Massachusetts, U. S. A.): A while back Rotarian Taylor of New Zealand mentioned how they took back-yard cleaners and led them up to first-class cleaners. I want to know how you did it.

CHARLES TAYLOR: That is going to take a good deal of explanation. In New Zealand—I don't know whether you are aware of it—we have a labor government. When they took office, immediately the whole of the country was unionized. We were working under labor agreements in each state. In our own plant I employed sixty hands in the laundry section and a hundred and forty in the dyeing and cleaning section. We have nine different awards in the dyeing and cleaning and five in the laundry, under which to work.

When labor took over, it became compulsory for every employee to become a member of a union and to pay a weekly fee to the union. The result was that we found it necessary, because of the high wage conditions, to get together in the matter of prices; otherwise, not only we, but the little man as well, would have been out of business.

To do that the three members in Rotary in New Zealand—one from Wellington, one from Dunedin, and myself from Christchurch—happened to attend a conference, and we were so enthused by Alex Roberts' address, which I mentioned before, that when we left we were determined we were going to do something about this in our trade. That was about four years ago.

Now, through our labor unions and through the fact that we got together, we were able to draw the little man in. At first we were pestered with telephone rings on what we were going to do with so-and-so because of cutting prices, but we just suffered that, and we tried to get him to look through the same glass as we did, and eventually we were able to do that.

We also had against us the institutions which were operating without any labor at all, and through our conciliation commissioner, we were able to bring them into line by having their names wiped off our awards conditionally that they agree to the price level we set.

Our laundries are on a slightly lower price level than yours are over here. Dry cleaning, on the other hand, is on a slightly higher level. The quality of the laundry work is not up to the same standard you people produce up here, but we are endeavoring to get somewhere, and as I say, we have only been in that effort four years, and most of our development has been in the last two years. I feel that we will get somewhere in the next two or three years.

That is about as far as I can go on how we are able to get together. We have some small difficulties now with the little man, but we are able to get over them. After all, New Zealand is a small country; we have 1,600,000 people in the whole of the country. In my own town, there are only 130,000 people. Auckland, by the way, is the biggest city in New Zealand, with 260,000. Wellington, the capital, has 160,000. Dunedin has about 90,000.

There is one thing we are able to do. We do take care of our employees. We are on a forty-hour week, and New Zealand, like Great Britain, is a great tea-drinking country—you probably know that, too. We start off at eight o'clock in the morning, and most of the laundries and dry cleaners in New Zealand blow the whistle at ten; the employees go up to the dining room, and they have their morning tea, which is generally supplied by the firm. I know the three of

us who are members of the Rotary club supply all of our employees with morning tea which consists of a cup of tea with a biscuit, or a cracker, as you call it. At lunch time they are supplied with tea again. They bring their own lunch, but we have a woman who heats it up if necessary, and serves it. In the afternoon we stop again for ten minutes at three o'clock, for afternoon tea, again provided by the firm. We feel like you do. We have reaped a benefit in that the employees are in better condition to work in that last hour of the day. We close at a quarter to five.

We supply the employees with tennis courts. In our firm we have two tennis courts. We have our tennis team; we have our football team; we have our cricket team. We play a lot of cricket over there, and we play matches with the Wellington team at Easter-time. They send a team over to us one Easter, and we send a team up to them the next Easter, and in most cases we pay the fare of our employees to and from these little gatherings. While they are up there, they are billeted by the employees of the other firm, and while the other team are in Christchurch, they are billeted by our employees, and they have a jolly good time.

Then we have our socials, the get-togethers in our club rooms at the works. That is one thing that is provided for in the awards, the trade agreements with the employees—that we must provide a suitable dining room for our employees. The dining room in our place would run about half the size of this room and they use it for their get-togethers, for socials, and they have the cinematograph. We get pictures—small ones, only eight millimeter ones—and we exchange them with people in Australia. We have also gotten pictures from over here.

I don't think there is anything else that I can tell you, but there are probably quite a lot of things that may interest you, if I might be allowed to answer some questions on the country out there.

GEORGE STRAIN: How many employees have you?

CHARLES TAYLOR: I have just under two hundred all together—a hundred and forty in the dry cleaning and dyeing.

EDWARD SLOAN: How many of your employees belong to the union?

CHARLES TAYLOR: Every one.

EDWARD SLOAN: They pay their dues to the government?

CHARLES TAYLOR: They pay their dues to the local union.

A. W. HINCHCLIFFE (Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.): One other question. Do you make the deduction from the employee before he is paid?

CHARLES TAYLOR: No. They have to pay that themselves. The only deduction we make is the social security.

CHAIRMAN SPENSLEY: Gentlemen, could I have your attention for just a minute? The secretary of this assembly has just arrived, and I want to introduce him. Joe Borroughs, of Oakland, California. (Applause)

SECRETARY BORROUGHS: Well, Chairman George, I find that acting as secretary of this group is quite an easy job. I had to be at the legislative assembly, and that's the reason I was not here earlier.

I think it would be interesting to the industries represented here to make a complete survey of their representation in Rotary and to determine how much it has increased over last year. I know at San Francisco we had an estimated membership of something like five hundred.

CHAIRMAN SPENSLEY: We have added to that. According to statistics in the international headquarters we are perfectly within our rights in quoting 772 laundries and 712 dry cleaners.

SECRETARY BORROUGHS: If we could have a representative of our industry in every club, I think that a great deal would accrue in the way of value to the industry, especially from the standpoint of improved ethics in competition.

Also, I think the time has arrived when every Rotarian and every businessman can put forth his utmost in the way of efforts to carry into his vocation an understanding of economics or an understanding of economic righteousness. As I heard someone say recently, if we do not put forth some effort along those lines, eventually, some day when we open our eyes, we will find that we have very little left. If we can, through the medium of our vocation, cause a more general understanding of economics, which can be put into simple words so that we can extend that understanding to the man who walks the street and, as we have an opportunity, to the worker here and there, we might be preserving the best interests of both the worker and of society as a whole, and of ourselves.

I think that is the important thing for Rotarians—to give consideration to that from the standpoint of vocational service and vocational work, and in order to do that, we have to apply ourselves along the lines of some very serious thought and some very definite work from the standpoint of expression in simplified terms, so that our workers can understand a little more than they have understood in the past, so that we can expect to have our businesses maintained on a basis of operation from the standpoint of private enterprise, which we have been accustomed to in the past. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN SPENSLEY: I am not saying that because I am here, but we have had the very finest attention, and I think you gentlemen have conducted a very fine meeting. I mean just what I say. I said the meeting was going to be yours, and all that we have done was just to give you the opportunity to talk and listen and encourage you to say something more, and it has been fine. I want to thank you, as the chairman of this meeting, for the fine attention that you have given.

EDWARD SLOAN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to extend an invitation to all you laundrymen to visit the various laundry plants in Cleveland. I understand that tomorrow your wives will be engaged in automobile tours and boat rides, and, if you have a little free time, the laundrymen in Cleveland will be very glad to act as hosts, if you care to visit them. I can give you the names and addresses of these various plants, if it would help you. I am sure that the dry cleaners and towel supply people will be very glad to extend that same invitation.

CHAIRMAN SPENSLEY: Is there any last word now? Something that you will regret we didn't talk about, after we are gone? It's going to be a long time before we meet again. It's a long way down to Rio de Janeiro.

CHARLES TAYLOR: I don't think we can allow this meeting to close without passing a very hearty vote of thanks to our chairman for the way in which he has

conducted this meeting, and the friendly spirit that has prevailed here mainly through the way he has conducted it. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN SPENSLEY: Thank you. We are adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at four forty-five o'clock.)

(Note: Before adjourning, the session passed a memorial resolution concerning the death of the mother of Clifford Hall.)

Vocational Service Assembly

FOR CLUBS HAVING 100 OR MORE MEMBERS

Wednesday Morning, June 21, 1939

The vocational service assembly, held in the Wessex Room of the Hotel Carter, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., convened at nine-thirty o'clock, Richard E. Vernor, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A., presiding.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Fellows, I want to thank you for your patience in bearing with us for a slight delay. First, if any of you have not made out the registration cards, will you please do so?

I want to introduce those who have been entrusted with the official jobs in connection with this particular assembly. My name is Dick Vernor, and I am from Chicago. I am supposed to act as chairman of this assembly. The vice-chairman is Algie Blair, from Montgomery, Alabama, and over near the door is Ora Newton, the secretary. Ora is from London, Ontario, Canada. He is substituting for Russell Kelley, of Hamilton, who unfortunately found himself encumbered with two jobs at the same time.

I think most of you fellows have met each other. It would only take about a minute, however, to identify yourselves. I wonder if you will just start at the back of the room.

The members introduced themselves.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Thank you very much, gentlemen.

I wish that we had about five thousand people at this particular assembly, because if you feel the way I feel about vocational service, you feel that it is probably the most important thing in Rotary. Yet, strangely enough, it seems to be the one lane on the four-lane highway that is most neglected.

I think it is quite necessary that the chairman make a few remarks and perhaps try to give a little frame to this thing, and I will try to be as brief as possible.

I have had the privilege of making a few talks on the subject of vocational service. I was pushed into this activity much against my will. I think perhaps two years ago I knew less about vocational service than the mine-run Rotarian. I was invited to go down and address a district conference on the subject, and it became necessary for me to make a study; the more I studied vocational service, the more fascinating it became to me.

In making some talks on the subject since, I have used the title of "A Hold-up on the Highway," the idea being developed that Rotarians are quite expert at driving on three lanes of Rotary's highway, and when they come to the fourth one, it is rough, it is full of weeds, the visibility is bad, and most of us follow the lines of least resistance and do our driving where the going is much easier.

In thinking about vocational service, I first had to make a differentiation between it and vocational guidance for youth. I remember when I was district

governor, I called on a club and I said, "Well, fellows, what are you doing in vocational service?" Much to my surprise, the men began telling me what they were doing about vocational guidance for youth, which, of course, is a community service activity.

The more I studied this thing we call vocational service, the more I became convinced that we will never succeed in our international service program until we make a great deal of progress in vocational service, because if you take the camouflage off of most of the international disturbances which we have had, you will find that beneath them, the fundamental causes have been poor trade relations, poor business contacts. Rotary has a tremendous job in attempting to solve some of these problems that have to do with business—employer-employee relations, consumer relations, even the relations between Rotarians.

Now the study of vocational service requires work. That is one thing that makes it difficult. I am not so sure that what I have said is completely out of line, because yesterday I was entranced with a splendid editorial in the *Cleveland News* on Rotary. Perhaps you read it. The editorial ends this way: "And the thought is spreading, which will some time right the major wrongs of this world, that honest business endeavor is the noblest strength of our civilization. And it is spreading because Rotary has had the courage to voice it."

Well, here we are with a vocational service program put before us. I say it is greatly neglected, and yet strangely enough, forty per cent of all that is said in the objects of Rotary is said about the second object. In attempting to boil down this program and make it somewhat tangible, it seems to me that we have two things to do in Rotary. One thing we are expected to do is to try to interpret our own business to our fellow Rotarians. Of course, that is going to make them broad-minded; it is going to make them more tolerant; it is going to be an education to them. I think most of us are fairly familiar with various types of programs in clubs, especially of the sizes represented here, to accomplish that purpose. You may want to say something about that.

The other side of this picture is where the trouble really is. We are expected to take Rotary idealism as individual Rotarians back into our own businesses and put those things into practice. Nobody is watching us there. There isn't any committee making a report on how well we do it, or if we do it.

I think it is too bad that during the past few years we could not have had a report on the fine things that American businessmen have done in connection with business ethics, in connection with employee relationships, and in many other things. But the trouble is, most Rotarians are rather modest people, and they believe more in deeds than they do in words, and the result is that those stories seldom get out. Yet, if they could get out, they would do tremendous good, I think, in offsetting a great many uncomplimentary things that are being said about business. I think it is high time that Rotary should concentrate to no small degree on these various relationships.

I was somewhat embarrassed when I was furnished some time ago with a report of the committee on industrial practices of the National Association of Manufacturers—which, no doubt, is familiar to most of you—to find that this committee of business leadership—thirty-five responsible executives—have in their report laid down a code of ethics touching all of these relationships.

Very frequently I hear people say, "Well, this subject is too 'hot.' In Rotary we can't talk about employer-employee relationships." Yet, I wondered if that were true, when I picked up this report of the National Association of Manu-

facturers and found that this committee had taken its gloves off and had gone to work very directly and very conscientiously on those problems.

I am not one who believes that Rotary is without the courageous leadership that is willing to face these problems. I think we will have some discussion on that subject before we get through.

Ed McFadden and his committee, in approaching the subject of vocational service in Rotary, have suggested that for a year or two we concentrate on competitor relations. Well, I haven't any objection to that, but I think we have to go the whole gamut of Rotary in this thing before we get through, and perhaps there is as much general thought being given to the subject at the present time than at any time in the past. And we have found from our own experience in our own club that these subjects can be handled; they can be handled agreeably, with the same tolerance and the same understanding among Rotarians in this type of activity that we can find in almost anything else that we do.

The surprising thing about this report of the committee on industrial practices to me is the fact that seventeen out of the thirty-five members either are Rotarians or have been in the past which may in some degree account for the high standard of ethics that obtain all through this publication.

Now, I have already talked too much. I am full of this subject, and would like to go on for an hour or two, but this is a discussion group. We are anxious to find out how we can implement this ideal, and I think perhaps one of the best ways of doing it is to throw the meeting open for discussion, and ask you fellows very freely to tell the rest of us what your club has been doing along these lines. How have you implemented this thing, either from the standpoint of interpreting your business to your fellow Rotarians, or what has your club done, or what have you in mind to do to try to stimulate the thinking and the idealism of the members of your club and the leaders of your club to facing these problems honestly and squarely, and carrying this idealism right back into your own business?

When I say "idealism," I am an idealist, as you are. With you, I also hope that we are all very practical idealists and realists about the problems which we have to face. I am going to throw the meeting open at the present time for anyone who can make some contribution or would like to ask some questions about this subject. I found out two years ago in conducting an assembly for presidents that perhaps these sessions can be made almost the most valuable thing done at these International conventions. We really get down to brass tacks and meet the problems which we have at home.

We haven't a great deal of time. Let's make the best use of it now.

A ROTARIAN: Where may a copy be had of that report you have there?

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Write to the National Association of Manufacturers, New York City, and they will be very glad to send you a copy. I asked for one, and they sent me four or five.

I'll tell you what I will do. Suppose I pass this copy around. If you haven't seen it, just glance through it. Pay no attention to my notations. I might call your attention to the fact that some of the notes on the first page indicate what the Rotary Club at Grand Rapids did about this report. The only reason my face is red is because the National Association of Manufacturers beat Rotary to it, and I am sorry that we have to climb on the band wagon after the thing has been done.

FOSTER PARMELEE (Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.): Before we get into a discussion of details, in which I trust that Dick himself will continue to take an active part because he has certainly "hit the button," I want to add that Bill Manier, president of Rotary International two years ago, said publicly on many occasions—just as Dick has expressed himself this morning—that the object of Rotary having to do with vocational service is far and away the most important of the four, in spite of the importance, then as now, in our international service, our international relationships.

Dick, you have absolutely "hit the button," and as I stand on my feet, I want you to have a lot to say, because you have the idea.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Thanks, Foster.

Well, who will be next? What is your club doing about this thing?

W. C. MORRIS (Houston, Texas, U. S. A.): They telephoned me the other day and wanted to know if I would take the chairmanship of the vocational service committee. I said yes; of course not knowing anything about it, I thought maybe I could slide through very easily. I have been in the club a long time, but I knew nothing about what this meant. I really thought when they put it up to me that it meant we would put on active programs in the schools to train children in vocational work, and to that end, I went out to some of the schools to look around.

I found I was all wrong about that. When I got some of the literature I began to see that our scope of activity was not along that line.

I am ashamed to say that our club has been very negligent in dealing with the subject and taking it to our members. I don't know why.

I have come here to learn, to carry something back from this meeting, and it is my intention to have active programs in our club to carry the message and try to put it over.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Thank you, sir.

All right, who is next?

GUS BISTAN (St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A.): About four years ago committees were created to contact the board of education, and their purpose was to select twenty-eight boys from twenty-eight schools who had the inclination of being handy with their hands but more or less backward with their brains—in other words, mathematics, science, and so forth, didn't seem to cling to those boys, but they had an inclination of being handy. These boys were each given a sponsor, and it was the sponsor's duty to see that those boys were put through a vocational school.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Gus, pardon me just a minute.

GUS BISTAN: I am very glad to.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Please don't be offended. We are talking here about vocational service in Rotary, and not vocational guidance for youth.

GUS BISTAN: I beg your pardon.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: I am glad you did it, because it illustrates a point I made in opening the meeting—that there is this confusion in Rotary.

GUS BISTAN: If you will bear with me a minute, I will tell you what we are doing this year, and that might fit in with your program.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Thanks, sir.

GUS BISTAN: This year, each month two boys from school are selected. They attend our meetings and each week they are given a separate sponsor, and the duty of this sponsor is to take the boy into an industry where the boy will be interested. If he has inclinations towards being an engineer an engineer is selected as his sponsor, and then this engineer's duty is to take this boy into an industry where engineers are used in order that he can determine in his own mind whether he wants to be a mechanical engineer, or a construction engineer.

I don't know, but to me this is a new phase of vocational training for youth.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Thanks, Gus.

Sometimes I think it is too bad that we even talk about vocational service. I wish Rotary International would change the name of vocational service, because it is so misleading. We are all enthusiastic about vocational guidance for youth, but let me make it perfectly clear again that in vocational service in Rotary, we are talking about business relationships, we are talking about interpreting our business to our fellow Rotarians, and we are talking about taking the idealism of Rotary back into our own business, as completely differentiated from a program for vocational guidance for youth.

Now sticking to our subject as nearly as we can, I am very glad this happened, because it illustrates the point perfectly of the thing we are talking about. Some of our clubs have had a very definite program. We are fortunate in having here this morning, Herb Taylor who is the incoming president of the Rotary Club of Chicago. I have asked Herb to say something about a business relations conference which was conducted under the auspices of our club some time ago and which I think made a very definite contribution to this whole question of vocational service. I am going to ask Herb to talk about it a little bit. Incidentally, the retiring president of our club, Bill McKinney, just came into the back of the room. Many of you have visited Chicago. Bill will you stand up so we can see you? (Applause)

HERBERT TAYLOR (Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.): Last fall, Walter Head, chairman of the Aims & Objects Committee of Rotary International, asked the Chicago club if it would cooperate in doing a little research work on the matter of holding a conference for the purpose of discussing vocational service subjects. Largely through the initiative of President McKinney, and working through my division of the committee, they arranged such a conference to be held at the University of Chicago. It will take just two or three minutes to give you the manner in which this was arranged, the subjects which were covered, and the results, so that you might have an idea of what it was all about. Then, if any of you are interested in having additional information regarding it, I believe we have some additional copies of the mimeographed report.

We picked the university of Chicago as the place to hold this conference because we would have the atmosphere of the university and because Dr. Stone, an associate professor in the school of business was to be one of the principal speakers. At this session, the Rotarians from a radius of about a hundred miles from Chicago were invited. A total of thirty-five or forty attended.

Incidentally, I might say that you can have too large a group, but the group that we had was ideal, although you can handle up to a hundred satisfactorily and get them to enter into the discussion.

We went to the University of Chicago and lived there for two days. We had rooms in the dormitories. During these sessions, the discussion was headed by an expert in his line, and we had very free discussion in which everybody entered. We just sat there—a group of friends around our own fireside—and discussed these problems.

The first subject we discussed was employer-employee relations. Dr. Stone, whom a number of you may know or have heard of, spoke on this subject. There is one statement that he made that I think will impress upon us the importance of this subject. He set the stage for his observations by saying that we have had the essentials of current labor problems for one hundred and fifty years but that the net results to the country so far have been about zero and that industrial relations were never so unsatisfactory as at present. Then another statement he made was that our erroneous analysis of the problem has now brought us to the point where, in his opinion, there is only a fair chance that democracy and free enterprise may continue and then only provided constructive action is taken.

There is a man who has made a real study of the relationships between employer and employee, over a period of years. An expert in his line, he has written many books on the subject, and he reached the conclusion that after one hundred and fifty years of effort between labor and employer, we haven't gotten anywhere and that we still have a very, very serious situation which, if not corrected, may result in the loss of the free enterprise system.

Now I am not going into the subject matter to tell you what Dr. Stone said or what we found out in our discussion, but we did find out that as employers we must get closer to labor, and that we must give a lot more attention to the application of the Golden Rule in connection with our relationships with labor.

The second subject that was discussed was the profit-sharing plan, and Dr. Stone again led in this discussion.

The third subject was consumer relationships, which discussion was led by Dr. Eaton Van Wert, head of the marketing department of De Paul University.

The fourth subject was business and professional relationships between Rotarians. This was led by Dr. Haake, chairman of the business methods committee a sub-committee of our vocational service committee of the Chicago club.

After the leaders had discussed the subject for sometime, we would all enter into the discussion and express our opinions and, in some cases, reach pretty definite conclusions as to how the group felt about the matter. Then, during the meal hours, we all ate together and around the table we continued the discussions.

At the last session of this conference, a vote was taken of the opinion of the thirty-five or forty men present, and they voted unanimously that the session was well worth while, that they were all glad they were there, and all requested that another such conference be held during the coming year.

I haven't talked this matter over very definitely with President Bill, our outgoing president, but as incoming president of the Chicago club, I have in mind holding not only one of these conferences but possibly three during the coming

year: one on the subject of youth service, another on international relationships, and a third, this matter of vocational service, particularly employer-employee relationships.

I am sure that President Bill would like to comment on this subject, and I think it would be well for him to do so. If you would like to ask any questions regarding the conference or the results of it, we would be glad to try to answer them.

By the way, Bill, what was the expense—per person?

WILLIAM MCKINNEY: Ten dollars.

HERBERT TAYLOR: Ten dollars per person for two days. That took care of the entire expense including the speakers, didn't it?

WILLIAM MCKINNEY: Yes.

HERBERT TAYLOR: Incidentally, a college or university is a nice place to hold it, but it could just as well be held at a country club.

A ROTARIAN: What time did you have it?

HERBERT TAYLOR: March 24 and 25.

A ROTARIAN: Wasn't the college in the session, then?

HERBERT TAYLOR: No, it was between semesters.

If there are no other questions, I would like to have Bill say a word or two about it. (Applause)

WILLIAM MCKINNEY: I think this has been thoroughly covered, and there is nothing to add to it except my own reaction that it was exceedingly worth while. That was the unanimous opinion of all who attended too. Everybody was enthusiastic about it.

I would like very much, Dick, to take up the matter of labor memberships in Rotary.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: I would be glad to have you do it right now, because it all couples together.

WILLIAM MCKINNEY: I have long believed that democracy is essential in the industrial situation. We sleep eight hours a day; that is a third of the day gone. We use a certain amount of our day in our family relationships, in our recreation, and in going back and forth to business. We put eight hours, in round figures, into work. Therefore, our working hours, our industrial relationships, constitute the most important portion of our lives. That is true whether we are employers or employees, whether we are school teachers or preachers or doctors, or what not. Therefore, our idealism, if it is going to be effective, must express itself, if it is going to be valid, in our industrial relationships. Otherwise, it is just zero or a fractional part of life, somewhere on the periphery.

This is no new conception of mine; it has come from years and years back. I long craved the opportunity of trying out the principle of that idealism, of democratic and Christian relationships between employers and employees in the practical realms, and it came about in my relationship with Mr. Lawson, late owner of the Chicago Daily News and several other businesses.

In 1916, I took over the management of one of the companies. Without any coercion of any kind, and on my own initiative, I signed a contract with the machinists' union, believing in trade unionism, at variance, probably, with the views of a good many in this group and in Rotary. We operated under the contract for a period of twelve years. During the period we had a strike; we were picketed, but the strike was finally settled in conference between an employers' association and the union.

Later on we attempted to move our plant and we ran into a jurisdictional fight. Those of you who know the labor situation know that that is the worst kind of a labor quarrel you can get into—where two unions are quarreling for jurisdiction. We were in the midst of that.

I simply say that to indicate to you that while operating a small company, my experience in this field has not been purely theoretical. I have been up against some of the hard problems, and out of it all comes, with actual experiment and results which confirm my conviction, a very strong conviction that the way to resolve these difficulties is not by stand-offishness and by Chinese walls of separation but by acquaintance, as is true about international relationships and every other relationship in life where there is friction. I have seen that acquaintance absolve difficulties. This jurisdictional quarrel was settled without difficulty. I wish I could go into the details of it, because some things happened there that I have never known to be duplicated anywhere, in concessions and conciliations by labor.

I have long hoped for an opportunity to try that theory out in Rotary, believing that the atmosphere and climate of Rotary are thoroughly congenial to that spirit and a fertile ground in which to plant that kind of seed. For two years I was chairman of the business methods committee in Chicago, one of four sub-committees of our vocational service committee. I tried the idea there of suggesting to the group to discuss the possibility of opening our classifications to trade union representatives and members. The response was not very hearty and cordial, and I felt that the time was not ripe to press it. But on entering the presidency a year ago, it was one of my hopes that the year might mark progress in that direction, and it has.

Without going through all the details, the vocational service committee made its recommendation to the board of directors, and the board of directors has opened the classification of the Chicago clubs for the time being for two trade union memberships, one an association of trade unions, and the other, the railroad brotherhoods.

We felt that the most important thing for us to do, after having reached that point, was to use the greatest care and discrimination and wisdom in the selection of the personnel.

Now if we can bring to our club these men who will take their places and engage in conversation in an atmosphere that is non-crisis and not the stress and strain which usually obtains when the two sides of the controversy meet, no one can tell what that may produce in the way of understanding and an atmosphere in which at some future time of crisis there may be immeasurable ends gained toward the amelioration of our difficulties with mutual understanding. We have high hopes for it in Chicago. We want to move slowly; we want to move guardedly; we want to move wisely; we don't want to plunge.

While this is not the expression of opinion of the Chicago club, I hope the

day will come, maybe in a decade, when we will have a dozen or fifteen members of the trade unions as members of the Rotary Club of Chicago. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Thank you very much, Bill. I am sure that presentation will be quite illuminating to some of the fellows who are here.

Incidentally, if any of you would like to have a report of the business relationships conference, which I have mentioned write to the secretary of the Chicago Rotary Club, George L. Treadwell, Sherman Hotel, Chicago.

I will guarantee to any of you that if you will take the time to read it, you will take quite a step in your understanding of vocational service. I recommend, to all of you who are interested in vocational service, that you take ten or fifteen minutes and read the report. It will give you some new light. Somebody said the other day that what we need on a good many of these problems is more light and less heat, and I think there is a good deal of truth in that.

Now the Chicago Rotary club had no intention of monopolizing so much of the time of this meeting, and yet I felt—

A ROTARIAN: That's the only way the rest of us can learn.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: That's fine. I'm glad you feel that way.

One of the most illuminating things that came out of our conference last March was a code of ethics adopted through Herb Taylor's leadership. Herb, would you mind telling these fellows in just a minute or two of this little code of ethics, and how it developed, and so on?

HERBERT TAYLOR: I happen to be president of the Club Aluminum Cooking Utensil Company. We have more than a thousand people employed in our plants and about four years ago I started to work out a simple plan that would have a definite effect on the thinking of the people working in our company. I thought if we could get some simple test that we could give to all our business relationships between management and employees, between ourselves and the public, between ourselves and our stockholders and our customers, it might be that if we could get fifteen hundred people to memorize this and apply it to everything they did, that we would get some real results, provided the principles were sound.

Now we decided upon a four-way test, and I want to tell you it has taken four years to develop this thing, and we are only about one-third through with it at the present time.

First we just gave it to a small group of our executives, then we extended it to another group, then we wrote to department store heads and told them about it and asked them if they would watch our people and see if they were living up to it and if not, to let us know. Last year, in my letters to stockholders, I announced this four-way test and asked the stockholders to check us on it. During the heavy season, we ship ten thousand cooking utensils a day, and in these utensils we intend to put a little folder addressed to the customer, asking her to check us and write in to our home service bureau if in any way we are not living up to our advertising in our circulars or in our demonstrations.

It took us four years before we were ready to do that, because we knew we would be ridiculed if we had asked the public or department stores to check us on that four years ago.

You may want to write this down; it is a very simple thing and there is

not much to it. If you live up to it conscientiously you will have a happier relationship with your employees, you will get a great deal more satisfaction out of the service you are rendering to them and to the public, and you will have a better reputation for your firm and for yourself.

Here is the four-way test.

First—Is it the truth?

That is put first because it is the most important. We were amazed when we started checking things from the angle as to whether or not they were the truth. We not only check our advertising and letters, but statements made by the salesladies in the stores.

Second—Is it fair to all concerned?

Now we apply this to our relationships with our employees, with our customers, with our prospective customers, with our stockholders, with each other, and with the public in general.

That means that if the man who is selling us raw materials is not making a fair profit on our business because we have forced him down in a situation when it was possible for us not to do it, if we were making a good profit and he were not, that certainly would not be fair to him.

Third—Will it build good will for the company, and better friendships for our personnel?

You people all know, of course, that you can't buy or force friendships; they have to be earned and won.

Fourth—Will it be of service to and profitable to all concerned?

Now that matter of being profitable to all concerned refers to the man who is supplying the raw materials to us, to our own personnel, to the stockholders of our company, to the customer who gets the final product, and to those all the way down the line. The same thing is true in connection with the other three tests.

I am sorry I took so much time, but I will tell you this. It will pay dividends to you. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Thank you very much, Herb.

There, fellows, is an absolute, practical application of the ideal of the second object of Rotary and a testimony for responsible executives employing labor that it is practical and that it pays dividends.

The trouble with so many activities is that we do a lot of talking, and we all resolve to do something, and when it comes to the actual application of the good deeds, we fall down.

As an illustration of that, take this business relations conference we have been talking about. We say we got out a report on it, and so on. There is one more thing about that that ought to be said; there was a very practical application of it, and I have in my hands a bulletin of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers on employee cooperation which was printed and circulated in the industry. When you read the report of the conference and read this bulletin, you will be amazed at the amount of information that one executive secured and put into practical application in his own business. I wish I had copies of it to distribute. Suppose I pass it around and you can look at it. I believe that if you want a copy, you can write to the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers and they will be glad to send you one. It is another example, in addition to the one that Herb has given us, of

an actual, practical application of some of the things that come out of these meetings.

Let's hear from some of the other clubs now. Some of you must have been doing something in the vocational service field. What have you done?

ROBERT A. RIDGWAY (Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.): I am president of the National Protective Insurance Company of Kansas City, and we have done somewhat similar work in our organization. We have about a hundred and sixty employees, and we have constantly tried to show them that it is the policyholders who pay the salaries and that it is not just us. We are merely the media through which the money flows, but they must please these policyholders constantly and give them the right kind of service. It is not only a matter of getting the receipts to them promptly, but also all correspondence must be answered promptly, and changes of beneficiary and changes of address, and all sorts of communications from policyholders must be answered very promptly and must be answered fully. We must be sympathetic with them, particularly on claim settlements. When a man gets a claim, that is the most important thing in the world to him. He thinks that no other claim that anybody ever had was as important as his. We must be sympathetic, and we must answer him promptly. We must pay him according to what the policy provides.

We constantly go over with our employees that relationship to the policyholders, and it is working very, very well, because last month we had a ninety-four per cent renewal; that is very remarkable in our business.

We also use the idea of showing the employees that it is their desires that we want to fulfill. For instance, we have department heads, and a change of any kind is always referred to them, and they take it up with the employees. In regard to working hours, we work forty hours a week, and it was their desire to commence at eight o'clock in the morning and quit at four o'clock in the afternoon; we adopted that plan, and we have had no disputes of any kind with our employees, and we are getting along very well with our policyholders.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Thanks, Bob.

FOSTER PARMELEE (Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.): I wrote down two or three items that I felt might be of interest. Before we get away from the question of employer-employee relations, which is the kernel of the question here this morning, I want to refer back to the vocational service score card which was distributed freely by Rotary International about a year ago, and in which five or six of the questions are distinctly on employer-employee relations. I will read them.

"When an employee is worth more money than he is getting, do I voluntarily raise his wages, or do I expect him to ask for such a raise?

"Do I keep a capable employee in a blind alley position and fill a better position with a new employee, rather than take the trouble to train a new employee for the minor place?

"When an employee makes a mistake for which I am somewhat responsible, do I put all the blame on him, or do I take the responsibility?

"Would I tell a valuable employee about an opening in another business, possibly with a competitor, which is better than an opportunity I can offer him, or would I conceal that information?

"Do I ever take advantage of a man's destitute condition to hire him for less than I would pay to another equally qualified man who doesn't need the job as badly and can hold out for a better wage?"

"As an employer, is my stand in reference to my employees' belonging to a union based on selfish or service motives?"

Well, we couldn't take the time to answer such questions, but I thought it would be interesting to have them refreshed. We sent that questionnaire out to our members. We did some analyzing of the replies that came back and printed the results in our weekly bulletin for the benefit of the entire club, and especially for those who had made the contribution.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Foster, give them the file number on that, so they can get it from the secretariat.

FOSTER PARMELEE: It is the vocational service score card, File 536, prepared by the secretariat of Rotary International, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Thank you very much, Foster. As long as you mentioned the vocational service score card, I should like to emphasize that in a study of vocational service, you have to work; you have to inform yourself and find out what it is all about, but that Rotary International has a fund of very helpful literature on the subject. The vocational score card is one; the pamphlet on vocational service is another, "Vocational Service Through Better Business Bureaus"; "What Can You Do Through Your Trade Associations and Your Better Business Bureaus?"; "Right Relationships Between Competitors"; "Vocational Service—Getting it Going in Your Clubs," etc., etc. There is even one on "How to Present a Classification Talk."

Now you will notice that in this discussion, so far, we have stayed pretty much away from the mine-run things that a club does in vocational service. We are all familiar with the advantages of classification talks. I think some of the finest programs we have in our clubs come from classification talks—not always called that—but we learn tolerance and we learn understanding of the other fellow's business because he presents the romance and the story of his business to us.

What else is there that we can bring out in this meeting to suggest a practical program for your club, regardless of how many members you have, to interest your members in vocational service? Panel discussions, perhaps. Some clubs have even had round table visits or fireside meetings on the subject, at the house of some member, where a selected group got together and talked over some of these problems.

I think we are only in the kindergarten stage in vocational service in Rotary. I think it is the most valuable, the most potent thing that Rotary has, and eventually it is going to contribute more to international understanding, perhaps, than anything else. We have to get on a common business ground with Rotarians in other countries first, and we have to have an understanding here at home before we are very competent to do the things with Rotarians overseas.

Does anyone want to contribute something else?

EDWARD B. HAUSFELD (Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.): The trouble with the officers of the Rotary clubs, is that they are scared to death to bring anything into their club that is going to cause an argument. Every club has its members who

feel the same as Bill McKinney does and the same as I did when he spoke of the union men. We forget that they are human; we forget that they have a job of work to do on their side. That has been the trouble, in my estimation, with the vocational service work in clubs all along the line. I think it is just a case of misunderstanding; it is a case of hitting that straight road that you talked of in the first place, not deviating from one side to the other for fear that you are going to offend somebody.

I was amazed, to say the least, when I found that the Rotary Club of Chicago is, as usual, starting something new by inviting in labor union leaders. Why, I had never heard of it before!

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Neither had we.

EDWARD B. HAUSFELD: It is a step in the right direction, and if we can work it out, if we can get that tolerance to come into the club a little bit stronger, I think we would get a better understanding all the way around.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Thank you very much, Ed, for that helpful contribution.

CHESTER A. ASHER (Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.): The subject of employee relations, to me, is next to my family. We have a very small plant, never employing over a hundred and ten people, but I insist every morning that everybody say "Good morning" to me. I used to insist upon their saying "Good-night," but I am not always there when they go home at night.

It creates a good feeling among the people. We have never had any labor trouble, and most of the employees consider themselves a part of the family. I have always tried to conduct the business in that way.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Thanks a lot. Anybody else?

HAL WALLER (San Antonio, Texas, U. S. A.): I would like to leave this thought. At a meeting yesterday, it was stressed by the Chamber of Commerce president that it would be advisable, when writing to the Association for reports, that the requests be made on Rotary stationery, as otherwise the Association may not pay much attention to it.

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: That's a good thought. Use Rotary stationery when you can.

Anybody else? I don't want anybody in this room to feel that his ideas are not entirely welcome and desired.

We have a very distinguished vice-chairman of this conference, and I am sure you all want to hear a few words from Algie Blair, a past director of Rotary International.

Algie, you have listened to a good deal of this discussion. I know there are some things you would like to say.

ALGERNON BLAIR (Montgomery, Alabama, U. S. A.): I am delighted to have this opportunity to talk to you.

I am impressed first with the statement that is made as to why we are here. This group primarily is for chairmen and members of club vocational service committees, meaning by that that we are all contributing something to the

inspiration and information that may help vocational service committees to handle their jobs this year better than they have done before.

We have learned a great deal from what has been said. If we stop right now, the meeting would certainly have been well worth while. But aiming, rather, at the Rotarian who admitted that he was unfamiliar with what really was the aim of vocational service committees, I would like to make a little contribution.

Before I do so, I want to state that nothing has been more helpful to me than the statements made by Bill McKinney about the possibility in the future of an interest in labor organizations by Rotary. I emphasize two of the things he said. One was that we are not in a hurry, that we must go slowly, which does not need to mean standing still.

I would like to explain what was a little bit doubtful in my mind at first. He is, of course, not talking about the members of labor unions being members of Rotary. He is talking about the career official in a labor organization who would be eligible to Rotary because of his classification.

In our own part of the country, it might be years before we found a man who was qualified to have the privilege of being in the Rotary club, but I am quite sure, from the start that he has made, that eventually that will be accomplished—an end certainly to be desired.

I say to the club service committee chairman present that the hardest thing of all about vocational service is to apply it to oneself. It is comparatively easy to tell other people how to handle themselves in vocational service as Rotarians, but oftentimes it comes back home, and as Herb Taylor said, they are finding difficulty in actually applying his four-way scheme to themselves.

That is encouraging. The aim is what is going to make us healthy and happy, and if the chairmen of the vocational service committees will carefully read the pamphlets that are given them by Rotary International, he is a long way toward starting the application of vocational service to himself. The inclination, of course, is to think that it is just another pamphlet and throw it aside. We mustn't do so, and I would think that you will have, with those communications from the secretariat, sufficient data to make you sit up and take notice and try to do the things that you can conscientiously feel you should do.

There are two or three definitions of Rotary that seem to me to be very applicable right here. Rotary was not organized primarily to fill a place in the community, but rather a place in the life of the individual. Obviously, it does fill a place in the life of the community when it fills a place in the life of the individual Rotarian.

The other one is that the primary purpose of Rotary is the development of the individual. There is such a thing as unselfish selfishness. The individual Rotarian must make something out of himself if by chance he is going to be of any consequence in his community.

There was a debate a long time ago as to what was the greatest single step forward in the development of civilization or the development of industry. One man took the position that the day that man found he could hitch up a horse or an animal of any kind and make him do some of his work was the outstanding step forward. Another one argued that it was the invention of the wheel, with all it has meant to industry—carrying it down through the coach and the cab and the chariot, the automobile, airplane, and everything else. It

looked like that man had won the debate, but he hadn't. Economic history teaches us that the greatest single step forward was when one man found he could trust another, so that the first business transaction could be had, the first corporations could be formed, and business could really go forward because one man found he could trust another.

That brings us down to employer and employee relationships and the fact that any transaction in which both parties do not profit is immoral. It must be that the piece of goods I bought from you is a profitable transaction for me. It must be that the piece of goods you sold me is a profitable transaction for you. Whether that relates to employees, to the servants in one's home, for example, all the way down the line, there is no way of getting away from the fact that any transaction in which both parties do not profit is immoral.

Offentimes we speak about the Golden Rule. We seem to be rather away from it at times but it is still the basis from which nobody can depart.

In the great Rockefeller Center, the RCA building, some seventy-five stories high, beautiful in architecture and in all of its appointments, are possibly five hundred or a thousand scientists and their assistants whose lives are devoted to the development of the transmission of sound. In the lobby of that beautiful building there are a number of murals, large panel paintings by a great English painter, Brangwyn, and one of them is a scene from the New Testament, possibly unimportant for my story, but the inscription he put under it is very helpful. He says, as though he were talking to these thousand scientists, "The ultimate destiny of man is not dependent upon the new discoveries he may make or the new conquests or inventions that he may make but rather upon his acceptance of the lessons that were taught him some two thousand years ago." That is, of course, the worship of God and the consideration of the other fellow.

In that matter of considering the other fellow, may I mention a point that was brought out recently—a statement with regard to an examination of a hundred young people who had failed in making good in the employment that had been given them. Out of that hundred there were fourteen who failed because they were technically in the wrong place. They couldn't do the work. Eighty-six of them failed because they did not have a proper understanding of human nature. They could not get along with the men they were working with or the men they were working for. They had not learned to understand and to try to put themselves into the other fellow's place.

Vocational service, as Dick pointed out, is the subject on which we should spend most of our time. It would be so fine and so splendid if we all applied the principles Rotary sets forth to ourselves, as we go along, to the other fellow.

E. J. LANDOR (Canton, Ohio, U. S. A.): I came here as a substitute for another member. This gentleman and I were active in the same line of work. When this gentleman said something about meeting with his employees at dinner-time, I wondered whether the white collar fellows went off to a table by themselves or whether they associated with the workmen.

You know, in the early days before industry had developed so much, the employer was practically one of the employees. He was intimate with all of his employees, and consequently, took an interest not only in their work, but in their lives.

With the development of industry, we have gone a long way from that. I

think we have to start the education of the employee. We have to take an interest in his education, the development of character, and get him interested; in other words, try to develop him so that he can be an employer himself.

I was interested in a little prayer that the Bonar Law College in England has every morning before opening their sessions. There is in this prayer something, I think, that every Rotarian ought to consider would be a good prayer for the opening of our assembly. The prayer says:

"Grant us, O Lord, the royal gift of courage, that we may do each disagreeable duty at once.

"Grant us a keen sense of honor, that we may never give ourselves the benefit of the doubt; that we may be especially just to those we find it is hard to like; that we may own up manfully when we have done wrong.

"Grant us a true sense of humor"—we don't often find a prayer for humor. "May its kindly light and its healing power relieve life's tension.

"Grant us a restrained and well-ordered ambition, so that we may not miss the things that are noble and beautiful.

"And grant this, that we may be true and loyal to the best and highest we know, and that we may show this truth and loyalty in every activity of our life, and so live unto Thy glory."

I have made a little amendment to this prayer, to make it possible to use it at a dinner meeting of Rotarians. I have said this:

"Bless this food of which we are about to partake, so that it may tend to strengthen us, aiding us to earn the blessings which we ask of Thee in the name of our Lord, Jesus Christ." (Applause)

CHAIRMAN VERNOR: Thank you very much, fellows.

As much as I regret it, our time is gone, and another conference is to be held in this room. I want to thank you very much for coming here and for contributing so much to this meeting.

(The meeting adjourned at eleven-five o'clock.)

Youth Service Assembly

SECTIONS 1 AND 4

Wednesday Morning, June 21, 1939

The youth service assembly, comprising sections 1 and 4, held in the Rainbow Room of the Hotel Carter, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., convened at nine-thirty o'clock, Edward Lester Merritt, Fall River, Massachusetts, U. S. A., chairman of section 1, and Emmet Richards, Alpena, Michigan, U. S. A., chairman of section 4, presiding.

CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: Gentlemen, may we come to order? We have two of the discussion groups here under the general heading of youth service. Dr. Ed. Lester Merritt was chairman of No. 1 group, the youth service plan group, and I had been assigned as chairman of the group to consider the international aspects of youth service.

With your consent, we decided a few minutes ago to combine the groups in view of the size, and so here we are. What we want is free entering into the discussion on the part of all of you gentlemen. Dr. Merritt and I are here to do what we can to promote discussion on your part.

I wonder if it might not be a logical thing for us to discuss first the youth service plan.

Doctor, won't you come up here and inaugurate that topic, you having been chairman of No. 1 group?

CO-CHAIRMAN MERRITT: In order to facilitate matters and to have some regular plan in these discussions, the secretariat sent out to the various leaders a manual giving a set-up for the discussion that was divided into reference material and questions. Under reference material, they first referred us to this pamphlet No. 16, "Youth Service by Rotary Clubs," which is of tremendous value to every Rotary club in setting up any organized plan for youth service. The second was "Youth-Assets or Liabilities," File No. 697-A which later some of you may desire to secure for your clubs. Third, File No. 698-A "Panel Discussion on Problems of Youth," and then, finally, File No. 698-B, "Youth Service Is Social Insurance." Those are the references supplied for a discussion of a youth service plan.

Then there is a list of questions underneath. I will just run over those briefly and see if there is anyone here who would like to start the discussion of that. First, "To what extent is youth service likely to become a permanent phase of the Rotary program?" Second, "How can a Rotary club become informed as to the problems of youth in its community?" Third, "What are the advantages of a youth panel hearing?" Fourth, "In what ways can a Rotary club cooperate with existing youth-serving agencies?" Fifth, "What part can Rotary clubs play in reducing delinquency among youth?" Sixth, "What contributions can Rotary clubs make toward developing youth into useful citizens?" Finally, "In what ways is a youth service program of definite benefit to the community and to society as a whole?"

Let us take up that first question, "To what extent is youth service likely to become a permanent phase of the Rotary program?" Will someone start the discussion on that?

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: It appears to me that Rotary's experience in the field of youth service-boys work indicates that it is very likely to become a permanent field of service.

As I remarked yesterday morning in introducing the young people who talked to the convention, boys work-youth service is the oldest established field of Rotary service. We have had it from the very beginning. I can't see but what we are going to have it more and more.

At the international assembly at White Sulphur Springs last week, Sinclair McGibbon of Australia and I conducted a series of group discussions on community service, talking about community service in general. Naturally, the community service that was discussed was almost entirely boys work-youth service. There is no question as to the paramount interest of Rotarians around the world in boys work-youth service.

How many clubs represented here have a local program of boys work-youth service? I might say, with how many clubs is boys work-youth service a major activity? Probably about half of the clubs represented here have boys work-youth service as a major activity. How many clubs are doing boys work-youth service, not necessarily as a major activity but as an important activity? Just about all of them. That is an indication of how general the program is among the clubs.

EMORY LUCCOCK (Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.): Mr. Chairman, it seems to me we found in that program yesterday morning that, in making boys work a major activity and responsibility for Rotary, it is not only in terms of what Rotary can do for youth but in terms of what youth can do for Rotary.

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: Isn't that true of any service? The more you give, the more you get.

EMORY LUCCOCK: I think it is more true in youth work than it is, as a general principle, in other work, don't you? I think the young folks are not going to let us get away with pious phrases. They will see to it that we are meaning what we say.

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: I suppose the appeal is so strong in youth service because it gives an outlet for the parental instinct.

W. A. BALCKE (Pekin, Ill., U. S. A.): We started out twenty-one years ago with our club doing boys work, crippled children, work, and back-to-school work, and now we are attacking the youth problem.

The question I would like to ask is just how to tackle it. We get them back to school, from the junior high into the high school. We help the children here and there. We buy books for them. The crippled children work has been taken away from us by the Elks who handle it very, very well, better than we could. We have those activities, but the youth problem itself, what to do and how to get along as they leave high school, is a problem that we want to tackle, but I don't know how to start.

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: Have you had a youth panel hearing?

W. A. BALCKE: No, sir.

Co-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: Try that.

W. A. BALCKE: We have had it in a small measure only, but not worked out thoroughly. That is why I said "no." If I could get here the expression of men as to how to start out with my club, I would greatly appreciate it.

How, concretely, can we tackle the state of mind of the youth? It isn't material help that is so needed right now. It is something to affect him, to get him into the right-thinking way. That is my job when I get back to Pekin. I want to know how to start. I wish some of you wiser men would tell me.

Co-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: You have heard this question. Who has a suggestion to offer?

ROY A. PLUMB (Hamtramck, Mich., U. S. A.): I think, Chairman Emmet, you answered the question correctly, "Have you had a youth hearing panel?"

I don't think I was ever so impressed with any contribution toward service in Rotary as when I attended the youth hearing panel at Del Monte, at which our chairman was also present.

Over in our district, 153, what progress we have made this year on youth service has been through our youth hearing panels. While the majority of our clubs have not adopted them as yet, a great many of the outstanding clubs have, and the rest are appreciating the advantages of it.

I wonder if the Rotarians are familiar with just what a youth hearing panel is. Are you familiar with it?

W. A. BALCKE: Not thoroughly. I would like to have it explained.

ROY A. PLUMB: It is quite the answer to how the Rotarians of your club are going to become conscious of the opportunities for youth service in their community. Fundamentally, it has its merit in the fact that you meet the boys and give the boys the opportunity of talking to you.

I am inclined to favor a youth hearing panel at an evening meeting. Those we have tried at noon, naturally became so congested and crowded that we all left with regret because the program hadn't had opportunity for full expression.

Even though your club may meet at noon, I think you should arrange a special evening meeting for a youth hearing panel.

In substance, you go out in your own community and ask in eight or ten or even a dozen boys. In youth service, I think we are thinking of ages from sixteen up to twenty-two or twenty-three, which, in the majority of cases, will be boys. This gentleman coming in right now will supplement what I am saying. This is Ben Shillington, the president of the Amherstburg club, whom I consider as being the youth hearing panel gentleman of our 153rd District. I am going to let Ben supplement what I say.

You go out into your community and invite eight or ten or twelve boys. Don't take all the privileged boys or all the underprivileged boys, but try to get a reasonably fair cross section of the youth. Some will be employed; some will be unemployed. Bring them right into your club and seat them at the head table. Make them very comfortable. Have them feel and sense the fellowship of your club. Then have them questioned afterwards by some member of your club, very carefully selected, because the questioning has to be done very

nically, very tactfully, so the boys will feel perfectly at ease and will feel free to talk, will not be inclined to be smart, but will be fair and just reveal their own convictions.

There are quite a few leading questions that can be furnished you. But, in substance, the question from which I think the Rotarians get the greatest benefit is the very leading question, "Are you satisfied with what society is furnishing you today, in opportunities for education, in opportunities for employment?" That brings some very startling reactions. I haven't yet observed a Rotary club, that has held a youth hearing panel, that hasn't been amazed by the thinking of these young men. They have just assumed that they were living, but they have lost complete track of them, at least as expressing any direct interest.

Of course, do ask the other leading question, to have the boys tell the Rotarians what influences in their lives have kept them clean, decent boys—whether the Y.M.C.A., church, or a Rotarian. There are a number of leading questions. I am going to ask President Ben to add some of them.

But, in substance, this youth hearing panel, for the first time possibly, impresses the Rotarians of your club with the problem of youth. They had forgotten about it. It crystallizes it into some definite form. The interesting part is, in the majority of cases, these Rotarians become interested in the boys and, out of it, you have the natural development of youth sponsorship.

I come from a club about which you probably know little; that is the club in Hamtramck, Michigan. Hamtramck is a city of rather cosmopolitan population. We have a very critical youth problem where youth feel that they have been neglected, that they haven't been given a fair opportunity, where they haven't been given possibilities for employment. They are becoming exceedingly radical and dangerous in their leadership.

I tell you there is no greater challenge today before Rotary, in its opportunity of service, if it could be manifested in the thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to others, than it has in the interest of these youth.

In Hamtramck, we are doing the job to the best advantage, I think, by bringing these boys in and talking to them once a week or once every two weeks. But manifest to them that you are interested in them, that you will sit down and talk to them, that you will become interested in trying to get them a job, or, if you can't get them a job, that you will at least counsel with them and manifest some direction of friendship.

Emmet, could I take one minute and give that example? I am talking about Hamtramck now. I always like this little true story. It shows youth service, to me, in a rather unusual way. It isn't representative; it is rather outstanding.

We had a boy who was graduated from the high school in Hamtramck, I think back in 1926 or 1927. He was graduated with a very fine record. Then, during July, he came to the principal of our Hamtramck high school and inquired if he might furnish him with a letter of recommendation to the personnel manager at Dodge Brothers. Right there was where a Rotarian's attitude of service manifested itself clearly.

The principal of the school happened to be Mr. E. M. Conklin, a past president of the Hamtramck club, and a man thoroughly imbued with the attitude of service. This boy's name was Emil Kopensky.

"But," he said, "Emil, you don't want a job in Dodge Brothers. You want to go to Ann Arbor."

Emil said, "I have no money to go to Ann Arbor. I am interested in higher education, but I have to get a job, and I want a letter of recommendation. I want to get employment."

"No," this Rotarian said, "you don't. You want to go to Ann Arbor."

"Well, how can I go to Ann Arbor?"

Again, our student loan fund functioned, and Emil was taken out to Ann Arbor by this Rotarian, and arrangements were made for employment. Emil went to Ann Arbor. He was graduated. The Rotary club, I think, advanced him funds for the first and second years. Then he got a scholarship in the third year, a scholarship in the fourth year, and, he began doing such impressive work on the physics of the beta rays, which is a rather involved class of physical research, that he was invited to come down to Cornell University. There he continued his research for a second and third year. A year ago this June, this same Emil Kopensky was invited to the University of Indiana and is now head professor of theoretical research, and they are building for him a one million dollar laboratory at the University of Indiana.

That, to me, is just a fine manifestation of youth service on the part of a Rotarian who became interested in that boy and said, "No, you don't want a job; you want to go to Ann Arbor." That is the contribution that that type of youth service made.

So, in substance, as I have observed it, as you have these youth hearing panels, the Rotarians, for the first time, become impressed with the fact that these boys are thinking, and they talk freely; they talk frankly. They open right up and tell you what their circumstances are and what is troubling them and what conditions they think are fair and what are unfair. If Rotary does not meet that challenge of youth service, we are certainly allowing a generation to come into existence whose ideas and ideals may be very, very badly warped.

If Rotary means anything, it certainly does mean the expression of service. I think it was Maurice Duperrey who said that Rotary must not be considered too much as simply a philosophy but more as some velocity in action. I am sure Maurice meant that the general principles of Rotary are a philosophy, but the actual measure of Rotary is in action.

When we have the opportunity of serving these boys, it is giving us pretty nearly the same satisfaction we used to get out of crippled children work. Crippled children just humanized the whole Rotary movement.

I am having two or three boys come in and see me every week. I talk to those boys and get their problems and offer some suggestions. You can't get all of them jobs, but just that somebody is friendly and somebody is willing to talk to them, and somebody is interested in them, is the contribution.

I wonder if Ben Shillington would tell this group about the Amherstburg panel over at Chatham. Ben can make a real contribution.

BEN L. SHILLINGTON (Amherstburg, Ontario, Canada): Governor Roy has overestimated my capability of conducting a youth panel. However, I have had the privilege of helping to conduct two of them.

Our little club of thirty-four members is greatly interested in youth work. Of course, Roy put the bee on me as far as the youth panel is concerned. We did hold one in Amherstburg. I might say we were amazed at the answers these boys gave us. We were startled. Fortunately, in our club we have a high school principal and a public school principal and, of course, we practically turned that program over to them.

The questions were very interesting. Roy has mentioned a couple of them. It may amaze you to know that the question, "What has been the greatest influence in your life?" was asked six boys, and five of them said the church had been the greatest influence in their lives—the church and their mothers and fathers.

In our panel, we had a colored boy. The boys were all graduated from high school. Four of them were working, and two were still going to school. May I tell you that the colored boy was the outstanding boy of that panel. He now is a cook and chauffeur. I just can't express to you the amazement we felt at the answers that boy gave us.

However, I think I can safely say, as a result of that panel in Amherstburg, two boys are leaving this fall to go on with their education. One is leaving for Toronto University to become a minister. The other one has had some university education, and we at the present time are working through the United Church of Canada, and we expect to send him to a mission this fall where he is qualified, more or less, to preach at the present time. He will be paid by the government. His ambition is to become a doctor, but he is going to work for a year or so to get a few dollars ahead and then become a doctor.

I also had something to do with the panel at the district assembly at Chatham. That was also very outstanding. Those boys were picked at random. There were some wonderful answers.

If you are interested in the panel, I brought over seventy-five copies of the panel that was held at Amherstburg, which can be secured at the Auditorium.

I feel that we have found out a little more at Amherstburg about the youth problem, and the incoming officers are tackling it again. I am personally going to take charge of a girls' youth panel some time this fall. We are waiting anxiously to see how the girls will answer.

CO-CHAIRMAN MERRITT: I think we can be very grateful to Roy and Ben for their fine contributions, but I would add this: I think there are some men in this room who might want to know more in detail about how to organize a panel discussion—what is a youth hearing, how do you go about it? These men have been through the mill, and they take it for granted that everyone here understands all about it, and I realize that you don't. That is the reason why the secretariat has put down the reference, File 698-A. Any of you who contemplate planning a panel discussion will find File 698-A very helpful. It gives the seating arrangement for your panel discussion, shows where the chairman will sit, where the audience will sit, the hearing board, and all about it; it brings out the questions to be asked and goes into it in great detail.

I think these discussions we have had, Chairman Emmet, bring us down pretty well in this list of questions.

I was very happy to see your vice-chairman, Bob Heun come in. I am wondering if Bob won't offer something on this. Then we will go into your field, Emmet.

VICE-CHAIRMAN HEUN (Richmond, Ind., U. S. A.): I want to say this: I attended the conference at Chatham and had the pleasure of sitting in on the youth panel, which was the seventh one I had the experience of listening to. Every one of those panels, of course, was in a different section of the country. The amazing thing was the similarity in the answers that were received from the boys.

In summing up at Chatham, Ben will remember I pointed out, particularly, that what I thought was the main accomplishment and issue that came out of those panels was the need of the boy for guidance at a critical period in his life. As Roy pointed out, when that boy steps out of school, he has several paths to follow. He can follow the suggestion of a Rotarian who advises him to go to college and helps him find the money to send him there, or he may go off on his own and get himself a job and remain in a rut the rest of his life, where, at somebody's bidding or somebody's wish, he is out of a job on Saturday night, at a time when he may have a wife and a family. Then there is a tragedy. Then he is ripe soil for an agitator.

I suggest to all Rotarians here to take back that thought to the club, that there are many, many boys who can't get that guidance at home because the father himself may be a man who has lived his life in a rut and has been unable to get out of it on account of family obligations or financial reverses, or things of that kind.

You spoke of a colored boy. In Richmond, we had a youngster who was graduated at the head of the class, a colored boy. He was one of the five boys we invited to talk to our club, not in a panel, but to address the club. He laid a real tragedy on the table before us. He said he would like to be a lawyer or a doctor; he had no money, and he didn't know whether he could qualify for those things, but the mark he had made in high school would indicate he did have prospect. He said, "Who wants a colored doctor, or who wants a colored lawyer, except colored people? Who wants a colored man as an office manager?"

I wondered if the fine education he had received was not going to disturb his mind for the rest of his life, if he didn't get into the proper element or environment. That is a problem we have in this country, with ten million colored people. Something has to be done with them. They cannot all be porters and fellows who take care of the furnace, and things of that sort. Some of them have to come out of that and make their way, and many of them do.

We have two colored doctors and a colored lawyer in Richmond, and they are highly respected. There is always a limit to their social position.

In Henderson, Kentucky, they had a youth panel of six boys. One of those boys was the son of a "G-man" who had been killed. That boy was determined to be a "G-man" but was no more qualified than I am. His answers indicated that he did not know what he was talking about. He just had an ambition to be something he could not be. They turned him over to a Rotarian. I have nothing to report on any result, but this man is going to try to win this boy's mind away from what is almost an obsession. I think underneath lies a desire for vengeance for the death of his father. So, he really needs steering from a disordered frame of mind.

I want to close with an illustration of just what can be done with boys when either the right or the wrong leadership introduces itself at a trying period. In 1932, Sydney Pascall sent me to Europe to attend the R.I.B.I. conference and to visit some clubs on the continent. Among those clubs was the club at Munich, Germany. I was very nicely entertained. The meeting was a remarkable one. Thomas Mann, who has since left Germany, was a member of the Munich club.

After the meeting, I went out and sat in the public square. At the end of the bench were three boys, that is, young men, about twenty to twenty-three. I understood just sufficient German to follow the conversation. One of them was a Hitler recruiting officer. He was trying to convince these other two that

they should join the Hitler bandwagon. Suddenly, one of them said, "You had better look out for this man on the end of the bench. You can't tell who he may be."

I walked down and said, "You needn't have any fear. I am an American, and I have been very much interested in your conversation."

Then I asked them to tell me just what was the trouble. All three of them were university graduates. Two of them were doctors. Of course, I immediately asked whether they were physicians or doctors with a degree. Everybody over there who gets a university degree is a doctor. They said, "No, we are graduate doctors, surgeons." For two years after graduation, they had been sweeping the streets, carrying coal, driving busses, and wagons—any job they could get. After a year, the law over there requires that they go back to the university before they can take an internship. They were unable to get it because there weren't any vacancies.

The two of them decided to join the Hitler movement. There is no question in my mind that it was the appeal of that man's personality, his ability as an orator, that dragged all of these young fellows into his following. If we don't take care of our boys over here, we are going to have some fellow step out some day, who is going to build himself up a youth party. As it is now, with our systems of two great political parties, I think we can split that concerted movement, because some will form the young democrats club and some the young republicans club. As long as they can be interested in politics and feel they can relieve their feelings at the ballot box, we may not have any trouble. Some day, if conditions keep up, a leader may consolidate these forces into a new party, and you may have a disordered government, much more so, perhaps, than some of us feel now. That will be a dangerous thing.

While youth can supply the sinew, it still takes the man of mature years to supply the intelligence and the leadership.

I think our call in Rotary is to supply the leadership, to supply that advice that those fellows need, because many of them are without it at home. The principal of a school can't take care of all of them with his advice, because he has to analyze the character of each individual before he can give advice. That is a hopeless job. He has his job all day long as the principal of a school or as school superintendent. He can't sit down with every boy in his school. While we have personnel directors, they, too, have a limitation on their time and their ability.

I think there is a great call in Rotary for youth service, if nothing more than to say a kind word to a boy at a time when a kind word may change his entire life. (Applause)

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: I think it has been very interesting to note, as this discussion of youth panel has gone on, how the holding of hearing panels just naturally works into youth sponsorship. A Rotarian sitting around, listening to a hearing, will be attracted in some way to one of the young people who is being heard, and he will just step up, and there will be established that relationship between the individual Rotarian and the individual youth that constitutes youth sponsorship—that close, personal association that is certainly, as has been pointed out here, the way to get to these young people and to help them.

FRED W. C. BRAUCH (Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.): Our experience in Evanston has been rather beneficial to the youth. The Rotary club and the Y. M. C. A., after several months' conferences, have gotten together with the city officials and

had the younger boys of the "Y" act as city officials. They had the time of their lives for a whole week. We found that quite an idea. They were the mayor, chief of police, and also the fire chief. It accomplished considerable. We have done that once a year. We have gotten the echo of it for a long period of time.

EDWARD J. PONGRACZ, JR. (Grosse Pointe, Mich., U. S. A.): We have done one thing this last year in connection with that, that has been very interesting. We have invited a high school student to our meetings for one month. The last week he speaks for ten minutes and suggests things that the Rotarians might do. It is a single panel, but at the end of the year we have had the privilege of interviewing ten or twelve students. It has been very successful. Some of their criticisms as to the way the club met, have been very beneficial.

DAVE R. SHEARER (Johnson City, Tenn., U. S. A.): I am just wondering if any of the clubs have supplemented their panels by undertaking a broader survey of the youth in their town.

In our case, we made a survey and analysis of juniors and seniors in all of our colleges and schools, through the Rotary club, offering a prize for the best letter giving the youth's ideals and ideas and his problems and his thoughts in connection with the questionnaire which went along with the request.

We knew we were going to have a difficult problem in getting the true reaction, so we had the teachers or the principals coached very carefully as to how to conduct this. The Rotarians did not conduct it, but all the material which we secured through these surveys was turned over to our so-called clinic for analysis.

On that basis, we were able to secure percentages of the ideas, thoughts, desires, ambitions, of a very large cross section of our youth. One rather peculiar thing is that that large cross section brought out about the same things that you would bring out on the youth panel, except for the fact that it brought out a great many more specific problems which would not arise or be brought out in the panel discussions themselves.

After that survey was conducted, we suggested the names of certain students who had rather serious problems, to be referred to the club for counseling by certain members of the club. That work was conducted a year or two ago. I think that was the thing that made our club so conscious of the youth problems today, that survey supplementing the panel.

ROY A. PLUMB: One of the outstanding things in our district this year was a vocational survey made by our Windsor club. I am urged to call on President George Duck of the Windsor club.

GEORGE M. DUCK (Windsor, Ont., Canada): I am sorry that the chairman of our youth service committee is not here.

His committee tackled the situation in a little different way in the Windsor club. We realized that the youth of today needed vocational guidance. We are an industrial center, in the heart of the automobile industry in Canada, at Windsor, Ontario, right across from Detroit.

They undertook to make a survey of the senior students in the high school, some 1,500 students. They started off by having the students addressed by one of the outstanding men in Canada. They followed that up by having each student fill out a card indicating the vocation that he wanted to follow.

We classified those cards, which was a tremendous task. As a matter of fact, our committee didn't realize the tremendous task they had undertaken. Out

of those 1,500 students there were over 3,500 various guidances that these students wanted, all phases of engineering. The rather illuminating feature of the thing was that out of those 3,500, I think ninety per cent of them were for white-collar jobs. I just wondered if that was an indication of what is on the mind of the average youth today.

We classified those cards, as I say, and then we established counselors among the Rotarians and outstanding businessmen in the various professions. These students came to these counselors and had an interview with them.

Some of the vocations were so large, they had to undertake classes. They practically turned it into a panel at that time. Where there were smaller groups, they were taken individually and questioned. Students who were going into some phase of engineering were advised by their counselor that they were absolutely unfit for that profession. In that way we feel that we made a contribution and gave those boys and girls the guidance that they needed and were looking for at that time.

As I say, we have just started the thing, but that program is going on in our club. Where crippled children work has been a major activity in our club, I think the next year, the way we have started, we will certainly have two activities that are going to be very outstanding in our club. Now that we have gotten into it, we are going to follow it up with a lot of enthusiasm.

DAVE R. SHEARER: We found in our analysis that sixty per cent of the students desire the wrong vocations.

Co-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: You spoke a moment ago about the survey. The word "survey" brought to my mind the fundamental fact that any Rotary club not now engaged in an important way in boys work or youth service, before it does undertake a program, should make a general survey of the youth of the community and of the facilities of the community serving youth, so that the club won't get off on the wrong foot. Possibly a club, without such a survey, might embark on a program that was entirely foreign to the actual needs of the local situation or they might be clashing with some existing agencies.

Your survey should include a list of the existing agencies of the community, and it should be broad enough and deep enough to reveal to you just what your community needs are and should guarantee that you would not embark on a superfluous or misdirected program of youth service.

Are there any more topics under the heading of your general subject?

Co-CHAIRMAN MERRITT: It would seem to me that about covers those questions that we enumerated at the beginning of this discussion. Practically all of that has been covered, and in discussing the panels and surveys, these various questions have been answered.

It would seem as though we could pass on to your phase of the work, Emmet.

Co-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: Are there any more questions on this matter of the panel?

KEITH W. KELLEY (Pawnee, Okla., U. S. A.): What steps are taken in preparing the local club to have the proper interest and take a part in this panel discussion, previous to the time that the panel is set up?

Co-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: I don't believe any particular effort along that line is required. Your panel is conducted by one or two individuals and your young

people. Incidentally, I would like to see a panel in which both boys and girls are among those heard. You get a nice variety in that way. Then, the hearing of the panel is what stimulates the interest and produces the action.

There are here some copies of the Amherstburg hearing to which Roy Plumb and Ben Shillington have referred.

Now, the second section of this combined group was to consider international aspects of youth service. Again, the secretariat has a wealth of material, suggestive and concrete, for the guidance of clubs that have an opportunity to do something in the way of youth service from the international point of view.

The reference materials consist of Pamphlet No. 16, "Youth Service by Rotary Clubs," which is a general pamphlet; "Youth's Stake in World Peace"; "Youth Hostels"; a mimeographed paper telling about the exchange of visitors, exchange of youth between England and Georgia; finally, contacts with students from other lands in the schools and colleges of the particular community.

The first question listed is, "Why is it important that young people have an understanding of international problems?" Of course, I suppose the answer to that question is just about obvious. It is a tremendously important thing for the world of tomorrow to build better understanding among the youth of today.

In this morning's paper there was a story, a dispatch, telling about British warships moving up to Japan and about the evacuation of some English people, I believe, from Tientsin.

Certainly, anyone who looks around the world today and sees the turmoil and the conditions that exist in the world, all due to misunderstanding or lack of understanding, must agree that it is a highly important thing that we do everything in our power to develop better understanding and create a better will among the youth of today.

CO-CHAIRMAN MERRITT: May I say that Darrel Brady has just arrived. If any of our members want to visit with him and contact him, he will be glad to see them.

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: Darrel Brady is the young man who talked to us at the convention yesterday. Will you rise and take a bow? (Applause)

VICE-CHAIRMAN HEUN: I was going to suggest, Emmet, I never in my life heard a talk that told us so much about what youth could do to bring about better international understanding as the one Darrel made yesterday from the platform. I think you all agree with that. (Applause)

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: Darrel has been out doing it.

Then we have a question, "Have any members of the group had experience with the plan for the international exchange of young people for study or vacation periods, and how are these exchanges effected?" Do any of you have anything to offer in that regard?

ALLEN H. BAGG (Pittsfield, Mass., U. S. A.): That was done by our club in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. We had two boys from Norway, and we sent two of our boys over there. They lived in the homes over there, and the boys lived in homes here. It was a source of a great deal of fine information and better feeling, better spirit. We believe it did a lot of good.

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: How was the exchange effected?

ALLEN H. BAGG: It was effected by Dr. Knudsen who sent us boys and took the boys whom we selected.

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: What expense was involved in that exchange, Allen?

ALLEN H. BAGG: I think it cost about \$300. It was not paid by the club but by the members.

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: The traveling expense would be the principal thing.

ALLEN H. BAGG: The two boys who came to us went to the home of one of the Rotarians, and the same way over there. It was a wonderful experience. Of those boys who had the privilege of going over there, one is now a teacher, a professor (this was three or four or five years ago; he was quite a young man) and the other one has made good, too. It did them a lot of good. They got the international viewpoint.

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: Has anybody else something to offer?

EMORY LUCCOCK: We had exactly the same experience with a number of American students at the University of Shanghai who came over and, of course, were able to finance their travel and expenses at the university for practically the same that it would have cost to study a year here in the States. The international service committee of the Shanghai Rotary club saw to it that they saw more of China than they would normally have seen while they were studying there. I think that is a splendid field for Rotary sponsorship in exchange scholarships.

ED L. BURCHARD (Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.): Our youth service committee sponsored this youth hostel movement and opened up about fifty-five hostels around Chicago and vicinity. We started that from the hostel movement that was operating so successfully in Germany. The children of some of our Rotarians went over and traveled through their hostels and came back tremendously enthusiastic.

I don't know what the situation is now in Germany in that regard, but they do a great deal of traveling, the youth do, living in hostels all around the country. That might be a means of international cooperation.

W. B. JONES (Van Wert, Ohio, U. S. A.): I don't know whether it fits into this discussion or not, but I just came through traffic down here at the Public Square and saw a motto that I can't get off my mind, giving it an entirely different interpretation from what is intended there. I felt that it was an appeal, a burning appeal, to Rotary International from young men of every country and every language and every color. The motto said, "I want to live. Help me!"

BILL LESLIE (Fresno, Calif., U. S. A.): This doesn't pertain to our local club, but when we were in Nice the year before last and heard a great deal of the discussion on this problem, they seemed, of course, to be very much more interested in the exchange of students than we are here.

One thing I noticed that was outstanding in the pamphlets that were issued daily, was a Rotarian on the Channel advertising for one of another family on the Mediterranean to exchange children.

CARL W. SNYDER (Schenectady, N. Y., U. S. A.): We have unusual facilities in Schenectady to carry on international service both in the field of youth and outside of youth. The General Electric Company has short wave radio stations that reach all over the world.

They also bring people from overseas, who stay at the plant for varying lengths of time. We have a college that has a student exchange plan. I appreciate the fact that not all clubs have the facilities that we have in Schenectady, but we are trying to take advantage of it, and we get a lot out of it.

I want to say this, if there are any Rotarians here who have a college in their town, or nearby, it does not seem to be a difficult problem for the college to arrange for an exchange of students with any other nation. We happen to have an exchange with St. Andrews University. We have Scotch boys and English boys. We send one of our boys, chosen by the faculty, from Union College over there.

We had a Scotch boy who wore his kilts all the time. We made him a guest of our Rotary club. He came to all of the meetings and was one of the most popular guests we ever had. We enjoyed that experience.

Those boys go back home, they tell me, not only with a vision of Rotary and an enlarged acquaintanceship with the businessmen of our town, but I think they have a better understanding.

If you haven't a college where you can arrange a direct exchange like that (and this is done without any expense to us), Allen Bagg's suggestion of sending boys over on the vacation plan is probably the next thing to do. I think that can be arranged with almost any country in which you are interested, through Rotary sources.

Then, the same idea has been followed, I believe, in Cornell University. I wish Frank Phillips were here to tell you that, because he has had marvelous experiences in the international phase of youth.

We took all of the boys from overseas, at the college, gave them guest badges, and invited them to come to our meetings. We put on a program in which all of them participated. We had a dozen of them up at the speakers' table, gave them each a few minutes, and let them tell something about their country, their experiences.

I think you will enjoy this international phase of youth service, if you get into it, because the associations are fine.

The youth hostel movement that was mentioned here is spreading through this country. I think that before many years, you will have the youth of other nations traveling through this country, as they have been in Germany and other countries, and going to the various hostels, as Darrel Brady brought out so well, and he is so well equipped to tell you about the thing.

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: Thank you, Carl.

We have a question here, "What qualifications should young people have who participate in such exchanges?" I wonder if Darrel Brady wouldn't come forward and give us his ideas as to the qualifications that are necessary or desirable in a young person going overseas or going anywhere outside his own country. We can't send all Darrel Bradys, but maybe Darrel can give us some general qualifications.

DARREL BRADY: Before I try to answer that, I certainly would like to underline the statements that have been made about this youth hostel movement. I

have had some of the most interesting experiences of my life in youth hostels. America has been closed to the rest of the world because of the broad expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. That has been a great disadvantage, gentlemen. For instance, I told you the story of the German boy whom I met. He asked me the question, "Are the streets of America really paved with gold?" That was asked in all sincerity, mind you. You see, they have a lot of vague ideas about America. The average young person in Europe figures that America is full of gangsters and movie stars and cowboys, because that is the thing they see blown up in our movies. You must remember that the picture that most of the European nations have of America usually comes from our most sensational movies. Consequently, it is a stilted and unfair picture.

Any way that can be done or any method that can be provided to make the Atlantic a little narrower, in a financial way, to cross, so that those youth could get over here, would be, perhaps, one of the biggest steps toward giving the European youth a feeling of understanding for America.

Now, then, as to qualifications, just try to get a typical Norwegian or Swiss or French—or any typical youth and a typical American youth—beyond that you cannot ask for more. I wouldn't say that you have to have this or that type of youth. Sometimes contests that are held for such exchanges do not pick typical youth. You get the top layer. Of course, that might be an advantage. But that would be the best answer I could give to that question, unless you want to ask me questions. Try to pick typical people and try to get them into the homes of the people. Don't let them stay in a hotel. Of course, I suppose a college dormitory would be a good place to stay, but try and get them into the homes of the people. That is where I got my experience, living with the people, trying to see eye to eye with them. Perhaps you would like to ask me questions on it.

VICE-CHAIRMAN HEUN: Darrel, you would definitely recommend that they get as far away as possible from the large cities, wouldn't you, rather than to stay in New York or Chicago?

DARREL BRADY: The large city part is all right, but they should get out into the suburban area. I would say that seventy-five per cent of the people who come to America from Europe do not get to see America. They stay in the large, eastern cities.

VICE-CHAIRMAN HEUN: Just as we do when we visit a city. We stay around the center of the large city. Everybody knows Broadway and Fifth Avenue in New York and Michigan Boulevard in Chicago.

EMORY LUCCOCK: Would there be enough of a demand on the part of these European young people so that if Rotary could sponsor the opening of Rotarian homes across the country—our money is worth so much more than theirs—if they could be relieved of the hospitality expenses, I wonder, if there would be enough of a demand, so that if, across the country, we could have homes that were open to them each summer, to stay in without any expense, whether that would be a real contribution that we could make.

DARREL BRADY: That, definitely, would be. Here is another angle to remember, gentlemen. Youth doesn't have to travel first-class on boats. At the moment you can get good passage on some of the freighters for around \$65, I

understand. A good passage on the ordinary liner will cost all the way from \$95 to \$200.

Certainly, if you could advertise in your international magazines, for instance, this gentleman over in Europe wanted to exchange with someone on the Mediterranean, someone here wants to exchange, if you want to specify a country, I suppose that is all right. I am sure you would get the demand because the interest in those European countries for America is enormous.

ED L. BURCHARD: Would they have to get the permission of their governments to travel over here?

DARREL BRADY: All they have to have is an ordinary passport, whatever their regulation government passport is, and an American visé.

ED L. BURCHARD: Even in Germany and Italy?

DARREL BRADY: Yes. To give you an idea of what Hitler or his government has done in Germany, they were shrewd. As I said, their powers come from idle youth. They capitalize on it. Always in Germany there has been a little antagonism between Prussia and Southern Germany, as they have not gotten along very well. The Prussians and the Bavarians have not mixed. What they have done is this—they have had these exchange programs of vacations, and have taken Bavarian youths and put them into Prussian homes, and put Prussian youths into Bavarian homes. The way they have brought the two peoples together in that way is remarkable, gentlemen.

DICK COCKRELL (Houston, Texas, U. S. A.): In regard to the transportation of boys from Europe to here, and from our country to Europe, I have a great many boys as friends, and some of them, in the last several years, have worked their way over to Europe and have then worked their way back on the boat. They got paid for going over. I suppose you can tell us just how they do that.

DARREL BRADY: Well, if you have some Rotarian who has an "in" with these steamship lines, there would be a possibility. Now, because of the union, it is practically impossible to get a job on any ship.

DICK COCKRELL: These are on freighters.

DARREL BRADY: Even on freighters. The unions close down tight, so that it is practically impossible for a kid to go to the east coast and get himself a job. Consequently, if there are men in Rotary International who have connections with steamship lines, there is your best bet, because they can get them in.

CO-CHAIRMAN MERRITT: I think, from the international standpoint, there is nothing in all of Rotary that can beat the exchange of youth. I think that is a marvelous thing. I think we should develop it. There has been a germ of an idea here that might be developed, and that is the bringing out in THE ROTARIAN magazine, in a certain section, that Rotarian families in France and England and other countries would be willing to take sons and daughters of American Rotarians, and so on. I think that could be developed. I would suggest, Emmet, that you might take steps along that line to develop it, because it does seem as though it was a very important step.

There is one criticism that I have found, in talking with some Rotarians who have exchanged sons and daughters, and that is: where one family has sent a

daughter overseas and the other family has sent their daughter here, they have objected to the lack of companionship. They would rather have that daughter come over and visit a daughter here one summer, and then have the daughter over here go over there and visit next summer, and then they have that companionship, whereas, if they simply exchange, they do not have that feeling.

I think there is a wonderful opportunity for this group and for the committee on youth service and boys work to develop the exchange of sons and daughters and having them come over and visit. I am convinced, from what Darrel brought out, we will do more to establish understanding and peace through that development of youth than by any other method. I would like to see Rotary take a real forward step in that way.

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: I am wondering if this meeting might recommend to the board that THE ROTARIAN magazine give space, probably along in the early part of the year, in January or February, to the names of people who would like to entertain young people from other lands, and in that way bring the two together.

CO-CHAIRMAN MERRITT: I am going to make that as a motion, Chairman Emmet.

VICE-CHAIRMAN HEUN: I will second it.

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: You have heard the motion.

EMORY LUCCOCK: Shouldn't that be referred to the combined committee of boys work and youth service for them to use some promotion in developing it?

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: If the board looked favorably on the suggestion, it would take the necessary action. I think our recommending to the board would be the step to take.

EUROPEAN SECRETARY STRUTHERS: As most of you know, I am the European secretary of Rotary International and have had considerable contact with this exchange of youth problem on the other side.

The Europeans are very anxious to have their sons and daughters come over here, but one difficulty is that we seem not to be able to get any response from this side. I know of two different cases where we have sent letters to district governors on this side asking if somebody in their district would be willing to take into the family a European Rotarian's son or daughter, and we have gotten no reply even from the district governor, a perfect lack of interest. Also, the Europeans feel that there are many young Americans who might come to Europe and take advantage of some of the things which they offer, but they come and settle down in Paris and lead a gay life and they don't come out and take advantage of what the Rotarians are willing to offer. For instance, in Switzerland, just outside of Interlaken, the Swiss district provides a summer camp at ridiculously cheap rates. Rotarians' sons and daughters from all over Europe come there. There will be twenty or thirty or forty of these young people living there together during the summer. They come for a week or two weeks or a month, as long as they want to. They have written, begging me to try to get some Americans to join them, but these Americans do not come.

Also, at The Hague, there is the Academy of International Law which runs

in two sessions—a session in July and a session in August. Last year there were about eighteen young lawyers in Europe who were sponsored by the Rotary clubs in Europe and went to the Academy of International Law.

Rotarian André Gardot, who is the chairman of the committee made up of the three districts in France, goes there each year and sponsors these boys. He works with them all the while, for a month, so they get the most out of this Academy of International Law. The Europeans, when they meet in the European advisory committee, say each year, "Why don't some young Americans come over for this?" It is very difficult to answer them, but we know the answer is that most of the young Americans, when they go to Europe, are looking for the high spots, the gay spots; they are not looking to get in contact with the people or to get in contact with such an advantage as this Academy of International Law.

The way to make that contact, if any young American is interested, is to write to the governor of any one of the districts in Europe, because, in Europe, the exchange of youth among Rotarians is handled entirely through the district governors. You don't write to the Rotary Club of Paris, or to the Rotary Club of Lucerne, but you write to the district governor. Then, he either handles it himself or refers it to the youth service committee of his district because they have district committees in some of the districts. Those committees will find places for the young people to go. I am exchanging letters all the time with these different committees, and I know of a great many of the exchanges.

DARREL BRADY: I think it should be emphasized, that the youths you send to Europe must be decent, young Americans, not that they aren't all decent, but it is true that a great many American youngsters will go over there and spend all their time carousing around Paris and some of the high spots in Berlin and London.

Another thing is, American youth will have to be trained that, when they go to Europe, they must be very pliable and accommodate themselves to conditions as they are there. For instance, if there is black bread on the table, they should not ask for white bread. I suppose there will be several things like that, that can be worked out in a little instruction period before they go over, because conditions are bound to be a lot different in Europe from what they are in America. The youth must be tactful enough not to cause any friction when they get there.

I think, perhaps, it would be well to work out a little instruction course before these youths are sent over, so they will know how to take it.

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: Is a knowledge of any other language than English necessary?

DARREL BRADY: You will find that the European youth who is at all educated can handle English. It would be well for the American youth to learn their language when they get there. The average European youth is much more cosmopolitan than the average American.

VICE-CHAIRMAN HEUN: Every school in Japan teaches English as a second language. I have been in places in the northern part of Japan where they have never seen a white man, and yet I never found myself without a man or woman who could speak English, and I never found a telegraph office that would not accept a telegram written in English. I would like to ask Lester

Struthers and Darrel a question that was put to me pointedly on that same trip that I referred to a short while ago.

I had an experience in traveling, as I got close to Salzburg, the most westerly city of Austria. I traveled with a professor who was in the University of Leipzig. Get this: Here was a university professor who rode with me in that bus (we were alone in it, incidentally) and he asked me this question: "I hesitate very much to ask you this question because it may display ignorance, but is it true that Mr. Capone in Chicago and his Strassenräuber—his road agents or his street robbers—shoot the people on Michigan Avenue and then rob the bodies and ride away on their horses?"

I said, "Why does a man of your intelligence and education, who is teaching in a university, ask such a question?"

He said, "Because my students ask me those questions, and the only information I get is from our newspapers."

If that is the sort of thing that is disseminated in foreign countries by the newspapers, then they are no better than ours, with all due respect to you, Emmet. I asked Frank Knox one time if, in his opinion, the newspapers of this country could almost remake the country in one month, and he said it was his opinion they could.

I think the newspapers can do a tremendous amount of good. I was going to ask Lester and you if there is any suggestion you could offer that might bring knowledge even to the Rotary clubs over there that would relieve some of these stories that are so untrue, that set us up in the wrong light, just as we are set up in the wrong light by messages that come from the other side; that is, information passed out over there, not what our people make up here.

CO-CHAIRMAN RICHARDS: Gentlemen, is there anything else that anybody wishes to contribute? I am not suggesting or urging that we adjourn.

EMORY LUCCOCK: I was going to move that this meeting forward to the office of Rotary International its recommendation that the possibility be considered of developing a chain of Rotary hostels across the United States, for Rotary-sponsored young people who would come over from other lands for bicycle trips across the country, or a trip across the country.

CHAIRMAN MERRITT: I second it.

The motion was adopted.

International Service Assembly

FOR CLUBS HAVING 35 MEMBERS OR LESS—I TO Z

Wednesday Morning, June 21, 1939

The international service assembly, comprising groups 2 and 3, held in Parlor B of the Hotel Hollenden, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. convened at eleven-fifteen o'clock, Howell G. Evans, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, U. S. A., chairman of group 2, and Ralph W. Bell, Bedford, Ohio, U. S. A., chairman of group 3, presiding.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: All right, gentlemen, we will call this group to order. The purpose of these discussion groups is to give everyone an opportunity of presenting problems that have to do with the question at hand, of asking questions and of obtaining ideas, in order that we might carry them back to our own clubs in our own districts, in our own countries.

We are well manned today. We have combined two groups, and we only stand here to direct and help and to limit the debate, where necessary.

Before we proceed, I want to introduce myself. I am Governor Howell G. Evans of the 144th District which comprises the southern half of Wisconsin. I want to present the assisting chairman, Ralph Bell, governor of the 158th District, and my vice-chairman Prince C. Basarab Brancoveanu, Bucharest, Roumania, governor of the 84th District, and a second assisting vice-chairman, Rex Bartels of Hyderabad, India. We have two secretaries here, Governor Nominee Joe Sandifer of the 190th District, and Past Governor Fred Watson of Mount Vernon, Illinois.

The discussion is pertinent, of course, to Rotary's fourth object. While we have a few questions that have been suggested here, we don't have to confine ourselves to those questions, but we do want to confine ourselves to the general theme of Rotary's fourth object which is "to encourage and foster the advancement of international understanding, good will, and peace, through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service."

I like to remember the fact that those three words, "understanding, good will, and peace" are not in that order by any chance. It just stands to reason that, in order to have peace, we must have groups of individuals of good will, and, certainly, individuals who make up groups of good will arrive at that stage through an understanding of the problems that each has to face and solve.

We must think, also, in terms of our own communities as we stand here to discuss the question. We can't engage in any philosophical dissertations. We want to make the advancement of this fourth object as practical as possible. So, as we start the discussion, let's bear this in mind.

I hope before we reach the hour of twelve forty-five, that all will have taken part in some way, thinking in terms, of course, of our own clubs, of our own communities, and of our own countries. What a great opportunity Rotary has!

It has been suggested that the general theme to consider is that of influencing national policies. In almost every international assembly and in every conven-

tion that meets, the question of corporate action comes to the fore. Just what is Rotary's policy of corporate action? Will the assisting chairman, Governor Ralph Bell, make a statement on that?

CHAIRMAN BELL: Chairman Howell, in thinking about this assembly, and to clarify my own position as chairman of one of the groups, I approached the question in this manner: I think we need the perspective which comes from realizing that Rotary is an evolutionary organization—I said “evolutionary” and not “revolutionary”; that the fourth object is the natural result of the extension of our membership throughout the world.

I like to think and remember (I believe I am correct in so stating) that Rotary is primarily interested in our effect upon each other personally, and in our attitudes, ways of life, and then in promoting activity by us individually, in accordance with the inspiration we receive from the fellowship and instruction and inspiration of Rotary.

Obviously, what little I could say has been better said by others. Governor Howell has referred to the policy. I shall read a paragraph or two from the manual of procedure.

You will recall that the board of directors of Rotary International outlined the policy of Rotary International in international service as follows:

“Rotary clubs in international service should bend their energies to the stimulation of thought and to the training of the individual Rotarian in a proper attitude of mind rather than in an attempt to influence governments, world affairs, and international policies by the corporate action either of Rotary International or of Rotary clubs.

“For guidance in international service activities, the following principles are suggested:

“1. Because corporate action by any organization on controversial subjects on which its members widely differ is generally inadvisable, no corporate action by Rotary International is desirable on such questions. Nevertheless the organization may properly promote discussion and information on controversial subjects in its conventions and in its publications; but, where this is done, both sides of the question should be adequately presented.”

There are other points to which I refer you, and I will not take time to read them. I think we approach this with the attitude as given in this preliminary definition of the policy.

With Rotary in so many countries, there is scarcely a question which develops which may not be controversial. I think, in our discussion this morning, perhaps we can use an illustration or two, to show how an apparently non-controversial matter is controversial from the point of view of some of the Rotarians in other parts of the world.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Thank you, Ralph.

I would like to have the members here stand up, beginning with our good vice-chairman from India and give his name, classification, and club.

(Introduction of members.)

CHAIRMAN EVANS: We have Canada, India, Roumania, and many parts of this country represented here.

Let's put this question on the floor first: “What is the alternative to action within your own club, if corporate action is not possible by the club or by Rotary

International, on matters that will advance international understanding, good will and peace?" What is possible, then? How have you answered that question to your own satisfaction? Many of these men here are chairmen of international service committees.

How have you handled that in your own district, Frank?

FRANK J. MCGREEVY (Ackley, Iowa, U. S. A.): We handled the matter in a small way because our club is small, but we have received some very fine correspondence from men in different countries. A member of the club is assigned a man of his own classification in another country, and he is requested to write to him. In that manner, we have received some very fine letters explaining the views of other people. For instance, lately I have received several excellent letters, real heart-to-heart letters, from a very learned solicitor in Southgate, a suburb of London, explaining conditions over there and the attitude toward world conditions. It has been one of the finest letters that we have ever received. We find that it gives and carries a knowledge of other countries to our club and of our country to the other clubs.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: How do you handle the letters as they come in?

FRANK J. MCGREEVY: We read them to the club. Sometimes we have a ladies' night, and, if they are extra good, we read them. I took this one from Southgate and read it before our county bar association, and it received a great deal of interest from the lawyers, because it was from a solicitor, as they call them over there.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: There are others here who have had similar experiences. Is anyone else following a similar plan in his club, by way of correspondence? You may have an idea as to how it is presented to the club.

W. TAYLOR DALE (Point Pleasant, N. J., U. S. A.): I have been trying to develop the idea of friendship internationally in every possible way, Rotary club or no Rotary club. Rotary is a spirit which cannot be destroyed. For example, we have the Rotary spirit in Germany today, to a great extent. I corresponded with an outstanding Rotarian in Germany. He wrote me a very delightful letter and gave me his point of view. I replied courteously. We had a very delightful, friendly interchange of correspondence. In the same way, in reply to a communication from Budapest, Hungary, pertaining to the political situation there, I wrote a very friendly letter and showed my appreciation in regard to their point of view. That has been very helpful.

I have had correspondence with England, and with my former Rotary club in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, and also with the club in Paris, France, and various other clubs of other nationalities.

I find, as Darrel Brady said yesterday, that people are the same everywhere. They are human beings. If we keep along those lines and avoid political complications, we will be on very sure ground. (Applause)

VICE-CHAIRMAN BARTELS (Hyderabad, Sind, India): I think it is apropos of the point we are discussing that I might mention that, though we have a very young Rotary club, we have the experience of our able president. This is the third club I have belonged to that he has founded. He has started a rather interesting custom, and I would like to know if it is followed in other clubs.

Before the meeting, some member of the club is assigned the name of some

other Rotary club in any part of the world. He gets up and proposes a toast to that club. He gets any information possible from the yearbook, and then he is to sit down, after he has proposed the toast, and write a letter to the secretary of the club whose toast he has proposed, impart any information he feels like giving. Then, in turn, the secretary of the club generally replies, and the letter is read.

For instance, we started with the Rotary Club of London. That was taken by a Parsi who gave a most interesting two-minute sketch. Then I proposed a toast to the club of Toronto. I received a most entertaining letter from Toronto, with valuable information and literature.

I think we were most thrilled a few months ago by having the toast of the Cairo club. We learned from the man who was in charge, who diligently looked up a lot of information, a lot of historical data of which we were unaware.

I think if the clubs are chosen at random—and in that case we needn't confine ourselves to one particular country or continent—as time goes on we will have quite a mailing list, and we will learn a good deal about clubs elsewhere as well as in our own vast continent of India.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: The point to remember here is this: Your discussion so far has had to do with the development of a consciousness on the part of the individual within your own club toward his responsibility as a world citizen. You are doing what you can to direct his thinking along those lines, through correspondence with other countries. I think that is one of the most common practices in clubs that recognize the worth-whileness of carrying out Rotary's fourth object.

So, for a while, we want to confine our discussion, as we have thus far, toward the individual within the club. Then we are going to pass on to the community itself, because I think Rotary has a real responsibility there.

Are there any other suggestions or any other comments that someone may have in mind?

CHARLES W. LOVIN (Rogersville, Tenn., U. S. A.): I would like to say that our club has occasionally sponsored a program, through the committee on international relations. We have assigned different members to some international topic of discussion. In that way, interest has been stimulated, and the individual Rotarian has been informed. I find that one of the main problems of Rotary, as far as our individual clubs are concerned, is the fact that most of our Rotarians don't have the opportunity to read and keep abreast of what is going on. One of the fine things I think that our Rotary clubs can do is keeping our members informed regarding what is going on throughout the world. Our club program, occasionally with an international program, I think is a wonderful way to do it.

J. B. SCOVELL (Lewiston, N. Y., U. S. A.): The suggestion that was made a moment ago in regard to the toast reminded me that, in our international club, we, of course, are up against a position which is rather different from other clubs. When the meetings are held in the United States we first sing "America" and then toast the president. Then we follow that immediately with the singing of "God Save the King" and toast the king. Our membership being partly Canadian and partly American, we find that our Canadians know "America" and the Americans know "God Save the King." There is no hesitation on the

part of any of our members in joining in the toast. It does have a marked impression on our guests, when they find us, people of different nations, singing the national hymn and toasting the ruler of the other country. We have found that very helpful.

Of course, our visits to the other clubs on the border and their visits to us help to stimulate that same feeling. We have at least a quarterly meeting of the clubs in which international matters are discussed.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Are there any clubs represented here that assign someone in the membership the task of reviewing the monthly issue of *THE ROTARIAN* from the standpoint of what they are doing in Rotary clubs throughout the world, for a five-minute report? I have found two or three clubs doing that, successfully. Once a month, for five minutes, a member will report in an interesting fashion what Rotary is doing throughout the world. Are there any other comments before we pass on to the next topic?

E. A. WELBAUM (Miamisburg, Ohio, U. S. A.): Our superintendent of schools instructs three or four children in the high school to correspond with children in other countries. Then we have an international meeting and read these letters. This has proven very successful. They give a description of our country, and we receive a description of what is happening in their country. In that way we keep in very close touch.

I am now going to turn the meeting over to Governor Ralph Bell.

CHAIRMAN BELL: Our discussion has gone to the point of some interesting contacts that individuals have established, and we hope, through them, there has been brought to the attention of the club members the points of individual contacts that have pleased them as well as some information from other countries. That is information which cannot help but broaden our points of view.

We have also had one or two suggestions relating to point (b) on our agenda, namely, "Developing an international mind for youth."

May I suggest that we take up, with your approval, (a), as an alternative to corporate action, "Developing an informed public opinion outside of the club, through institutes of international understanding." Have any of the clubs represented here sponsored institutes of international understanding? (One) Perhaps a brief explanation will be in order if only one has already sponsored institutes.

Some two or three years ago, we experimented with a plan which involves making it possible for groups of clubs within districts to bring to their communities outstanding speakers, chosen for their ability to speak objectively and for their ability to speak authoritatively upon international subjects.

The plan, in brief, is that five clubs within the district agree jointly with their district governor to sponsor these institutes. The district governor makes arrangements through the secretariat. The secretariat selects the speakers. Four speakers come into that district. Club A will have the first speaker on Monday. Club B will have the first speaker on Tuesday, and so on through the week. The second week club A will have the second speaker on Monday, and so forth. Each club, in that way, on the same day of the week, for four weeks, gives to its community the speaker as arranged for.

These speakers, by being obtained in that way, can be had at a minimum expense to each club, an expense for which you could not possibly get them

individually. The top expense for the entire series is \$205 per club. That gives you four speakers for \$205. That includes the entire expense to you, except possibly the printing of tickets and the rental of a hall.

In most communities, the club has felt it advisable not to give away tickets and underwrite the expense, but it has proved better, in the majority of cases, to sell these tickets to the community at a reasonable price, \$1 per ticket, which includes the four lectures. To insure your expense, you have to sell only 205 tickets, or slightly over.

Then in some clubs, in addition to those tickets, others are given away on various bases. These speakers are willing to, and almost invariably do, speak to the high school assemblies in the community upon the same day that they address the adults in the evening. A great many communities feel that the most important part of the institutes of international understanding are the addresses to the high school students.

The reports from these institutes show that,

First, they have done a remarkably good job of selling Rotary in that community to the community;

Secondly, they have presented to many communities speakers upon topics, speaking with authority, which those communities could not in any other way obtain, and,

Thirdly, they have stimulated in the youth of the community an interest in overseas affairs and in overseas peoples which has been followed up by the schools.

Had more of you had these experiences, I should not have talked at such great length. Possibly that will open for discussion the possibility of clubs of under thirty-five members sponsoring such institutes. If your own experience does not qualify you to speak, I know Governor Howell and I and some others here could possibly answer your questions.

May I say that my own club is a suburban club to Cleveland. We have thirty-eight members. Last fall we sponsored an institute which was eminently successful, both financially and otherwise. Other clubs in my district, no larger in size, have done likewise.

Are there questions upon this topic? Please feel free to ask them. How many of you here think you might be interested? How many of you here think you might not, and why, in each case? We could get some discussion, I think, if we approached it in that way.

W. T. ARCHER (Sheffield, Alabama, U. S. A.): We have not had an institute. Of course, there was one held at Nashville, but the small clubs have not given thought to the possibilities. The plan is, as I glean from your talk, that during the day, a lecture or talk is given to the high school students. There is a night session for those who have paid.

CHAIRMAN BELL: That is correct.

W. T. ARCHER: In the Alabama section, would it cost approximately \$205? How many weeks? Two?

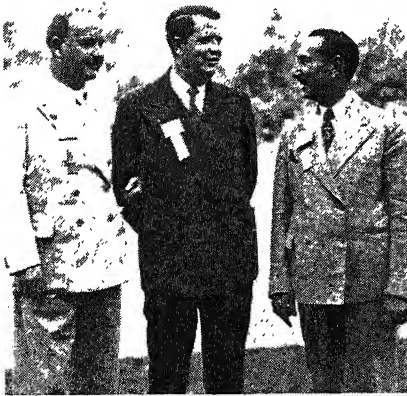
CHAIRMAN BELL: Four weeks, four lectures on successive weeks for four weeks. The cost is uniform, no matter where the institutes are held, by virtue of their being centralized in the secretariat. They are perfectly feasible in any part of the United States or Canada. I may say, for any overseas folks, that a

similar development has been taking place in communities overseas, but upon a little different basis. What I have outlined is the approach to the question on this continent.

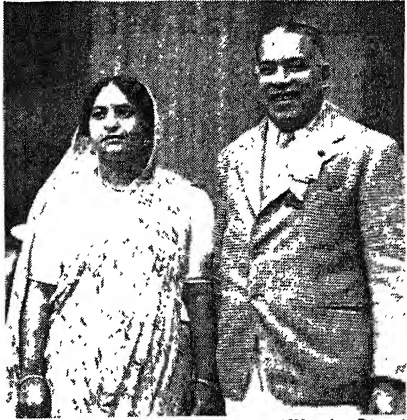
W. T. ARCHER: Where are the arrangements made—at the secretariat?

CHAIRMAN BELL: The arrangement is made, first, through your district governor and only through him. When he has arranged for five clubs who have agreed to take these lectures seriatim, he notifies the secretariat, and they assign speakers.

W. T. ARCHER: What would be the limit of the separation of clubs, distances between clubs, would you say?



(A. A. Cummins Photo)



(Wetzler Photo)

Peter Harris, Shanghai, China, Julio Gerlein Comelin, Barranquilla, Colombia, and Carlos Garate Brú, Havana, Cuba (left) exemplify international fellowship. (Right) From Far-off India—Governor-Elect and Mrs. B. T. Thakur.

CHAIRMAN BELL: The closer together they are, the better it is for the speakers. There is a geographical limit beyond which they cannot get from one town to another in time to speak to the high school the following day, but within your own district, your governor can certainly work that out. I may say this, that governors have been very willing to cooperate in cases where there are cities bordering upon another district and have cooperated in interdistrict sponsoring of institutes.

WM. H. PHELPS (Sidney, N. Y., U. S. A.): I would be glad to give you our experience with the institute in Sidney. We are a new club, organized not quite two years. I am president of the club. Last year, we thought we would like to hold an institute and decided, if possible, to hold one. There was another club, Unadilla, which is five miles from us. We sponsored it jointly with them. The cost to us was \$190, and the understanding was that each club was to stand its share of the expense jointly and divide whatever profit there might be. Of course, it wasn't a profit-making scheme, naturally, but we were fortunate enough so that we had a profit of \$4 for each club. We didn't "button-hole" people to buy tickets.

I was a little bit doubtful at first as to whether it would be a success or not, because it was so new to Sidney and Unadilla. We made a try, and we sold tickets for \$1 for the four talks, thirty-five cents for a single admission.

I am glad you brought out that point, because we decided it was best to sell tickets, although we did consider the club financing it, the membership giving perhaps \$5 each and financing it in that way. We figured that the institute was big enough and fine enough that it would support itself, and it did, as I say, with a profit.

We would have one meeting in Sidney on a Tuesday evening, and the following Tuesday evening they would go to Unadilla, and alternate.

It was such a success that this year we are contemplating one of two things, either having it earlier or later so that weather conditions will permit traveling from one place to another, or it is barely possible we may sponsor the institute ourselves.

Besides having an institute in Sidney, together with Unadilla, there was also an institute in a town much smaller than Sidney, which has a population of about 2500, in Ossining, New York, a distance of about sixteen miles, and another institute in Norwich, New York, a distance of about twenty-two miles. So, you see, it is possible to have institutes in small communities. Unadilla is a town of only 1500.

Our experience with the institute was so pleasing that I recommend it to every club represented here. One of the finest things you can do for your club and for your community is to have an institute.

CHAIRMAN BELL: You have made a valuable contribution in making that report to us. You have covered one point to which I intended to refer, namely, that the size of the community is no handicap. Small communities can sponsor them.

In some communities the Rotary clubs have had the cooperation of other organizations in the sale of the tickets. I think you must be careful to make certain that your community understands that you are not trying to make a profit out of the sale of the tickets. I think in most communities the Rotary club has guaranteed ahead of time that, if there are any profits, they will be segregated for some specific community activity, either your own activity in connection with, we will say, crippled children work, youth service, or something of that sort. One of my clubs started a vocational bookshelf in the school library from the proceeds of the institute in that community.

WM. H. PHELPS: It was our understanding that the profit was to be used for community service. Now we are contemplating using that as a sinking fund for an institute for future years.

CHAIRMAN BELL: Splendid!

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Governor Ralph, I would like to make a few comments on this.

Fellows, I think institutes of international understanding are really the most practical plan so far presented by Rotary International for the promotion of Rotary's fourth object. I think that for a number of reasons. There are many international service chairmen here. You are located in clubs on the interior. It seems like a far distant subject to you, and you probably think there are many other matters that your own club could get behind that are better than some-

thing to promote good will between peoples miles and miles away from you.

After all, there is one point to remember, that public opinion will determine whether or not your country is friendly toward another country—public opinion made up of the individual minds. The importance of the individual is not overlooked in Rotary, and we must not overlook it here.

Institutes of international understanding are not so much for the purpose of influencing the individual Rotarian as they are for the purpose of influencing the individuals within your community, in a friendly way. Rotary is not there to spread propaganda but to inform people in the community and to awaken within them an interest in the problems of peoples in other countries. You can do it through institutes of international understanding.



(Left) Charles Damaye, La Havre; Louis Renard, Poitiers; Charles Jourdan-Gassin, Nice. Three 1939-40 governors and Madame Damaye from sunny France. (Right) Prince C. Basarab Brancoveanu, Bucharest, Roumania; Sir Shapoorjee Bomonjee Billimoria, Bombay, India, and Princess Brancoveanu.

In our district in Southern Wisconsin, out of thirty-nine clubs, we held sixteen institutes of international understanding. People came to the members of the Rotary club, after the institute, and congratulated them on having put on such a fine thing for their community. It was the best bit of publicity that particular club got in that community. It was the right kind of publicity, friendly publicity.

The question and answer period is the most valuable part of the whole institute, both during the high school session and the evening session.

In most of the clubs in our communities, we went to the women's club organization and sold them on the institute plan. We said, "We don't want any publicity for Rotary. We will keep in the background." We did not even mention Rotary's name in the printed program. Don't overlook this opportunity, fellows. You who are international service chairmen will never regret having put one on. It will be the highlight of your Rotary year, if you do.

CHAIRMAN BELL: The secretariat is very careful in selecting speakers, to get the best and those who will speak most objectively. I have been informed that no less than one thousand, and probably more, speakers would like to get upon these

programs, and yet the greatest difficulty experienced at the secretariat is to secure sufficient speakers who are well qualified by the standard Rotary has set. We are that careful in avoiding the propagandists.

I suggest to you that, if you are interested, when you return home, you contact your district governor immediately so you will not be disappointed in not being able to have speakers assigned to you.

Are there any further questions about this, or are you ready to pass to another point? I think, if there are no further questions about that, we should go to some other point.

VICE-CHAIRMAN BRANCOVEANU: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Rotarians: The question which is discussed here under the topic which has been presented to you is of very great importance. I appreciate very much what it means in trying to have some of your clubs informed about the international problems, for example, by correspondence between clubs in the United States and clubs in Europe. I think one of the important problems is the relation between your continent and the European continent.

It is, for us Europeans, a very unpleasant situation that the international problems in Europe present themselves in a much more serious way than here on the American continent where, between all the countries on this continent, there exists a mutual understanding and a desire to cultivate good relations not only in North America but with the countries of South America. You have been given a large and powerful link, a Pan-American link. I think each year you meet in one of the countries of the American continent. I read, in the newspapers and magazines of Europe, articles about those meetings and have had the opportunity of having information about the beautiful propaganda you make for this idea of peace.

In Europe, the situation is quite different. Here you have foreigners who came to the United States in very great numbers during the last fifty years, but they are spread all over the country. There is not existent in the United States enough people of any one nationality who would be able, by the numbers they represent, to provoke serious difficulties in your country.

For the International Rotary movement, I think it would be very useful to be informed, in an impartial way, about the problems of Europe. I think an interesting way would be for the clubs of the United States, those who interest themselves most in the problems to try to have more active correspondence, an exchange of letters and information with the clubs of the different states of Europe. We would be very glad to be informed by you about the problems of the United States of America, and to inform you about the problems of each of our nations. It will be a duty for us to do it in the most impartial way, and not give you information which should be only in the interest of each of our states.

Some of you said there has been correspondence with one of the states of Europe. I think that a club, to interest itself in European problems, to be well informed, ought to try to have correspondence with all the countries of Europe, and not just with the countries about which you are well informed. You probably do not need much new information about England or France, but there are other countries that are playing a rôle in Europe and will be called upon to play a most important rôle in the future.

To be well informed about the situation in Roumania, for example, you ought also to try to be informed about the situation in Poland, Hungary, Bul-

garia, and Greece, to be able to have information about each one of those countries to have a more exact, more objective opinion.

Because Rotary is not dealing in politics and is trying especially to promote good will and understanding, it is very important that the information you have should be the most exact and the most objective.

I congratulate you on what you have done in the institutes of international understanding which you have created in the United States, but I must say to you that at the end of September last year, in Stockholm, at our European regional conference, the question of institutes of international understanding as they exist in the United States was on the program and discussed in the spirit of trying to create the same kind of institutes in Europe.

After a discussion lasting nearly two days, the conclusion was that the situation in Europe does not permit the creation of such institutes as they exist here. They could not have the same aim, the same goal, as the United States.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: May I explain a minute? At breakfast this morning, Prince Brancoveanu pointed out a very fine plan that he is following between the districts in his area. The governors get together once or twice a year and discuss among themselves questions of economic interest. The point is this: They are talking together on matters that are agreeable. When men get together and talk on matters that are agreeable, then they can talk about differences. That is the whole idea of their plan.

CHAIRMAN BELL: Governor Howell, we pass to "Developing an international mind for youth." Some things have been mentioned. As a result of institutes of international understanding in some communities, the students in the high schools have been encouraged to undertake correspondence with students in other countries.

I recall an outstanding example which is being put into effect by John Shaw, governor in Kentucky, where students in the Spanish classes of that city have been encouraged to correspond with students in Spanish-speaking countries. In the economic geography classes, they are corresponding with overseas students about those things. That is a means of developing an international mind for youth and promoting understanding. Have some of you had particular plans for stimulating such relationships among the youth of other countries, by correspondence or otherwise, in your clubs?

W. TAYLOR DALE: I would like to tell you something that I think would be very interesting, from my correspondence with Edinburgh, Scotland. I know there are thousands of foreign students at the university in Edinburgh, and the Rotary Club in Edinburgh invites, in rotation, foreign students residing there to practically every Rotary meeting. There is a house in Edinburgh somewhat corresponding to the International House. I think that is a very beautiful idea. New York does the same. I was at a Rotary meeting in New York City when they had about fifteen or twenty students from the International House, of different nationalities, and each introduced himself, thus promoting friendship.

J. B. SCOVELL: I would like to make one suggestion which is practical for boys and girls. At the age of nine, I was given a stamp album. At the age of fourteen, I passed the regents' examination without having studied geography. By the time I was graduated from high school, I had a sufficient knowledge,

from my study of stamps and in interest in the history of my nation and the history of other nations, that I was led to decide to become a lawyer. I don't know anything that would help the boys and girls in school, in the high school years, quite as much to develop an international instinct, as to stimulate them or suggest to them or pass along to them such stamps as you get, to start a stamp collection.

CHAIRMAN BELL: I think that is excellent. I agree with you because I had some stimulation of the sort, myself, as a boy.

J. B. SCOVELL: It stimulated travel abroad and interest in foreign countries, but particularly, it gave me a definite knowledge of foreign money.

CHAIRMAN BELL: Item (c) is "Implementing the objective we are discussing by cooperating with foreign nationals in the club's own community."

Let me say for Cleveland, which is my home district and the town of my business, the figures vary somewhat, but I think it is fair to say we have in Cleveland seventy-five per cent either foreign-born or children of foreign-born parents. We have 14,000 Roumanians in Cleveland. There have been very interesting things accomplished here, not particularly by the Rotary clubs, but I know in one New England community a similar thing has been done, which is being done here in Cleveland—namely, the encouragement of what we call cultural gardens. I think they are mentioned in your program. I am not sure I am up to date in my figures, but I think there are seventeen completed now. The nationals of that many groups in this community have already sponsored an international garden which has developed that much of the cultural background for that nationality. In Cleveland, we have encouraged two things: The development of the cultural background and the giving of that to the community by pageants, by regular radio programs, and that sort of thing.

You do not need very many overseas men and women in your community to be helpful to them in the Americanization program, if they desire to become citizens. I suspect that even in the smallest communities some very fine, personal work can be done by Rotarians in encouraging and helping those who wish to become American citizens, to go through the processes that are necessary. That is a community service program which is very effective and worth while.

Is there any comment upon (c), "Cooperating with foreign nationals in your own community"?

J. B. SCOVELL: Lewiston predates by five years the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. Within three miles of the city limits is Niagara Falls. Practically every foreigner who comes to America, whether he be royalty or commoner, comes to my district to see the Falls. He comes to Queenston to see the largest power house in operation on this continent. There is not a day in the year that we do not have foreign notables to entertain. We have been planning an institute which would be broader than that suggested here, one which would be open for a definite period of time, to which men could come as they do to Williamstown and to Ithaca, and to which the world could be invited, because the world is willing to come to Niagara Falls.

In that connection, my Rotary club has authorized me recently, as an international gesture, to purchase the only Pre-Revolutionary house still remaining, in order that it might be made an international shrine, at which these meetings

could be held. It has been in the hands of a single family since 1759. The treasures in it surpass, historically, any others that are to be found in the state. It is not a matter before us, but I wanted to suggest that we have in view an opportunity to take care of the foreign nationals who come to us.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: That is a very interesting contribution that your club is making to the ideas that Rotary International will want to gather together and pass on to other clubs, because, no doubt, there are other clubs throughout the world that are in a similar position as yourself.

Fellows, there are some of you who no doubt have ideas, who would like to express them in general on this subject of promoting Rotary's fourth object. What are you doing to promote that? How many here have served as international service chairmen in the past? (Majority) How many are new at it this year? (Three) For the benefit of the old and the new, we have here a list of international service material that the secretariat has on hand for the asking. I also have some suggestions of projects that have been tried out in other clubs, successfully. I know in one club the chairman said, "I have seen this international service committee come and go year after year, and we have never done a thing about it except put on a few programs." That is the experience of the average club.

Be an outstanding international service chairman this year, if you possibly can. This one man first planned for an institute of international understanding. Then he got all of the membership interested, and they established an international bookshelf in the local library. Then he went further and planned a program that they took throughout his whole district. He made a survey of his own club and found, to his astonishment, in a club of forty-six, there were seventeen internationals there, two or three generations back, and they were asked to discuss the question in this way, just a three-minute discussion: "What my country has contributed, of value, and what are the weak points of its contribution?" It was interesting. They did not want to seek out the weak points, but there probably were some weak points, and they are overcoming them.

They had an interesting program with fifteen speakers, of two minutes each. They went to three or four clubs throughout the district and put on that program.

BERTRAM RODDA (Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.): Don't we take rather a farcical attitude towards instructing nationals around us? I have had the privilege of touching Rotary life in about forty-eight countries of the world. I think I know the attitude, generally, of youth in these various countries and continents. Don't we rather take the wrong angle that we have the divinely appointed duty to instruct those who are not of our own American family? Should we not rather feel that our own American boys and girls need the instruction in regard to their attitudes toward boys and girls who are of overseas origin—I don't like the word "foreign," it is non-Rotary in its expression, but I might be permitted to use it here—and the virtues and the values, the cultural contributions that every nation in Europe has made, as well as our nation, to the development of what we are pleased to call our own American life and American culture?

I think the greatest need, Mr. Chairman, is for our American boys and girls to be instructed in regard to the virtues and the values of other peoples.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: We had a little discussion on that very subject. I would like to know, if you could tell us briefly, how they handle it.

BERTRAM RODDA: In other words, you want a club expression. I was giving a general expression. You will pardon me for doing so. I can hardly confine myself to what we are specifically trying to do. I did feel that I would like to be vocal on that particular point, that we are neglecting our own needs while we look around at the needs of others. I think the same would apply to the attitudes of Rotary in other parts of the world. They need to instruct their own boys and girls, as we do, lamentably so, in regard to the virtues and values of other peoples.

We are seeking, through Butler University, to do quite a little by personal contact. I would not say it is the acme of perfection, not by a long way, but we are trying to touch the individual groups and give instruction to our American boys and girls along that line, taking individual nations for discussion, sympathetically not critically, seeking to promote the understanding that is basically essential before we can cooperate.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: I might make this point. There are in this country 11,000 students from countries across the seas. They are unofficial ambassadors of good will from their own countries to this country and can go back from this country to their countries as ambassadors of good will for this country, if Rotary doesn't overlook its opportunities.

Ray Knoeppel, could you make a few remarks? I know you are from a large club, but you have had a good deal of experience.

RAYMOND J. KNOEPEL (New York, N. Y., U. S. A.): I came in here to feel the pulse of what was being done in smaller clubs, because I chafe at the idea that international service is only for the large Rotary clubs and those clubs on the seacoast. I have been thrilled at the interest of the smaller clubs, especially inland. I think the greatest weakness of our institutes and of our general attitude on the international service program is that we project American ideas into the program and call it international. The great thing for us to do is to get the ideas of other nationals into our program.

You want to be concrete here, so I will make one little suggestion: Combine together youth service and an institute. You saw the one I put on with the young folks about youth. That was a youth problem, but this spring I had the biggest thrill of a long Rotary activity, in taking fifteen youths from International House, each from a different nation. We took, as a basis of our discussion, the discussion at Stockholm, and we took the same subject, "Obstacles to International Understanding." Out of the minds of these fifteen young people, from fifteen other nations, we got an international program—not out of the minds of Americans. It was stimulating. They particularly stressed this matter of propaganda. I don't think there is any country in the world that is such easy meat for propaganda over the radio or through the newspaper. We must awaken our communities to a discernment, to a means of culling the real essentials of international affairs from that which is fed to us to put a smoke screen around our ideas.

I think we can tie this all together. If I want to say one thing, it is that our international program must not be something out of the minds of Americans but that we must attempt to enlarge our vision and our scope and see in terms of other people. Buy a book by Tardieu, and read what he says about France. Buy a book by someone from other lands. Build a program in that way, or get speakers from those lands. Take these young people out of high schools, out of colleges, from the different lands, and bring them to an institute, and let them give a composite viewpoint.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Thank you, Ray, for that fine contribution.

Last night I had the privilege of listening to some of the speakers at the British Commonwealth of Nations dinner. I remember one speaker's comment was very apropos. He said, "We have barriers,—oceans and ignorance. The oceans are very wide and the ignorance is very deep." That is true, isn't it?

Fellows, before we ask our good friend Rex Bartels to summarize this in closing, is there someone who hasn't spoken, who would like to make a comment? We are here to give ideas and to get ideas. Some of you fellows have been on the receiving end but haven't given us anything.

SECRETARY WATSON: At the University of Illinois, we haven't been as active with international meetings as we should be, but we have sent students from various countries to the various clubs to make talks before them. It has been a marvelous experience for us.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Rex, can you summarize this for us, please?

VICE-CHAIRMAN BARTELS: It seems to me we are all agreed on how important public opinion is, where it is not smothered in certain countries, where it is not lethargic. To get an informed public opinion, we need to be not merely national nor know our own failings and virtues, but we want to view them in the light of others. We need, by way of toasts in clubs, tree planting, stamp collections, and institutes, above all, to feel that we are citizens of the world-at-large. Rotary, by reason of being a cross section of any community, is invaluable in that respect. I suggest that it might be interesting, in addition, if we cannot afford institutes or if we are too scattered to unite in getting one, to form what Americans term a forum, in each little club, and each one for two minutes or so discuss how such a situation or legislation that is projected affects his profession or business that he represents. The sum total of all those thoughts means that someone, prepared beforehand, be well informed on the pros and cons of any subject. Not only a cross section of that community but a cross section of all the communities would galvanize, perhaps, some public expression which would have weight because it was well informed. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BELL: I am sure we are agreed that it is time to adjourn, although we adjourn regretfully.

I wish to hold up to you clip sheets from THE ROTARIAN of articles which have international significance. I think we miss a bet in our clubs if our international chairmen do not use sufficiently the material in THE ROTARIAN, both for discussion and to urge the members individually to become familiar with it. There is a wealth of material at our hands each month, in addition to the most interesting comments from overseas and elsewhere of what the other clubs are doing. Shall we adjourn at this time?

(The meeting adjourned at twelve forty-five o'clock.)

Community Service Assembly

FOR CLUBS HAVING 100 OR MORE MEMBERS

Wednesday Morning, June 21, 1939

The community service assembly, held in the Ball Room of the Hotel Carter, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., convened at eleven-ten o'clock, Frank E. Perney, chairman of the community service committee, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, presiding.

CHAIRMAN PERNEY: This conference is for the purpose of illuminating and extending the third object of Rotary, to encourage and foster the application of service by every Rotarian to his personal business and particularly to the community life of his town or city or municipality.

We will begin with the topic: "Determining the club's greatest community service." That is, in what ways may a Rotary club determine how it can be of greatest service to the community? Is Dr. Russell Wilcox, of Tonawanda, here?

DR. RUSSELL H. WILCOX (Tonawanda, New York, U. S. A.): Mr. Chairman, I think the first thing a Rotary club should determine is what kind of work it can do. Make a survey of your club; determine what men are interested in, what their abilities are to do the work. You will find some who are more interested in boys' work; some will be more interested in crippled children; some will take up a community work that will benefit the city or the town in which its members live. I think the most important part is to try to benefit the people by picking a worth while job. You will wonder what you can do, how you can find these jobs. We at home, in the Tonawanda club, have contacted a number of different organizations. Visit your police force; become acquainted with them; find out what is needed. If you become well acquainted with the police force in your city, they will give you a great many suggestions.

Become acquainted with the police court judge. I think one of the finest things to do for Rotarians who are interested in some public work is to become acquainted and work with these public officials. In the probation department there are always problems. Your insurance collector goes into homes every week; he knows peoples' problems.

When you have found the need of your community, make an analysis of the club. Find out what your members are interested in. There is no use of your going to work on a problem if your men are not interested, if your men are not adapted to that particular line of work. You will have to find out whether you have men who will work and support it. There is no use in setting up a piece of work, doing it for two or three years, and then having the men lose interest in it and letting it die. That kind of a situation injures your club very much in the eyes of the community.

I don't want to take very much time on this. I just want to give an example of what we have done. We went over the situation in the city; we found

that we had a good many crippled children, children who had had infantile paralysis. They had been left with a crippled arm or crippled leg or crippled back, and little or nothing was being done for them. It seems to me that most of the crippled children are in the homes of people who are rather easy-going, lackadaisical. They seem to go to a doctor during the acute stage, and then nothing is done. After that, the child is left crippled, and as he grows up, he is unable to earn a living.

Something has to be done for these crippled children, to put them back where they will be able, when they have reached adult life, to earn a living, so that they do not become a burden on the community. Well, my club happened to have a group of men who were interested in crippled children, so at the suggestion of the New York State Department of Health, we opened a clinic for these crippled children in one of the school swimming pools. We have a trained instructor, and the children are given swimming lessons and muscle training. In water, the child is supported, but it gives enough resistance so that the child gets the proper amount of exercise. The results with that work are surprising. It is practically the same work as is being carried on at Warm Springs, Georgia. We have about forty children in that clinic. It has been operating for three years, and we have given five or six hundred treatments so far. We found after it was pretty well started that we didn't have enough crippled children in our own community, and we branched out into four or five surrounding communities.

That is just one example of what can be done if you have a group of men in your club who are interested in some particular activity and will carry it on.

CHAIRMAN PERNEY: Thank you.

W. PAUL LACY (Austin, Texas, U. S. A.): What does this program cost you?

DR. WILCOX: We pay this instructor five dollars a week. The use of the swimming pool and light and janitor service is donated by the department of education in the city. We buy a couple of pounds of cocoa butter a year. Sometimes we have to buy bathing suits for some of these children. That's all.

GEORGE T. COOK (Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.): We have a membership of around four hundred. We find that in community service in a large metropolitan area it is very difficult to do anything specific. Last year we raised about twelve hundred dollars to carry on community service. We have two things that we sponsor with other organizations. We have a boys' club in the congested area, and one of our members is at the head of that organization. A statement was made by the police that delinquency has been decreased by about fifty per cent in that section of the city.

We also sponsor a colored boys' troop in one of the underprivileged sections of the city, and one of our members has been at the head of that for years and has done a splendid piece of work. But as for doing anything very specific in a community as large as Buffalo, we find that the activities are all taken up by various agencies, and every Rotarian in this club is in one or more of those agencies.

CHAIRMAN PERNEY: Thank you, George.

Is there any further discussion on this question?

EDGAR P. RICE (Huntington, West Virginia, U. S. A.): Should our Rotary club try to find community projects that the club as a whole should support?

It occurs to me, in answer to that question, that if a community problem presents itself and if the club as a whole can take hold of it or assist in solving it, all well and good, but on the other hand, it seems to me that the greatest community service that any club can perform is to educate its individual members in performing community service wherever and whenever the opportunity presents itself.

FRANK J. SCHWARZ (Kenmore, N. Y., U. S. A.): One individual in the Rotary club may be interested in one certain need in the community. Alone he can't do it, but in interesting others in the club, he will find that he has added to himself more strength and more power, and before long he has added the whole club.

As to the next question, the agencies in the community are many. There are the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts and the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.; there are the hospitals, the school departments, and last but not least, I can't help but say, the church, for it is an agency in the community—and I am not speaking of a denomination, but of an agency in the community.

As the individual develops that love and desire to help, he must be able to inspire others, that they, too, may join with him and are able to see the need, whether it is one specific need or whether it is many. I believe that the Rotary club as a whole should be interested in every need in the community. Then, in coming to a better understanding of those needs, the individual should bring back to his club the history, the background, the reason why it was started, and the results that are being brought to the fore now. I believe that the individual should be the example to the rest of the men in the Rotary club.

CHAIRMAN PERNEY: Thank you very much, doctor.

Are there any questions you would like to ask of this time?

R. A. KERN (Little Rock, Arkansas, U. S. A.): I have been appointed chairman of the community service committee in my club. I was wondering how the clubs raise the money.

SAM GORSLINE (Battle Creek, Michigan, U. S. A.): I'll tell you how Battle Creek raised money for community service. For a good many years Battle Creek, on a personal basis, has furnished milk for underprivileged youngsters in the school, and we have had anonymous gifts and birthday money and things of that sort, but the money raised in that way became inadequate, so last year we engaged the Navy Band. We brought the Navy Band to Battle Creek and put on a matinee and evening performance and made \$769. We are doing it again this year, and we expect to raise the money for the milk fund, \$700, and \$300 for our crippled children work.

It is no easy task. You can't sell out a Navy Band or any other band by resolutions. You can't do it by having just one fellow say it's going to be done. In the first place, you have to sell out beforehand if you want to make good. We had twenty tickets left on the morning of the performance.

That is one way of doing it. We have done it successfully that way. Does that answer your question?

While I am speaking, may I speak of another community service that Battle Creek is finding very much worth while. Last year, we invited one high school senior, who was sent to us by the school superintendent or principal, to be our guest for four meetings—one month—and observe but take no part in the

program. He was introduced, sat at different tables, mingled with the Rotarians, went to some Rotarian's home or office and talked to him some time during that month about any question he wanted to bring up. He selected the Rotarian he wanted to talk to. That was fine, but we touched only about twelve seniors out of a possible two hundred who were graduated in Battle Creek. This year we limited them to two meetings, and we are going to have twenty-four boys. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN PERNEY: Thank you very much.

W. S. EMERY (Montreal, Que., Canada): I think the question about raising money is very important, and I would like to tell you how we do it in Montreal, and to benefit from suggestions from other clubs as to how they get it, because in Montreal, notwithstanding the fact that we do a very fine piece of charitable work, we would like to do more.

We spend an average of \$9,000 every year in charitable work, and practically all of that is raised from the members. We do it in this way. Our dues are \$52 a year, and of course, a good portion of that is available for charitable work. The members each pay another \$52 a year for their luncheons, that is, a dollar for each weekly luncheon. If the member doesn't attend that luncheon, his dollar becomes available for charitable purposes. In other words, the money is paid in advance.

In addition to the \$8,000 which we distributed this year, we undertook to build a dormitory for a mission camp, which cost us \$3,500. We had a certain amount of money available from the club, and we made known to the membership that any donations which they might care to make would be gratefully received, although we did not put on any campaign among the members for donations. We were quite successful in raising the amount, but as I said before, we have the feeling in Montreal that we would like to raise more money, but we don't like to go into the ticket-selling and ticket-distributing method.

I would be very glad to hear from some of the other members.

THOMAS L. EAGAN (Washington, D. C., U. S. A.): We have formed a separate and distinct organization called the Rotary Foundation, Inc., of Washington, D. C. The officers and directors of that group are similar to the officers and directors of our club. Our dues are \$15 a quarter, of which \$10 goes to running the club, and \$5 is designated in two ways. \$2.50 of that \$5.00 goes towards the running of our Rotary bus. We take thousands of children, war veterans, old ladies, cripples, and others to various meetings, rides through the parks, and so forth. The other \$2.50 goes into the Rotary Foundation, and at certain times during the year the board of directors meet and go over projects which need assistance in our city.

CHAIRMAN PERNEY: Thank you very much, Tom.

HARRY M. BARRETT (Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.): About \$8,000 is spent by the Denver club, a very small portion of which is appropriated by the club, the rest coming from voluntary subscriptions. Provision is made to help boys to complete high school, boys who would otherwise have to quit school to go to work. Last year we took care of 125 boys in this way. In the tenth grade, \$5 a month is paid to each boy to enable him to go to school in place of going to work; in the eleventh grade, \$7.50 a month is paid to each boy, and in the twelfth grade, each receives \$10 a month.

The money is raised, I think, without difficulty. The announcement is made from time to time. It isn't very strongly stressed. Cards are left on the table, once or twice a year, suggesting that a unit of assistance can be rendered by subscription of \$10. That money comes in, I am sure, without a great deal of difficulty, and I think the reason is because so many of the members of the Rotary club assume responsibility for being sponsors for one or more boys.

We had a meeting in May for the boys who either had finished their course in January or were to finish their course in June and were to graduate with the June class, when several representatives of the high schools spoke of the nature of the work and of its value to the school.

The requirements are two, for the boys who are helped: first, that they should really be in need and should be unable to attend school without such help, and second, that they should keep their record up to a B grade. That means a good grade. It means, if you insist on a percentage grade, between eighty and ninety per cent. Out of the 125 boys who were started last year, only two failed to keep up the grade.

There is a very important supplementary value, and that is the contact between the individual sponsors and the boys, in which the future of the boy is considered by the sponsor. The boy is given encouragement, and if the sponsor himself finds that he can't be of greatest use in advising the boy vocationally, he arranges for him to meet some other member of the Rotary club who can give that advice. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN PERNEY: Thank you, Harry.

LYOYD D. JACKSON (Hamilton, Ont., Canada): The question which has been given to me is, "Under what, if any, circumstances is action by the club as a whole advisable?"

I pursued this subject for weeks, trying to find out what it meant, and then I found the answer in a pamphlet from the secretariat of Rotary International.

At the 1923 convention of Rotary, resolution No. 34 was put through. In this was expressed Rotary's community service policy. I will just quote one or two excerpts from that:

"Accordingly, corporate action by Rotary clubs is not prohibited. But under the safeguards provided herein, and for the purpose of creating *esprit de corps* in the club itself, it is desirable that every Rotary club have some community service action requiring the collective cooperation of all its members, in addition to its program for the stimulation of the club members to individual service within the community. Activities which enlist the individual efforts of all Rotarians generally are more in accord with the genius of Rotary than those requiring only the mass action of the club, because the community service activities of the Rotary club should be regarded only as laboratory experiments designed to train members of a Rotary club in service."

I think that brings up the question of just what should a Rotary club community service work be. There is a tendency on the part of some clubs—and I have heard it expressed before—to turn the Rotary club into sort of a community chest. Then there are others who possibly don't do enough of actual practical work.

"As an active and successful businessman or professional man"—and I am quoting from this pamphlet—"every Rotarian is almost certain to be a member of at least a few other organizations—business, social, civic, religious, etc. It is

easy to see that if one hundred members actively work for worthy ends in fifteen or twenty different organizations, they are likely to accomplish more than they could as one hundred men in a Rotary club."

I think I can be modest when I say this. It applies to our club; it applies to all your clubs. The men who are in Rotary wouldn't be there if they were not the leading, active citizens of the city or village or municipality and leaders in all work. I happened to have been appointed a director for the club for next year, and one of the things I am going to try to do is to find out in our club what every man is doing in every agency in the city. I know that some of the men in the Rotary club are practically carrying many of the leading activities—the Y.M.C.A., the Red Cross, and many other activities in the city—and it is going to be a rather illuminating thing to see just how active the Rotary club is.

The following quotation answers a question that arises quite frequently: "For a number of years now, resolution No. 34 has been in effect, and many clubs as a result have confined their efforts to those projects which individual members can support without bringing the club into the picture. In fact, this has been done to such an extent that those who were against a Rotary club's participating in any activity, pointed to resolution No. 34 as their authority. This tendency became so prevalent that it became necessary to add another paragraph to the resolution, which would make it clearer that Rotary clubs are not prohibited from engaging in service activities as a club.

"As a result of this amendment at the 1936 convention, three procedures have developed. Many Rotarians still maintain that all Rotary activities should be by individual Rotarians and that the club should merely be a source of information, encouragement, and inspiration. Then there are those who just as sincerely believe that there is value in collective action in Rotary, that groups of Rotarians, that is, Rotary clubs, should do some things in a body. Finally, there is the third group which believes in harmonizing the two ideas, so that every Rotarian will continue to feel his individual responsibility to be of some service in his community, and at the same time, some things will be done by the club as a whole or directed by the board or committees of the club, so that the members may feel they are doing something worthwhile as a club."

Now that involves a question. This pamphlet, by the way, is File 602-B, "Corporate and Individual Action."

I can illustrate this in our own club. We have two or three activities—crippled children, soldier's sons, McMaster's scholarships. We raise the money for those and carry them on. In addition to that, the members of our club are active. I know that some of these men are carrying on a number of activities in the city, and in these activities, I think it is quite reasonable to include churches. I hope that when I get my report ready, I will find out how active the different members are in churches. With that we can surely do something to employ the services of those who are not particularly active in any special phase of activity.

Then the question arises, "How should a club function as individuals?" This is my own suggestion, and I can illustrate it by something that happened in our own club. We have in the city of Hamilton a boys' home. It had fallen into troubled times. It had been run by a group of old people until the thing got practically into a position where it had to be closed. They came to the Rotary club. They asked us to help, and we picked ten men, an architect, a contractor, a plumber, two or three businessmen, an educator, and a doctor, and they went to work, and in one year they have remade that boys' home. They have fixed

it physically; they have improved the buildings; they have fixed up a recreation room, and they have the whole institution in good order. They have established a Boy Scout troop in that boys' home.

That has been a fine piece of work. Was it done by the Rotary club? Yes and no. It was done by a group of Rotarians that were supplied to do that work. We passed a resolution at our directors' meeting to the effect of not taking over the boys' home work, but of participating in boys' home work as a phase of our activity.

I think that group activity should not take over the whole school, not go out and undertake as a Rotary club to build a swimming tank, and do this and do that, but should supply the sinews of war, and the men particularly, to these different activities of the club.

At all times, I think the whole idea of community service should be kept before the club, and the club should be a source of inspiration and encouragement and help to these men who are active in all agencies of the city. Yet I think we should have one or two activities that serve as a sort of laboratory, a place to try out our hands on some project of our own—not too large—but to keep in mind the main point, that the Rotary club is supposed to be behind all the agencies and services of the city. (Applause)

CHARLES LAMONT (Canton, Ohio, U. S. A.): The community service committee of our club is made up of four divisions: first, the crippled children; second, leadership boys; third, delinquent boys, and fourth, underprivileged boys.

Crippled children work is a responsibility of the state. You realize that there are not five per cent of families who are able to finance the care of a crippled child. A youngster who gets an infection of the bone, or infantile paralysis, needs a hospital confinement of about two years. The average cost per day in the hospital throughout the country is about five dollars, which means a hospital expense for each crippled child of practically \$3,500, to say nothing of the medical attention. Therefore it is too much for any organization or any individual to take on. I think most states have taken on the responsibility of the care of the crippled child. Fifteen years ago our club raised a budget of between five and eight thousand dollars annually for crippled children. Now practically all we do is to give them a Christmas party and about two or three weeks of an outing at our Y.M.C.A. camp, and for these two projects we raise about eight hundred to a thousand dollars.

The leadership boys is an activity in which I am particularly interested. We send outstanding boys to a leadership camp. It happens to be that our choice is the American Youth Foundation Camp, up in northwestern Michigan. There is no boy that goes free. He pays at least ten to twenty dollars of his own way. The leadership camp is for two weeks, and the tuition is about forty-two or forty-three dollars.

These boys are chosen in cooperation with the Y.M.C.A. and the principal of the high school and the superintendent of the city school. They are usually presidents of the Hi-Y chapter of the city.

This leadership course is a four year course, for which the boys get a diploma, but our Rotary club takes the partial financing for only the first year. We have created a rotation fund for which we loan the boys a portion of the money they need. The choice is made not by need, but entirely by ability.

This leadership camp is based on a four-fold development—physical, mental,

religious, and social. I think we all realize that a number of the ills that we see in the world are due to lopsidedness in development, and due to this fact, this activity has had a special appeal to me.

One or two programs each year are put on at our local Rotary club by these boys who have been in the leadership camp, and they furnish one of the most interesting meetings of our club.

I believe that one of the greatest advantages of this is that we are building future Rotarians in this leadership group. These boys are under obligation, as a result of our sponsoring their membership, to give a certain amount of voluntary work throughout the year following, either for their church, their school, their Y.M.C.A., their Scout troop, or in the home or community.

These leadership boys are also used among the delinquent boys of the city, and also with the underprivileged boys.

The Rotary club's activity with the delinquent and underprivileged boys has not been developed yet according to our satisfaction. At present our activity is practically confined to sending them to the camp which is run by the Y.M.C.A. for a couple of weeks.

EDGAR P. RICE (Huntington, West Virginia, U. S. A.): I would like to express my own ideas of community service as it has been impressed upon me after a year as president of our club of 140 members. I have done a great deal of community service work myself, even before I entered Rotary. My thought in that connection is this. If we want to do jobs as a club, we can always find them to do. We don't have to go very far to find worthy projects to undertake.

It occurs to me that the first thing we ought to do—and I like the expression of the gentleman who introduced this subject—is to make a survey of our individual members and find out what they have been doing. Doubtless, such a survey will show that many of our members have done nothing along the line of civic or community service. It may be an incentive for them to start something. It may show them to themselves in a way that will make them get out and take an active part in some community service.

I would say this for our club. If you will go out and find who the leaders are in our civic movement in the city of Huntington, you will find that at least fifty per cent—maybe two out of three—of those leaders belong to our Huntington Rotary club, which, of course, is very gratifying. At the same time, we know that we have a lot of members who do very little along that line.

If you do decide that you ought to take up an activity as a club and determine what it is that is particularly needed in your community, my experience has been that you ought to have the whole-hearted support of your entire club. One trouble with that is that you get some fellow who is a pretty good talker, he gets on his feet and he sells the whole bunch to an idea that they should go out and do something for crippled children, or for something else. Most of the members are not particularly interested, but they vote yes, and your club then is bound to a particular program. Most of those fellows are really not interested in it; they just go along with the crowd.

That is the trouble that we have. If that thing happens to require financial support, liberal financial support, you will find that these fellows who are not particularly interested in it are not going to give it their financial support. Therefore I believe—at any rate, I think it is the way it should be handled in our club—they should know that when they vote for that, they are voting for a thing

that is going to require some money, some actual financial support, if not support by active work. It should carry with it an increase in the dues sufficient to put over the project. If the dues are forty dollars a year and you figure that it will cost five dollars a year per member to put over that community project, and if the entire club understands that when they vote for it they are voting for an additional five dollar per year charge per member, those fellows who are not particularly interested in it are going to think twice before they vote yes, and unless your club is interested, and unless they mean it when they vote yes, and unless they are willing to actually put up the money and are willing to have it added on to their dues, then you are not going to get very far with it.

MERRILL E. BROWN (Houston, Texas, U. S. A.): I would like to lay down what are, in my mind, five planks of a working policy. We all come from cities with clubs of a hundred members or more, and every city that can provide a hundred men for a Rotary club has plenty of unsolved problems.

Here are the things I want to suggest. First, help to discover the unmet needs. That may be a professional survey.

Second, having discovered the needs, find the agency that can best meet those needs. Personally, I have no sympathy with our trying to hang the word "Rotary" on anything that we do.

Third, give the fullest cooperation to every agency. All of you who are directors or executives or in any way responsible for the work of an agency will know how difficult it is sometimes to build up a sentiment that is sufficient to carry on the work for which you are responsible. I think that Rotary can put its magnificent power back of these agencies and help them.

Fourth, the Rotary club is not a financial service agency. (Applause)

And last—and this, to me, is where part of our trouble hinges—those of us who live in cities where the community chest is trying to finance practically everything in town should get behind those chest directors and tell them, "If this is the plan for the city, raise enough money to do the job and don't cry about it."

In my own town they are raising three-quarters of a million dollars. It isn't enough, and I wrote the president a short time ago and said, "Just put your sights up to a million, and give these agencies enough money so that they can do their work and not have to cut off in a growing city the needs that should be met because the city has not provided the money." (Applause)

LYDD D. JACKSON (Hamilton, Canada): I wish this gentleman from Texas would answer this question for the group: "Under what circumstances is action by the club advisable?"

MERRILL E. BROWN: My own feeling is that it is very, very rare when we need the action of the club back of any community project, and I will tell you why. In my own club, with more than 300 members, there is hardly a single thing for which every man is going to shout "hurrah." But if you have a handful of men with a conviction back of anything worth while and turn them loose—don't hamper them, just give them the opportunity—they will find the way to get the job done. They will get the money that may be needed, if that is what is required. They will get the leadership, if that is what is required, but they will get the job done, and by and by they will bring back a report.

CLYDE STEWART (Dallas, Texas, U. S. A.): I want to add just a little bit to what my neighbor from Houston, Texas, had to say, with this observation. I

wonder if Rotary could not do the grandest community service available if it would undertake, as has been indicated here, the job of teaching each member of the Rotary club his duties and responsibilities as a citizen in the town where he lives. I think that after all, that is what community service really is— a full acceptance of your responsibility of citizenship and then a determined effort to discharge that responsibility.

This thought of a survey to determine what each individual is interested in is mighty, mighty fine, but this idea of getting every man to support a club-wide program is mighty, mighty hard.

The Dallas club has the distinction of originating the idea of the student loan fund activity which is now generally used throughout Rotary International. I have been on the board of directors of the club, I am now its vice-president, and I find to this day many members of our own club who know nothing at all about what the student loan fund is actually accomplishing, and that is only because they have done the thing that the gentleman from Huntington indicated; they all vote yes, and then let it alone.

If we could instill in the mind of each Rotarian his responsibilities as a citizen and then get him to religiously discharge that responsibility, our community service work, I believe, would absolutely be done.

CHAIRMAN PERNEY: John Gibson, Toronto—you have a topic, “The Function of a Community Council,” which seems to link very well with this question that has just been raised.

JOHN J. GIBSON (Toronto, Canada): You have asked me to discuss the function of a community council in a city. I say “in a city” because we represent clubs of a hundred members or more and are all from the larger cities.

Let me begin by saying that my conviction is that social work has become a profession, that to do effective and intelligent social work, a great deal of preparation, of study, and of knowledge is necessary. We are laymen. I think we should be very ready to accept the leadership of those who have that preparation, who have made that study, who have a knowledge of the resources of the community that are available for the meeting of social needs.

Prior to the early 1920's, social work was on an entirely different basis. The way it was done, a group of people becoming concerned, perhaps, about orphan children in their community, got together and decided to establish an orphanage. Another group of people, concerned about the destitute position of certain families, decided to get together and take some steps for relief. Another group of people, perhaps, interested in recreation, got together and formed an organization to provide recreation for children who had no means of securing recreation. Each group was without any knowledge of what the others were doing, each without recognizing the fact that all social work is interrelated: that the causes of destitution are usually the causes of orphaned conditions, and are usually the causes of a lack of proper recreational facilities; that there are common causes for all phases of community distress, lack of community adjustment.

Let me first distinguish between what we are all familiar with—namely, the federation for community service, or the community chest, as it usually is called on this side of the border—and the function of the community council. The federation, or the community chest, exists primarily for the purpose of raising the money necessary to do the work of the various social agencies in the city. The chief concern there is financial. It undertakes to approve of the budget of

each agency. It has the responsibility of considering the standard of work done by the agency, deciding that the agency is working along the lines that entitles it to the public support. It requires an audited financial statement. It requires that each agency shall have a board of responsible people and shall not be a one-man organization, that it shall have a group of responsible people directing its policy.

But the social welfare council is an organization, largely of the professional social workers and board members, formed for the purpose of harmonizing the work of the agencies or overcoming duplication or overlapping, for looking at social work as a whole, for studying together the whole problem of the social situation in the community.

As a result of the formation of a federation, in the first place, and later of a social council, in my own community, there were very important improvements made in the type of social work and in the social results. First of all, there was the elimination of a number of agencies that were found to be carrying on exactly duplicative functions. In one case, four agencies in the city undertook to do the same thing. We had to get those groups together and point out to them that there was a waste of effort, a waste of money, a lack of view of the whole situation when four agencies existed side by side, endeavoring to do the same piece of work.

There was usually some difficulty in persuading them that they should give up their identity. Some of these agencies were very old and had been in existence for quite a long time. The board members had until then considered them the finest agencies in the city, taking great pride in what they were doing. Sometimes they were doing work along outworn lines, discarded methods.

We did, however, induce these agencies to get together and form one, instead of three or four. We persuaded some to entirely recast their type of work, and this was all the result of getting them together so that by an understanding of what others were doing, they began to get a view of the whole picture of social work in the city; they began to see that their work is only a part, that it has interactions with the other work, that the other work has interactions with theirs.

For instance, in our community there were some three orphanages, where now there are none. The modern methods of social work teach that the child is entitled to upbringing in a home, with the home relations, with the affection of not a natural mother, but a foster mother—the best substitute that can be had for it—with the normal contacts of a child in a home and in a community, instead of being one in an institution where all are subject to the same program and the same treatment. It was difficult to persuade these people that their methods were outworn, were discarded elsewhere, were no longer considered the best type of work, and the same sort of progress was made along almost every line of work.

Now may I summarize, briefly, the objects of a social council, a council of social agencies. I have them here in writing.

First, to promote cooperation between all agencies and organizations whose aim is the betterment of the welfare of the citizens.

Second, to increase the effectiveness of agencies and organizations by establishing a center for the discussion and study of common problems.

Third, to increase the effectiveness of welfare work generally by calling attention to new needs and finding the best methods for meeting them.

Fourth, to collect the fullest information as to the existing social resources in a community which would be at the disposal of any organization.

Fifth, to conduct such surveys as seem necessary when sufficient information is not available, or when new problems arise.

Sixth, to encourage and develop the fullest possible participation of volunteers in welfare service.

Seventh, to facilitate cooperation between public and private welfare services.

That is a very important one. Public services are too prone to disregard the private services, and sometimes it is difficult to get complete cooperation between the public services and the private services. If at all possible, that should be achieved. There should be complete understanding on the part of each as to the problem of the other, and of the basis on which they can cooperate.

Eighth, to create and express public opinion in matters of social welfare, and Ninth, and last, to promote social legislation.

In connection with the promotion of social legislation, if there is a social welfare council in your community, it has the ready means of expressing the opinion of the intelligent and well-informed people of the community as to proper legislative action that should be taken with regard to any social problem.

Now I think the question has been raised here two or three times today as to the wisdom of a club's undertaking any special piece of work and making it a club responsibility. Rotary policy has always been that clubs should not organize, especially in the community where there is an agency that is seeking to meet that need, but that the members of the club should get behind it; the members of the club who are interested in that problem should get behind that organization and make their efforts tell in promoting the work of that organization. But if there is no agency in the field to meet a need, and if there is a pressing social need, the club may form an organization and become responsible for it, with the object of making that a public responsibility just as quickly as possible. The club may be the means of demonstrating the necessity of a type of work in the community, but it should be from the start with the object of making it, of having it accepted as a public responsibility and taken off the club's shoulders as a club responsibility just as promptly and as quickly as may be. (Applause)

J. A. REYNOLDS (Port Hope, Ontario, Canada): The chairman asked me to discuss section 5 of this list. I will attack this from five points of view, one or two of which John Gibson has covered so I will just skip the ones he has covered.

From my discussion and consideration of the subject, it seems to me that a community council would enable immediate needs to be met more quickly than any one group could do it and far better than any group could do it. In the case of an epidemic that would require immediate public support, such an organization could do that thing far quicker and far more efficiently than could any particular group.

Secondly, this emergency may be far bigger than any one group could handle. It may be a public need—a playground, a park, an auditorium, such as Cleveland built in 1920. These things are public needs, but nevertheless they are too big for any one group. A community council consisting of representatives from every group that you can imagine could get behind that and secure greater support from the public.

The community council, I would imagine, would enable an organization to get greater public support from every section of the community, regardless of the physical ability or the mental ability of any other group that you have in a large city or a small city—and you have hundreds of them. The larger the city, the

greater the chance of having a number of groups in which you could merge all the enthusiasm of any particular group.

As some speakers have said, there are some people in each Rotary club that have particular enthusiasm for, we'll say, community service of one particular type, and yet the others are not particularly interested. If you would take a group like that and merge them into a community council, you would get a tremendous effort toward one particular point that could not help but do a lot of good.

A project, to be successful, must have the support of a fairly large proportion of either a club or of a community, as the case may be. To me, it seems impossible that a group such as a Rotary club could have the same sympathy for any particular type of work as you could expect, we'll say, from, in our country, the Independent Order of the Daughters of the Empire, which is an imperial organization, a patriotic organization. We don't expect the I.O.D.E., as we call it, to have the same interest in community service as we have. They don't expect us to be interested in the things they are interested in, but the community council would merge all those organizations into one body, and through that, would secure a tremendous support for any particular project that they have in mind and would lead it, usually, to a successful conclusion.

GEORGE M. DUCK (Windsor, Ontario, Canada): I want to tell the actual experience of our club in establishing what we call a council. We found there was, particularly in crippled children work and in underprivileged children work, a duplication in the work in our community, and we formed what we call the Essex County Children's Council; that took in the area of the complete county. We got all the various agencies that were dealing with crippled children and underprivileged children, and we called a meeting, and that council was established very, very successfully. We have eliminated entirely any duplication in crippled and underprivileged children's work.

We made a complete survey of all the school, the churches, and so on, through our Red Cross nurses, visiting nurses, and also the visiting nurses from the Ontario Crippled Children Society. Our own Rotary club specializes on orthopedic work entirely; the Lions club specializes on sight; the Shrine club, of course, go into crippled children's work. Now there is no excuse for a crippled or underprivileged child in Essex County not being properly taken care of. Just as soon as a case is observed, a report is made to the headquarters of this council, and that child is assigned to the club or the organization that specializes in that work.

I think we have made that council very successful, and I would recommend very strongly that particularly in crippled children's work, if your club were making that a major project, you take that council into consideration.

In other community work, we have recently established an interservice club committee, in which each club appoints one member of a committee who meets monthly with the members of committees of the other service clubs. They deal with community projects so that there is no overlapping. While that has just recently been organized, I think that it is going to work out very successfully.

CHAIRMAN PERNEY: Thank you very much.

I am sorry to have to close the discussion. We would like Horace Babb, from South Africa, to sum up what we have carried on up to this stage.

HORACE E. BABB (Johannesburg, South Africa): I am proud to have this honor as, apparently, I am the only overseas member present.

To me, summed up in very brief words, it looks very much as though you are all lacking in committee work. I believe the greatest factor in Rotary today is to have effective committees meeting regularly on a given day every month. It is simple. You meet for your weekly luncheon, and it is just as easy for your committees to meet over a sandwich lunch and discuss the problems of that particular committee.

I believe I was asked to take this vice-chair for the reason that we in Johannesburg were fortunate enough to be one of the prize-winning clubs-of-the-year. We were greatly surprised, but nevertheless we have just been doing a little job in Rotary, and that is mainly because our committees function regularly and consistently.

I am assuming you all have active committees. Rotarian Merrill Brown put it aptly. Get a handful of men working and then get your whole community behind that body of men. If you will all do that sort of thing, I feel sure you will do the right thing.

We have had some wonderful orations on the work that the clubs are doing. They are all doing a good job, that is evident. There is much that can be done, and I agree that there is no necessity for Rotary to be publicized. We don't want that, gentlemen. We can work quietly, unassumingly, and get far better results. We don't look for press publicity.

There are a hundred and one ways for raising your money. We have a sergeant-at-arms who is very effective. You may not use this method; you may not agree with it, but it is surprising how your members get used to having that odd thirty-five cents or half dollar taken from their pockets. From the money we take in that direction, our service committee gives an average of twenty-two to twenty-five shows per month, with a talkie. The money for the talkie is raised in similar ways, and the secretary of that section of our club does a remarkable job, as you may imagine, when he gives twenty-two to twenty-five shows per month. And for the last eighteen years they have not failed to give a concert at our local hospital every Thursday and every Sunday, and the Rotary club makes possible the transportation of those artists for the two concerts per week.

That is another job that some of you can do. I have heard of the crippled children being taken out for joy rides. Your member from Washington said they run a bus—and that costs money. I want to tell you this, that every member of our club donates the use of his car instead of having to pay for a bus when we take these crippled children or other groups out for a joy ride on a Saturday or a Sunday. Those are other ways you can go to work.

After all is said and done, most of you know the objects of Rotary, but it appeals to me very strongly, at this moment, that if you will all bear in mind the first and third objects of Rotary, I think you are going to carry out your aims very readily:

"The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service."

There you have something to start on right away. If you get the acquaintance of your best friends, your executives in every big body of your city or town, you will get them interested in the activities of your club.

"The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life."

Get them interested in your community life. There are a hundred and one jobs that can be done, and I believe from what has emanated from this meeting this morning, you are going to go back refreshed and get your clubs to do a lot more community work.

Thank you very much. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN PERNEY: Let me say, in conclusion, to the Rotarians who have attended this assembly, I think we all enjoyed it; I think we are all carrying back to our own clubs ideas that we did not know of previously, and I wish to thank particularly those who have contributed to the discussion either by question or by information.

(The meeting adjourned at twelve forty-five o'clock.)

Club Presidents Assembly

FOR CLUBS HAVING 35 MEMBERS OR LESS—M TO Z

On Wednesday Morning, June 21, 1939

The Club Presidents Assemblies, held in Private Dining Room 27-29-31 of the Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., convened at nine-ten a.m. o'clock, J. Edd McLaughlin, Chairman, Past Governor, Ralls, Texas, U. S. A., presiding.

CHAIRMAN McLAUGHLIN: It is nice to have all you fellows out this morning.

I want to say in the beginning, as chairman of your meeting that it is not my idea to do the talking. I am going to ask that we have an open forum, and that all of you feel perfectly free to ask questions and to talk on the various topics which we have for discussion.

In the meantime I think we might all become acquainted and to know who we are and where we come from. I think I shall ask each one of you to introduce yourselves, giving your name, your club, and your classification.

Chairman McLaughlin and each one present introduced himself.

I would like to know too, will you please raise your hands, those who are incoming presidents of your club.

All but two raised their hand.

CHAIRMAN McLAUGHLIN: In my opinion one of the greatest privileges that an incoming president has is to attend an international convention because certainly there you get a picture of Rotary that is truly international, and carrying this picture, or inspiration back to your clubs is one of the nicest things you can do for your club.

One of the most important things for the incoming president is to always keep in mind that the year that he is serving, is his year. The others who have gone before—that was their year, but this year is *your* year. The success of your club and the success of your year are going to depend upon you presidents, on your leadership, on how you carry on, on your committee appointments and on the carrying out by those committeemen, the various assignments which you have given them.

To begin with we are going to discuss: "How can a president make the best contribution with relation to his board of directors?" In other words, what can the president do with or for his board of directors that will be of the most interest and help to the club during his administration?

E. T. EBERHARDT (North Arlington, N. J., U. S. A.): I think in every small club there are two tendencies. One man says to the president: you are a judicial officer; you have these boys together here, they are hard to get and quickly offended; watch your step; the best thing to do is to do nothing, do the routine work, kind of act as a judicial officer and keep everything else nice and quiet. Another man would give the other side of the story: we are a Rotary club; we

ought to do something; we ought to do it quick, jump in here, there and everywhere.

I would like very much to have the opinion of you fellows what the president of Rotary really should be, whether he should be the driving force or the arbiter.

WM. M. NELSON (Yazoo City, Miss., U. S. A.): For my own part I made up my mind to carry this policy out—to do as little work as possible this year. I am going to see that the secretary, the committee members, the board of directors have their hands full, and I am appointing my committees for three months this year, instead of the whole twelve months. I am not going to re-appoint any one man. I feel in that way you are going to have sixteen main committeemen instead of three or four, and many more minor committeemen. So throughout the year every man in my club is going to have a specific object in view—something to do. In other words, I want to put my hand on something for every man in the club to do.

CHAIRMAN McLAUGHLIN: We might get the expression from more people here.

BOB MARSHALL (Millburn, N. J., U. S. A.): In our club the president has really been the driving force. He has worked out the plans and the board of directors have carried them out. Our club has worked along in harmony since it has been organized, and that is what I plan to do in this coming year—have a definite plan, and then ask the board of directors, if they approve, to follow it out.

WM. OBERBRUNNER (Somerville, New Jersey, U. S. A.): I think it is up to the board of directors, and to the president, to fill whatever need comes up during this year, and if they all work together with their committees, every president will have a good chance to have a good year.

JAMES FLEMMING (Salamanca, N. Y., U. S. A.): I think we can all agree on this: that the more we get engaged in the various activities of the club, the more successful the club is going to be, and I agree with one of the former speakers. As an incoming president, it is my intention to have every member of the club on some committee and to see that those committees are active at least for six months in advance if not for the entire year.

EVERETT W. LYLES (Mayfield, Ky., U. S. A.): I think the suggestions that we appoint men to work on these committees is a fine one, but I disagree with the gentleman who is going to change those committees every three months. We appoint these committees and get them steamed up, and if we do the chances are that they won't get going in the three months. You should appoint your committees for the full year and get them going, and if you get them acting and working you will really get something done by the time your term is two or three months under way.

Here is one of the things I think we have to watch out for. In our club the secretary has been secretary since the club was formed; he has also been treasurer. I propose this year, and have the consent of the organization, that we break that up into two offices and that we have a treasurer and that we have a secretary, and if there is anything else that we can do in our club to break up the thing and "dish" it out in an intelligent manner, to get things done, then it is our job as presidents to follow through on this thing and help do the work, and I believe we will have a better club for it.

GLENN HARPER (Corona, Calif., U. S. A.): The gentleman said we are here to listen, and I would like to hear what is going on. We cannot hear a thing back here.

LOUIS J. RICHARDS (Tarpon Springs, Fla., U. S. A.): For several years we have determined to put the driving force for the club in the hands of the president and the board of directors. Every member of the club is given something to do, and it is the business of the president and the board of directors to see that he does it.

JOHN S. JUETT (Williamstown, Ky., U. S. A.): It is my opinion that the president of a Rotary club should be like a general in an army; he must be a leader and it depends upon him to a great extent, whether the club will be a success that year. In my opinion the president is the guiding light. If any of you men cannot assume responsibility, I will say now that you will not have a successful year, regardless of how good your board of directors may be.

H. C. HERSEY (Port Hope, Ont., Canada): There has been considerable talk as to who should be the driving force in the club. I think there is absolutely no question about it, the president should be the driving force, and the club looks to that president to direct it.

As far as the actual work goes, I think that all good presidents should have good committees.

In our club our secretary is a wonderful worker; he is a past-president, and he certainly does study and take the thing to heart, and he does a good job and will be a great help to me, I know. Nevertheless I feel that the president of the club is expected to be the guiding light. I think there is no other way out of it, it is up to the president to do the job.

DEWEY M. MCCAIN (Starkville, Miss., U. S. A.): I am a college man in a town of about forty-five hundred and a college of about twenty-four hundred. There are definitely two elements in the club, the college element and the town element. The college element, of which I am one—and I also live in the city—is accused of not having any civic pride.

It is all right for you to talk about how much the president is going to do about the situation, but I rise to ask if any other club represented here has a situation where they have two elements in the club. I would like to know what they are going to do about it?

A. V. HAVENS (Murray, Ky., U. S. A.): Murray State College with about one thousand enrollment is located in our town. We have prevented that problem by adhering strictly to the classification rules. We only have thirty-five members and that means that from the major classification of education we can only have three members. We only have three members in the major classification of education, that includes the public school man and an active and an additional active member from the college. Before I went to Murray I was in another college town. They had a club that didn't adhere to the classification restrictions. When the problem came up in Murray, I knew what we were heading for if we let down the bars on the classifications. There were some who were willing to let down the bars to admit another college man or so but we were in agreement on that point. That is the only way it can be remedied—just adhere closely to the classification restrictions and never go beyond one-third of your membership in any major classification.

TOM MANSELL (New Wilmington, Pa., U. S. A.): I am afraid I will have to differ from the friend who has just spoken. We have a college of seven hundred, roughly about a fourth of our club members come from the college; they co-operate very loyally in various projects that we have undertaken and we get along very well together, and I don't know whether it is because we have taken in the college faculty members or not, but at any rate you would not know the difference so far as the operating of the club, and the cooperation in the projects between the faculty members and the people from the town is concerned.

CHAIRMAN McLAUGHLIN: I am sure that all of us in the small clubs have the problem of classification. I think one of the things that all of us should watch is the problem of duplication of classification. I realize that in all our smaller communities it is often difficult to adhere strictly to the classification principle, but I think all of us realize that if we deviate from that very far we are going to get into trouble. Experience has shown that, and I am sure that many of the problems come to the clubs because they get away from the classification principle with the thought of going out and taking someone in because he happens to be a good fellow; perhaps he does make a good Rotarian, but at the same time we have to get away from those things.

Speaking about the college town, in my district a few years ago we had three clubs like that. One of them had thirty-six members and thirteen came from the college. It became merely a meeting place for those fellows to get together, they didn't have a Rotary club because there was practically only one classification represented there. They had certain things in common and it practically had ruined the club, because all the fellows in there were educators. That would be the same with any other classification. That is why Rotary has the classification principle, so we may have a cross-section of all the professional and business interest of the entire community.

I am wondering now if there is someone else that wanted to speak to that before we go on; if not then we will start where we left off a minute ago.

W. W. JOHNSTON (Manteo, N. C., U. S. A.): We have a very small club, sixteen in membership. My community is largely a fishing territory; we have quite a few government activities, in the way of a United States Coast Guard, naval activities, and lighthouse service. Our problem is not classification. We have a very wide classification there but one of the main problems has been to keep up attendance in our small club, to keep up the interest so as to keep the fellows coming each week. I don't know whether any of the rest of you have that trouble or not, if you do you know what I am talking about.

For instance, when I first came in, the first few months our attendance dropped so low I was dead certain they had made a mistake in selecting me as president. I felt the burden on my shoulders; I felt that I was just not the man and that I wasn't a leader, but as time went on I kept trying to have interesting programs, trying to get our program committee to function. Our attendance began to pick up and we have had a very good record the last half of the year. We have had quite a number of one hundred percent meetings, and for the past few months it has been very good. I would like to hear from some of the other fellows along that line, and know if they are having the same trouble as we are.

EDGAR R. SIMPSON (St. George, Utah, U. S. A.): Our problem is attendance. We are fifty-five miles from the next nearest town on one side and a hundred and

thirty-five miles to the next nearest town the other way, consequently it is quite a problem for our members to make up attendance. But we have worked that out pretty well with attendance contests in which the groups will get together and the ones that have missed will make up a car and drive to the next town to make up their attendance.

W. W. JOHNSTON: You said you had an attendance contest—would you mind explaining how you worked it, and what the prize was?

EDGAR R. SIMPSON: We have worked different schemes each year. One year we had an attendance contest with four of our neighboring clubs. The club with the lowest record had to put on a dinner for the other three.

Then we have had the other type, dividing the membership into two groups with a captain for each group, the losing had to put on the dinner and program for the winning group.

H. L. FREDERICK (Souderton, Pa., U. S. A.): The gentleman asked about the attendance. I believe that the problem of attendance is solved if you have good programs. In order to have good programs I feel that the incoming president, should get together a strong program committee. Two years ago we appointed a program committee of six members which we felt were the best qualified and had them for the entire year. The committee had a meeting and set up a six-months program at one meeting. That is, they didn't say that they were going to have a certain speaker on a definite date, but they fixed a tentative program for the six months. It was a diversified program and I feel that if you want good attendance you must have a good program.

R. M. HUTCHISON (Newton, N. J., U. S. A.): I came here, as most of you, to learn what to do as a new president. It has been my good fortune to have been secretary for several years and then to have been elevated to this honor.

During the time I was secretary, I learned to live with every member of that club; I hunted with him, I fished with him, I played tennis with him, I sang in his glee club, took part in their dramatics, wherever there was a social event I tried to be present. I think I know those fellows fairly well, and they know me. I know their faults and they know mine. The job to me seems to be a job of human engineering. If we understand each other, and I think we do, we can get around a table and discuss our problems carefully and arrive at a unanimous conclusion.

We have for some time organized a club assembly, made up of the four major committees and the officers of the club who meet periodically during the year. As soon as I get back, the first assembly will be called and we will discuss the plans for the year. I have already drawn, as an engineer would, the plans for my year. They are subject to revision, and I hope they will be revised. After the club assembly makes the revisions, these plans will be submitted to the board of directors. When they receive the vote of the board of directors, we will put them into operation. I am going to see that every member on my club has a job to do and I know what job he can do, and do well. I have seen him work; I have seen him play, and then it is my job to keep the ball moving, to be enthusiastic about Rotary, and after this convention I am more enthusiastic than ever. I have something to be enthusiastic for, and I am going to be with a fine bunch of fellows who understand each other. I think we ought to have a very successful year.

P. C. JESSON (Richmond, Michigan, U. S. A.): I come from a club that has just been through seventeen months of successive one hundred percent meetings. Throughout the year we followed pretty well the schedule sent out by Rotary International. We make our individual committees responsible for those meetings that come perhaps four times in the year, and prepare them well ahead so they will have a good meeting.

Then we have meetings with the other Rotary clubs of our county, we have an occasional ladies' night, and every now and then we have a contest with a club say of the same name, if possible. Three years ago in May we went to Richmond, Kentucky, and we went one hundred per cent, and stayed overnight. We have had a meeting with the Richmond, Indiana club and they were invited to have a meeting with us, and thus we keep the interest in our club alive.

Last year, as well as this year we had such meetings on the Georgian Bay. There is always something that they are looking forward to. I suggest inter-city meetings and meetings with other clubs in other town and village meetings. It is easy to do that kind of thing. We find Rotarians like to get together anyhow.

CHAIRMAN McLAUGHLIN: How many members are there in your club?

P. C. JESSON: Twenty-four.

CHAIRMAN McLAUGHLIN: Attendance is something that I think all of us are especially interested in—the how and the why of attendance. To me attendance is one of the greatest things in Rotary, not as an end, but certainly as a means to an end. If we are able to obtain a good constant attendance it certainly shows that the members must be interested.

I know that the contests and the various ideas that you put into effect to achieve attendance is one of the finest things that a club can do.

Will you pardon a personal remark right here about my little club in Texas? We had a perfect attendance record for a hundred and ninety-seven consecutive weeks, with thirty-one members. We achieved this by interesting programs, by having something for the fellows to do, by everyone working, and I think perhaps through the hard times that we went through some several years ago. Our attendance was the thing that kept our Rotary club going. Will someone give us a few more ideas about how we might improve attendance?

GORDON A. PETERSON (Herington, Kansas, U. S. A.): We get varied success in our club on the enriched set of ideas, as you might call it, in that we do not ignore any of those little, more or less trifles, week after week, that added together make an integrated set-up for the year.

I have seen clubs that have allowed all those things to slip, all they do is sing one song, have their luncheon and then a speaker for thirty minutes. I don't believe you can run a good attendance on that kind of a skeleton week after week. It seems to me that all those things that have been built up in Rotary ought to be maintained religiously year after year. For instance, work on the fellowship committee, keep them busy and promote the idea to be friendly and exchange handshakes with the members, visiting Rotarians and guests, and so on. It seems to me that we are all alike in that we like to be patted on the back and I believe that the president should do that on every occasion. If a member whose attendance is not so good, comes to a meeting, make a lot of it, and encourage him, and I am satisfied that it will help.

You can find dozens of little things through Rotary club activities that will enrich the attendance and the effects are quite lasting. Don't let Rotary get down to a few luncheon essentials and then call it Rotary meeting.

T. ED WILLIAMS (Tallulah, La., U. S. A.): We are second from the bottom in our district attendance contest and our club is only a year old. My idea about attendance is that it depends entirely upon your program committee. When your program committee falls down your attendance is going to fall. Without the coordination of your various committees, particularly that of your president and your program committee, your attendance is a failure. That has been our trouble, and in the frequent absence of the president at your meetings, you have the greatest let-down that any club can have.

R. CARLEY (Sparta, Illinois, U. S. A.): We have a club of thirty-five members. We haven't had a hundred per cent attendance in two years and I don't know whether we want one or not. We used to work for that end and that is all we did. When a fellow was sick with the flu we even went so far as to hold a Rotary meeting in his home so that we could have perfect attendance.

I don't know about this matter of attendance. I think it is the wisest thing that can be done—you cannot get Rotary unless you go where Rotary is, I understand that—but, to make an issue of it? Let's get away from that idea, let's have a real meeting when we go and work on this attendance, but don't make it the prime idea. I think that that has caused the downfall of more small clubs than any other one thing.

CHAIRMAN McLAUGHLIN: I think we perhaps may be taking a little too much time on the subject of attendance. We have had some good slants on it. Let us go back to the first topic we have for discussion: the relationship between the president and his board of directors. Presidents of many of the smaller clubs do not have regular meetings of the board of directors and my personal observation is that those clubs that do not have the regular board meetings, oftentimes are those clubs that have the most difficulties. I would like to hear something on that now. I wonder if we might confine our remarks to the relationship of the president with the board of directors.

B. N. GREENBERG (York, Nebr., U. S. A.): We haven't had any difficulty in our club by not having regular meetings of the board of directors. I feel that our club of thirty-five is sufficiently small and that with our regular committee meetings rather obviates the meetings of the board of directors.

Apart from the subject—I am going to experiment this year by appointing as chairmen of the respective committees, the newest members in the club. I realize that might jeopardize the functioning of the club, that it will involve additional work on my part, but I think the newest members of the club have the greater stimulation and that it will more than compensate for the lack of experience. We should appoint members on their respective committees who have had more experience in the club, and in that they won't go amiss.

Chairman McLaughlin was called from the meeting and Vice-Chairman Bernard S. Payne, President, Rotary Club, Williamson, West Virginia, U. S. A., assumed the Chair.

VICE-CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Fellows, in order that each of us, or as many as possible, may have a part on this program this morning and we have but forty-five minutes left, I am going to ask that we confine our talk strictly to two minutes, if this is not too presumptuous on the part of the Vice-Chairman.

CARLETON A. GRAY (Springville, N. Y., U. S. A.): Our board of directors meet each month, but this year, we are going to try to have one regular meeting each month at which time the chairmen of the different committees of the club will give their reports.

GORDON A. PETERSON: It seems to me the duties of these various officials in the club rest upon the function that has to be performed and the function is the primary thing. That reference to the activities of the club and whether and how frequently the board of directors ought to meet, or the duties of the sergeant-at-arms, or any of the other officers, all depend upon the program you are carrying out.

ED. LASALLE (New Ibera, La., U. S. A.): To be a successful club president, all of us should first have Rotary in our systems, we should be leaders, but we cannot be leaders without knowing the people of our communities. I think that the incoming president should take it upon himself, to reach out into the membership and acquire the confidence of the members who know the men of the community, find out what each one can do and place them on the right program. The most important program to me, is the weekly program.

VICE-CHAIRMAN PAYNE: My club was organized only a year and a half ago with twenty-two charter members. We felt that in a small community it would be better to adhere to the one-man classification idea, because we would have no animosities, no ill-feeling among the classifications. So far we have gotten along very well, and have taken in eighteen new members. We have now a club of forty and I feel that by sticking absolutely to the classification rules we will stay out of a lot of hot water.

I notice that a lot of clubs do not adhere to the classification principle. We lost an excellent sheriff, one of my best friends, because he was elected to a public office for a limited or definite length of time and was therefore, not eligible for membership.

One of the finest things you can do when you get home is have a club assembly. Get all your officers, your board of directors, your four major chairmen together, and arrange a tentative program for the year. Set up a definite plan or policy of work, know what you are going to do, have an aim, an objective. With a well defined general program you can accomplish a great deal. Of course you may have to deviate from that program through the year, but if you have some definite objective to work toward, then at least your committees will know what they are supposed to do. There may be a lot of things bobbing up now and then, but you must have a definite plan of work for the year.

It seems to me that a president needs, in addition to qualities of leadership, a lot of pep, enthusiasm and ability. A good president must be on the job.

If you have thirty men in your club it is important that you remember that there are thirty individuals, with thirty different personalities to be considered. A good president will study these personalities, he will find out who is interested in music, in crippled children, in boys work. Try to bring out the best that is in a fellow and as you get to know him better you may want to switch him to some other committee where you think he is better fitted.

You must have good programs, as has already been brought out. We all prefer to talk from our past experience, particularly if that experience has been satisfactory. Our program committee consists of six men, it can be a dozen of

course, as the club warrants. There is a chairman of that program committee, each man on the committee is assigned to one month. Say Bill Jones has July, Will Smith has August, and so forth, he is responsible for his month, but of course the program chairman is directly responsible to the president of the club and to the board of directors. He sees that men have provided programs in keeping with the general program scheme.

I have usurped a good deal of the time. I feel there are a greater number of fellows here who have greater experience in Rotary and whose words of wisdom will be far more beneficial to us than what I can say.

WM. M. NELSON: You made the statement that you lost a mighty good member when the sheriff was elected to office. Do you mean when a member is elected to public office you ask him to get out?

VICE-CHAIRMAN PAYNE: I wouldn't ask him to resign; this gentlemen had not been a Rotarian; he was a prospect for membership. We didn't ask him because he wouldn't have a classification.

WM. M. NELSON: We have two men in our club, both running for state senator. I am sure one of them will be elected, that is why I was asking the question.

VICE-CHAIRMAN PAYNE: We have the honor and pleasure of having Charles M. Dyer, of Rotary International here with us; he is going to explain that right now.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT DYER: The interpretation that you want to place on that would be as to whether or not the man has severed his connection with his previous classification. Normally when a man is elected to a public office he is not intending to stay in that office forever, and he may retain an interest in the classification through which he held membership in the club. If he does that, and to the best of your knowledge and belief he is going to come back to that classification actively as soon as his term of office is over, I don't believe that it is the intention of Rotary International to penalize a man for accepting public office. (Applause)

VICE-CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Thank you, Charles Dyer, very much.

The motion was made a while ago that any outgoing president or any district governor or past district governor use five or ten minutes of the time; we have fifteen minutes left, is there an outgoing president or district governor or past district governor present who would like to consume part of this time?

WM. MILNE (Phillips, Wis., U. S. A.): I am an outgoing and an incoming president. Our club has made two mistakes in its short existence,—it has existed exactly one year. We took in two bankers. We have had considerable strife. Fortunately one of them found a good job in Cleveland and is now here; we lost him in that way.

The other mistake was in electing me as president for a second term. Just why they did that I do not know.

Speaking, however, of board of directors meetings, here is a little practice that I have used: the week before our monthly directors meeting I present the mimeographed sheet to the board of directors of problems or projects that may come up or are likely to come up at our next meeting. Every member of the

club receives the same sheet, and should they be especially interested, they are invited to talk with members of the board of directors before the board of directors meet at their next meeting.

Those meetings are held regularly, once a month, and business is transacted—not especially new—but business that has been in the mind of each member of the board of directors.

These questions are not entirely from the brain or the mind of the president, but are rumblings or suggestions that have come from members, and they are taken up in that way.

Members are encouraged to hand the president a memo of suggestions so that he may embody it in his mimeographed sheet that is to be presented to the board of directors.

VICE-CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Gentlemen, since the gentleman is present with us this morning who is responsible for most of the correspondence that some of you will receive during your year as president, would you like to fire some questions at Charles M. Dyer of the Secretariat? Do you think that is a good idea? If you do, applaud please. (Applause)

OSCAR I. MOORE (Magnolia, Ark., U. S. A.): I would like to ask a question: the first impression that a new member makes in Rotary is lasting. I believe that goes in anything—church or anyplace else. What is the general idea on the acceptance of a man after you have taken him into the club as a Rotarian? I am going to make a statement and then I am going to stop. We followed the procedure with the yellow card, up to a certain point. That is the point where he is elected. I realize that you generally have somebody give them a talking to, but do you stop there? That is the thing. We do not. I wanted some information on that. I want to find out what others do. Do you want me to tell what we do?

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT DYER: Go ahead.

OSCAR I. MOORE: If you think Bill Jones is a fit subject for Rotary, in a round-about way you discuss it with him; you fill out the card; you sponsor that man. It then goes through the regular routine of the secretary and the classification committee, et cetera, and the board of directors elects him. Every member is notified that he is elected. The problem is this: we take him in at some subsequent meeting and someone gives him a welcoming address, but the member who has signed that man's petition must sponsor that new member.

If you sponsor Bill Jones for membership, you are responsible personally for that man being present at the meetings, seeing that he gets all the Rotary information that he should have.

We hope that it will amount to greater good than giving him a flowery talk, and then just saying, "God bless you, goodbye."

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT DYER: It would appear to me you have answered your own question. You have followed the recommended procedure for the proposal, and admission of a member into a Rotary club.

I do think that you have touched upon a very vital point in connection with informing the new member about Rotary.

In the larger clubs a new member may be a stranger to the others and, therefore they make it a point to see that he becomes acquainted, and at the

same time will inform him about Rotary, whereas in the smaller clubs we are taking men into membership as a rule, whom we have known for years, and there is a tendency to make it only a transition from the status of a friend to that of a Rotarian. When he comes to his first meeting of the club, we say—"Hello Bill, we are glad to have you; I think you are going to enjoy Rotary," and that is all there is to it. As a result he may flounder around for weeks or even months, trying to find out what this thing called Rotary is all about.

Many of the smaller clubs have developed various ways of informing a new member, including the charge that you speak about, or the welcoming address, in which a condensed review of Rotary will be made. Your idea, however, of having someone, probably the man who suggested the name, sponsor the new Rotarian for several weeks is indeed a good one. You could go even a step further and have the sponsor arrange for the new member to meet with the heads of the various committees, some evening, so that the new member will have an opportunity to ask questions and learn something about the objectives of that particular club, and something of the history and objectives of Rotary. An adaption of the fire-side meeting idea is used in many small clubs by having each new member spend at least one such evening with the heads of the principal committees, the president and the secretary, for a general discussion of Rotary.

We have a new pamphlet, entitled, "Welcome to Rotary," in which the story of Rotary and its objects are condensed into short but very interesting form. On the first page is a provision for you to enter the name of the new member, and for signatures by the president and secretary so that the pamphlet becomes somewhat of a souvenir. I would suggest that if you haven't seen this pamphlet, you call at the Secretariat in the Convention Auditorium, and we shall be glad to show you a copy of it.

A ROTARIAN: We have as secretary of our club a man who has been a member of the club since it was organized. He is very valuable to us, very active, but he takes the position that he is very valuable to the club, and he wants to run the club.

Just how active should the secretary be?

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT DYER: The last thing that they were discussing over at the secretary's meeting was that very thing—as to whether it was advisable or not to have perennial secretaries and they asked me for the opinion of Rotary International on the subject. I said that as far as I knew there had been no official opinion on the subject by the Board of Directors of Rotary International but we who worked at the secretariat were probably as divided in our opinions as any group of presidents or secretaries would be. It was my own opinion that it depended almost entirely upon the individual. Certainly there are some men who should not have been elected secretaries of clubs for even one year; there are other men who have served year after year and are doing an efficient job of it, but there is that tendency or danger that the perennial secretary will become so well-informed about Rotary, that the routine of Rotary becomes a habit to him, and that unconsciously, if not consciously, he does begin to run the club. Wherever that situation arises I would say that the president does have a problem, and that he should try to correct it if possible. The procedure that you should use would depend entirely upon the personalities involved. No one, I believe, could suggest to you the procedure of handling a situation of that kind.

J. A. DUDLEY (Glen Burnie, Md., U. S. A.): Isn't it possible that the perennial secretary may become careless in his work?

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT DYER: Often, because the job has lost some of its thrill and attractiveness to him.

E. T. EBERHARDT: Do these small clubs pay their secretaries a small fee?

CHARLES DYER: Possibly some of them do.

WM. M. NELSON: We have a club of thirty members; we allow him his luncheon only.

A MEMBER: We pay one hundred dollars a year to our secretary.

EVERETT W. LYLES: Is it the general practice to elect a treasurer, and secretary in one office?

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT DYER: From my observation it would appear that about sixty percent of the smaller clubs do; in the larger clubs, very few.

EVERETT W. LYLES: Do you think it is a good idea?

VICE-CHAIRMAN PAYNE: I do not think it is a good idea. Every man in the club should feel a definite responsibility for the success of his club. Why give two jobs to one man? Spread the jobs every time you can; make two secretaries if you possibly can. Make every man feel he is an integral part of Rotary. Make one secretary and one treasurer. That is my personal opinion. You will find you will have a better attended, more interesting organization. Give every man something to do, and make him feel he has a definite responsibility. My personal opinion is that you do not combine any offices if you have enough members to go around.

EVERETT W. LYLES: We have had that condition for a period of ten years. I have felt it should be broken up. It is my intention, with the permission of the club, to change it this year.

VICE-CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Gentlemen, the last five minutes of this meeting were supposed to be given in a summation by the Vice-Chairman. Since the Vice-Chairman has consumed nearly all the time, however with your permission, we will omit it. We have two minutes left, is there anything else any one of you want to add, or any questions?

ED. LASALLE: I am vitally interested in attendance and I would request the gentleman who hailed from the club that had a hundred percent attendance in the last seventeen months to explain the type of programs they have been having.

P. C. JESSON: At least once or twice a month we do have a Rotary meeting. As is common with some of you we have had a Rotary Quiz. I saw that the program was going to fall down and it was up to me to attend to that matter, and therefore I got the pamphlet, "A Hundred and Ten Questions About Rotary" and for the secretariat. I typed about twenty-five and then selected one of the members whom I called "Professor Quiz." I made him take the questions out of a hat; each man drew a question, and if he answered correctly, and many did, we gave him a dime; if he failed to answer, we fined him a dime. It was

surprising to me the number of the members who came afterward and said that they didn't know the answers to a great many of those questions regarding Rotary and that made Rotary very interesting to them.

VICE-CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Thank you, sir. Is there anyone else before we conclude our meeting?

BERT WINFREY (Ralls, Texas, U. S. A.): I want to say a word along the line of the remarks just made, that in our club we use the Hebdomadal questions. We give a man at each meeting three questions and he gives the answers to those questions in our club meeting. Then in about six months we have a contest, and we divide up the club in groups—two groups—and we have a contest. We find that that is very informative in regard to Rotary. We have found it very efficient.

W. G. CLEMENTS (Sidney, N. Y.): On the subject of the perennial secretary, I believe the president of a Rotary Club should determine in his own mind which is the more important, his club or any individual member therein, and if he finds the club is not functioning properly with a perennial secretary, get him to get out, regardless of whether you hurt his feelings or not. In my own club our secretary has been inefficient and this year as I go into office, I have had a heart-to-heart talk with him and have given him the editorship of our paper, and appointed another, or at least not appointed but suggested another secretary who has been elected, deeming the value of the club to be greater than the value of any one member in the Club.

VICE-CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Our time is up—it has been a grand experience and gentlemen, I thank you. The meeting stands adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at eleven a.m. o'clock.

Club Secretaries Assembly

FOR CLUBS OF 36 TO 99 MEMBERS

Wednesday Morning, June 21, 1939

The club secretaries assembly, held in Parlor C of the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., convened at nine-five o'clock, Ronald T. Veal, Secretary, Rotary Club, Marietta, Ohio, U. S. A., presiding.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: The meeting will please come to order.

Club secretaries come to a meeting of this kind full of either information to give out to all the other secretaries they meet, or to seek information for themselves. I think most of us have certain problems in our own clubs and we wonder what other clubs are doing about that particular problem. We sometimes feel that we have the solution to all the problems of the club secretaries and then we find some other secretary has a better plan than we.

So I hope this morning we will be very informal in our discussion, keeping in mind there are a large number of men here, and there perhaps will be more before we get through and that each man who does take part will limit himself to the subject that he has decided to speak on and do it very clearly, concisely, and in as few words as possible. We don't want to embarrass anyone but we must travel along. We have quite a few questions to discuss and we know others will arise from the questions that have already been offered on our program.

The other thing we would like, is to have every man in this room take part in the discussion. No matter what you have to say, feel perfectly free, as I think that we will get a lot more out of this assembly on that basis.

The first question is, How may the secretary contribute to the success of the club in his relationships with the club president?

Who would like to start a discussion on that? Do we have any responsibility to the club president? Of course, if you are an old secretary—by old I mean time in service—and a new president comes in, I think then perhaps your responsibilities to that president or the opportunity to contribute to his success are greater perhaps than if you are a new secretary and the president is a new president.

JOSEPH R. MEDLEY (Cloquet, Minn., U. S. A.): Chairman Ron, may I just as an old-time secretary vouch for this? I think when you come down to a secretary's duties to his president and also to his club, it will all simmer down to just a matter of the club records that he keeps. I have had many years of experience—I was elected when our club was organized in 1921, and am still holding down the job. Every year when a new president is elected, he will come to me for information that I have gathered through years of experience, and, having a very complete set of records, I can intelligently tell him who in the membership of the club are adaptable for various committees or chairmen of various committees. I think you will find that the records you keep will be of service to your president.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: How about the new incoming secretary? How is he going to function in this plan? He is a new man and so is the president. He will have the minutes and all those records passed on to him by the preceding secretary, but he may feel that he is not able to do much in helping the president.

JOSEPH P. BADGER (Brazil, Indiana, U. S. A.): I believe a new secretary owes it to the president and the entire club to familiarize himself thoroughly before he accepts the job, by going over the situation carefully with the outgoing secretary so that he will have the most comprehensive idea of what he should do.

EARL G. WILSON (Napa, Cal., U. S. A.): Our new president has been secretary of our club for the past ten or twelve years. As I understand it, the secretary is supposed to tell the president what to do. I don't think I have much of a chance. I think he can tell me plenty, so I am just here to learn. Thank you. (Laughter)

CHAIRMAN VEAL: Anyone else?

WILLIAM HOWE (Hamilton, O., U. S. A.): I think, after thirteen years, as a club secretary, I would be very careful about telling the president what to do.

It has been said in meetings before that the secretary runs the club. I think he should be very careful about running the club, that maybe he should be the power behind the throne but he should not visibly be anything like a boss in the club. He is a servant, he should do what is expected of him and help all the committees and officers. I like that idea better than to think that the secretary is the main man in the club. After thirteen years' service I still feel that I am a servant. I will help the president. I will help the committees. I make out the schedule, the order of business for each meeting so the president has something to go by, certain meetings to be called, certain announcements to be made, etc. I do that for him so that everything is set when he comes to the table.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: Thank you. I am wondering if it isn't true that so many times we secretaries—I say “we secretaries,” I happen to be one—find things pushed upon us that do not belong in our particular job. For instance, work of committees and other things that someone has failed to do. They shove it onto the secretary, and the secretary being interested in the success of the club and realizing that if he doesn't do it, it won't be done—so he just does it. Before long we do a lot of things that isn't our real responsibility and then we get the reputation of running the club. That can sometimes happen.

The incoming secretary should familiarize himself with the information Rotary International has to offer through the different manuals which are mailed to you as your election has been reported to them. You should also go over the minutes, financial statements and any records that are in the office of the secretary, and those records should be passed on to you by the outgoing secretary. Familiarize yourself with these records, then you can do as much as anyone by having at your fingertips answers to the questions the president or members might ask you.

We will move on to the next question, How may the club secretaries contribute to the success of the club in the relationship with the club committees? There are a lot of committees in our Rotary club and we find that many of them

work; many of them do not. Just where does the secretary fit in with the work of these committees?

KNUD HANSEN (Racine, Wis., U. S. A.): I believe I can answer that. We have had that situation—committees that do not function—so we set up a plan that has been quite successful. We have adopted as nearly as we could, the policy set forth by the secretariat in Chicago, that is, we have an aims and objects committee. We have put at the head of that committee a past president, and on that committee we have all the past presidents, together with the secretary and the president as an ex-officio member.

The secretary sees to it that the committee meets every month without fail.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: You feel then that is the place where the secretary can contribute most to the success of the club, by checking up on the committees?

KNUD HANSEN: Just a sort of "checker-upper," if you want to call it that.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: Does the secretary attend all the meetings and keep the records of those committee meetings or does the committee keep its own?

KNUD HANSEN: The committee keeps its own records.

BRUCE PIPER (Olney, Ill., U. S. A.): Is that committee a life-time committee?

KNUD HANSEN: No, that committee rotates, is appointed every year by the president and is composed of the past presidents. In that way you have, of course, the logical group. You have all past presidents on that committee who should know all the answers.

J. MILTON GREGORY (Menominee, Mich., U. S. A.): I am wondering if that is intended to create older men's ideas of running a club and not giving the younger men an opportunity. You are taking the past presidents that have gone through the chair. Although they have had the experience, it seems to me there should be some younger men with younger ideas to help the club along. I know in our club the older men seem to get into a rut after they have been through the chair. They have fine ideas but they need a little of the younger touch in there with it to create some new ideas for programs, and so forth.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: This plan seems to have some very valuable points to it.

Does anyone have other ideas as to how the club secretary can contribute to the success of the committees?

WILLIAM M. HARPER (Monroe, La., U. S. A.): We have made our secretary an ex-officio member of all committees. He meets with them in a friendly, co-operative manner and that, I think, is the best way that he can render service to them.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: There is another way that the secretary can be helpful to each committee and that is to see that the chairman of the committees are supplied with the pamphlets and other information that is available from the secretariat of Rotary International.

WILLIAM HOWE: In my opinion there is just one way you get your committees working. Your president should announce when he goes into office

that there will be at least four assemblies of chairmen and officers during the year. In our club, we plan their work and tell them what they are going to do at this first assembly and at each subsequent assembly they make a report on what they have done. You will find, and we have found, that that gets more activity into your committees and into your clubs. Your club is a live club if you are having four or more good assemblies a year, and if you don't have those assemblies, you are dead, and we have had it both ways. We have had dead years and live years. The live years were those in which we had assemblies.

That is one way to get your committees working. They want to go to these assemblies, they want to see what is going to be done, so they plan their work and get something done. After the first report they will have a better idea of what they should do, and from each assembly they will report on something they should have done.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: I hope you new secretaries won't think that the club can't run without you. We sometimes feel that way when we find out how many things we have to do. Perhaps we shouldn't be too modest as we are a rather necessary cog in this thing. Don't get worried about all these things you are going to have to do. You will find it is like going up the hill. It smooths out as you come to it. You just naturally do these things and get a lot of joy out of doing them. Are there other questions along this particular line?

HOMER H. HUGHES (Lima, Ohio, U. S. A.): I am an incoming secretary, the past secretary of our club is the new president, so my job is going to be very much simplified. However, as program chairman last year, I have a suggestion that I might pass on to you. Get these committees in action by giving them a date on your program and have them secure some speaker or put on a program that pertains to the work of their committee. It works very well and we had some very excellent programs. That gets your committees active.

PAUL E. SCHROEDER (Owensboro, Ky., U. S. A.): We have a plan at Owensboro that has worked out very satisfactorily with respect to selecting the committees. We place the names of all the members in a hat at a meeting and we pass the hat around the table and every fifth name that is drawn is made chairman of a committee, with the four names following making up the members of the committee. We have found that eliminates, or at least relieves to a great extent, the possibility of a club being run by a few people. We have also found that quite often some very good hidden talent is discovered in the particular line of work of that committee.

EARL G. WILSON: We tried that one time in our club and it turned out to be a dismal failure. We had a man who was greatly interested in boys work and was anxious to be chairman of the boys' work committee, but he drew some other committee assignment in which he was not interested, and knew nothing about. In other words, the suggestion of putting the members' names in a hat and pulling them out, trying to force some fellows to work on a committee in which they weren't interested and didn't have any idea of what it was all about, was found to be a failure.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: We move on to the next question—How may the secretary contribute to the success of the club in relation with its members? In other

words, if we are going to have a successful Rotary club, just how should the secretary function in connection with the relationship to the members of the club itself? There are perhaps a lot of ways in which you as secretaries have worked with the members or in which you will work as incoming secretaries. Is there a definite relationship between the secretary and the members of the club, or is the secretary only an officer whose duties relate primarily to the board of directors and to some of the official matters of the club?

JOSEPH P. BADGER: Mr. Chairman, if the secretary has no relation with the members as individuals he is not a very good secretary. I can't help but feel that if his relationship is directly with the board of directors and officers, he becomes a nonentity as far as the members are concerned. I think the more personal touch he can give his office in the contacts with the members, the more active the club will be. A secretary who merely performs the duty of his office in a machine-like manner, with scarcely any personal contact with the members, would not be a very popular secretary.

E. P. MESSNER (Michigan City, Ind., U. S. A.): We had a conference some time ago and I was surprised to find out that no one in the club, except the former secretaries, seemed to know all of the members, not only their last but first names. It seems to me that the secretary could help the fellowship of the club by trying to introduce the members to each other.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: May I call your attention to this paper? It is File No. 121 and can be secured from the secretariat. It contains many helpful ideas and suggestions concerning the work of the club secretary.

FRED G. BROOKS (Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.): Chairman Ron, I would like to have some expressions on the matter of delinquency in dues. What is the practice in some of the clubs? How long do they wait on members for payment?

ROBERT C. PATTERSON (Keyser, W. Va., U. S. A.): We had that problem in our club. The constitution provides that a man has thirty days' grace and then ten days' extension of that, forty days all told. When I went into office as secretary, one man was four years behind in his dues. Then there were others that got behind for some period of time. We started a campaign of cleaning up all those, by putting it on the basis of dun, quoting from the constitution. They would be dropped if they were in arrears at the end of that forty days' grace period. We collected all our dues.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: Does that help you? Any other question?

H. GRADY BRADSHAW (West Point, Ga., U. S. A.): We collect dues quarterly. Each quarter we make out blank checks, the member inserts the name of his bank, and pass them among the membership. At the next meeting we collect them after they have been signed. We have no delinquents and no difficulties.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: That is a good idea.

MORGAN L. MATSON (Perry, N. Y., U. S. A.): The first day of last June our president made the announcement that the last one who paid his dues before the first of July had to buy a box of 100 cigars. Boys, you should have seen the money roll in.

ALBERT DRUMPP (Logansport, Ind., U. S. A.): We have made a practice of sending out notices thirty days in advance and that gets the dues in on time, even if they were thirty days in arrears.

ADAM K. BACKER (Annapolis, Md., U. S. A.): In our club there was some delinquency and at one of the meetings our president announced that the delinquent names would be reported to the board of directors. The directors corrected the condition and there has been no recurrence.

THOMAS K. HENDRYE (Bradford, Pa., U. S. A.): Our system of collecting dues is that each week instead of paying sixty cents for lunch, we pay one dollar and forty cents, the difference going toward the dues. That makes it so you are up to date at all times. It doesn't hurt much more to pay it that way, and we have found it works.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: Do any more clubs make a practice of collecting dues that way?

EDWARD A. JACOBS: We do.

ALBERT DRUMPP: How do you do about members paying back amounts?

EDWARD A. JACOBS: If a man is absent and does not make up his attendance in our club, he is charged one dollar. If he makes up his attendance, he is only charged fifty cents, which goes for dues.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: It makes more bookkeeping for the secretary, I suppose.

LEONARD L. VANN (Bessemer, Ala., U. S. A.): For a number of years during the not-so-good times we adopted the weekly plan. We paid \$1.00 a week to the assistant treasurer at the door, fifty cents for the luncheon and fifty cents for dues. During the past five years we have had only one delinquency.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: In our own club of Marietta, Ohio, the statements are sent out about thirty days ahead of time and we expect everybody to pay within the thirty days. One man failed to pay for some time. The board discussed the matter and one of them visited him and he immediately sent his check. Perhaps it is a case of forgetfulness.

Any other questions regarding dues?

HUGH E. CONWELL (Piqua, Ohio, U. S. A.): I am just wondering if many Rotary clubs are following the plan of collecting the dues and meals quarterly. It seems to me that helps attendance and helps us collect for our meals. We combine our dues and meals and send statements quarterly. Some Rotary clubs have tried that in the past, and I am wondering how many.

LOUIS J. ARNOLD (Greencastle, Ind., U. S. A.): We have that plan. For several years we have been collecting dues and meals quarterly in advance. Then if anyone is excused, he is given credit on his next quarter statement. If he is absent, not excused, he pays for his meal whether he is there or not, and in that way the club picks up a few extra dollars in a year from absentees not excused.

A ROTARIAN: It helps attendance, too.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: We don't want to spend too much time on this problem unless it is a very distinct problem.

HOMER H. HUGHES: Are dues uniform? Ours are thirteen dollars a quarter including the meals and we collect them quarterly. We collect them whether the members are absent at meetings or not. What is left over goes into the treasury.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: I think the answer to your question is that they are not uniform. I believe you will find they run from fifteen to twenty dollars a year and up.

HUGH HARVEY (Jackson, Tenn., U. S. A.): I think it is customary for each local club to determine what the dues should be. Ours are twenty dollars a year, paid semi-annually.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: Is there any other question regarding dues?

A ROTARIAN: How many receive financial remuneration?

CHAIRMAN VEAL: Let me submit these questions—How many receive under ten dollars a month? Under fifteen? How many of them are getting at least twenty dollars a month or twenty-five?

A ROTARIAN: Forty dollars.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: Do you have to get out the weekly bulletin on that?

A ROTARIAN: Yes, the bulletin, all the postage and buy the stationery. That is included in the forty dollars.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: I imagine we would find some of these amounts that seem to be a little large also include some of the expenses like postage and hiring of extra help and so forth and so on.

There seems to be a feeling that the secretary should be compensated in some way, either by remittance of dues or remuneration just for the service he renders.

WILLIAM E. HARRISON (Union City, Ind., U. S. A.): I would like to know how many secretaries pay their dues the same as the other members, and do not receive pay for their work.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: How many receive no pay for their work and pay for their own dues?

Several indicated by raising their hands.

H. GRADY BRADSHAW: I don't think any of the secretaries actually receive any compensation for their work. In our club the secretary's dues are remitted and he is allowed an additional ten dollars a month which he pays for mimeographing the weekly letter and doing other work in connection with it. The remittance of his dues doesn't in any sense of the word compensate him for the work that is involved in being secretary of the club. I think there should be a distinction made in our thinking relative to the matter of whether a secretary is paid or not. I don't think he ought to be paid for his services.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: That is what I had in mind when I was trying to find a word to describe it. I don't think any of the men feel they are being paid,

yet it is something to be considered for the extra work they are doing for Rotary.

HENRY ADEMA (The Tonawanda, N. Y., U. S. A.): Many of the secretaries have to write their weekly letters. That gets to be kind of a sing-song proposition to a certain degree, and I tried to get a different member to write a letter each week—we have 55 members—so I won't have to write all of them. I haven't been able to put it over.

SAMUEL H. CORSON (Ardmore, Pa., U. S. A.): The statement about the weekly letter becoming sing-song was true with us. Last year we followed the idea of having weekly editors and then we finally got around to making various members responsible for one month, so during the year we have had twelve editors and our weekly letters have been fine because there is a spirit of rivalry and one tries to outdo the other.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: Are there any other points we want to bring out regarding the relationship of the club secretary with the membership?

ADAM K. BACKER: Does the secretary in a club of about forty members try to greet and meet all of the visiting Rotarians or is that a part of the job of the fellowship committee?

CHAIRMAN VEAL: How many clubs let the fellowship committee take care of that part of the work? May we see your hands?

Several hands were raised.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: The next of the discussion concerns the relationship of the secretary with the district governor. To new secretaries, this is worth consideration, because if you are late in your reports you will soon find it out. Would anyone like to make a statement about the relationship between the secretary and the district governor?

LOUIS J. ARNOLD: I feel that the most important duty of the secretary with relation to the district governor is to see that all reports are gotten out promptly. In addition, all correspondence should be answered promptly and any matters to be presented to the club or the board of directors should be presented at the earliest date possible. In other words, promptness in all relationships with the governor is very important.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: That statement seems to summarize the relationship to the governor. In other words, most of it is correspondence and monthly reports. The district governor must send his report in to Chicago on time, and it is very vital that each secretary send his report to the district governor without delay and to answer any correspondence promptly. Would anyone like to make a further statement regarding this relationship? I believe that perhaps is a little more definite than some of these other questions we have had in mind.

There was no further discussion.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: A question has been raised regarding the responsibility of the secretary of sending on to the home club, an attendance record card of any visiting Rotarian. I know some of our members have visited other clubs, but I have never received a card from that club giving me that information. Do you ever have that problem?

HUGH E. CONWELL: It seems to me that is a duty of the sergeant-at-arms. The secretary should see that the sergeant-at-arms is furnished with that card. The sergeant-at-arms at the time he talks to the visiting Rotarian should see that that card is handed to him.

EARL G. WILSON: The secretary of our club insists on sending them out.

ALBERT DRUMPP: We have our attendance cards printed on government post cards. I sign them in advance. The chairman of the fellowship committee greets the visiting Rotarian and hands him the blank card. He fills it in and addresses it on the other side. If he doesn't receive credit because he fails to drop it in the mail box, it is his own fault.

JOSEPH R. MEDLEY: A good suggestion to put before your members, if they have attended another club, is to ask them to report back to their club secretary. We find many instances where our members visit other clubs, and are given cards but they put it in their pocket and forget to give it to the secretary when they get home. That hurts not only your attendance, but the club and district attendance as well.

LLOYD JOSSELYN (Lafayette, Ind., U. S. A.): I dislike the use of cards. If I have time I prefer to write a letter. During the past year I have written forty letters.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: That is a good idea, a letter instead of a post card.

LOREN P. MEYER (Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.): In our club the fellowship committee meets the visiting Rotarians at the door and gives them a visiting report card, you can secure from Rotary International. The visiting Rotarian fills it out and takes it to his place. Then the chairman of the fellowship committee picks it up and after introducing the visiting Rotarian, brings it back to me. I sign it and mail it out the same day.

A. M. GEESINK (The Hague, Netherlands): If I wrote letters for visitors I would have to write at least 300 letters a year, perhaps more. We give the card to the visiting Rotarian. He fills it in and the card comes to the president who welcomes the guest. He knows the name because it is on the card. If there is a guest who hasn't been welcomed, we know he hasn't been given a card, and he gets it. As secretary, I get all the cards. I have the official directory and I put on the address and post it. In our club there has never been a visiting Rotarian who has not been reported to his home club.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: It would help you if the visiting Rotarian put the address on the card. It would save you looking it up in the directory.

HENRY G. PITTMAN (Asheville, N. C., U. S. A.): It wouldn't work out very well for us to try to write letters, either, because sometimes we have as many as sixty visiting Rotarians at one meeting. We have a visiting Rotarian register, and the best penman in the club sits at the door and enters the name of each visitor. Then we send out the cards from that so we also have a permanent record of each visiting Rotarian and the date he visited the club. We find that works better than any method we have tried.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: How about the secretary and his cooperation with Rotary International secretariat? No one has mentioned that he is supposed to notify

the secretariat when a membership is terminated or when a new member is admitted. In other words if a new member comes in, you must immediately send his name to the secretariat. Any membership terminated must be reported, as well as any reinstatements, changes of address, or changes in the official personnel.

You are expected to read and study the News Letter, and the "clip sheets" which are prepared by THE ROTARIAN. Also prepare and submit the semi-annual report, assist in the preparation of club reports on administration, answer correspondence promptly, secure and disseminate information and so on.

One of the big jobs of the secretary is to see that the club members are informed as to what is going on. Because of our closeness to the job and the information that we get from the secretariat, from the district governor and the board of directors, we are likely to forget that the other members of the club do not have that opportunity.

So it seems to me, our big job, as secretaries, is to see that each member is fully informed as to what Rotary is, how he can best serve in Rotary and to answer any questions that he might be asked.

Are there any questions?

ARTHUR W. RIDDLE (Adrian, Mich., U. S. A.): How strictly do you enforce the attendance rule?

CHAIRMAN VEAL: May we have one or two statements on that?

JACK P. FOSTER (Pampa, Texas, U. S. A.): We enforce ours very strictly. We dropped two men in the last six months on account of non-attendance of at least sixty per cent of the meetings, and we have found that it works very well.

HARLAN A. MOORE (Auburn, Ind., U. S. A.): We have had a little trouble with the attendance rule. Instead of dropping members right off the reel, we are rather considerate. The secretary or president talks to them and finds out what the trouble is and gets an explanation of some sort from them. If they are going to give up their membership it can be done that way, without hurting their feelings by being dropped by the board of directors. Very often we are able to keep the member.

ROBERT C. PATTERSON: We operate the attendance rules the same as we do the collection of dues. The constitution provides very definitely for the attendance and our president is an attorney, both the past president and the one coming in, and they are sticklers for constitutional law. We have enforced the attendance rule without any loss.

We do have one man who is a consulting engineer and he applied for leave of absence for six months, which conforms with the constitution. That was granted. It goes against our attendance record but retains that man in our club.

I think the competition among clubs for the matter of attendance is entirely unfair unless we all adhere to the constitution as written. Otherwise a man is liable to call in and say, "I am going to be out of town. Call me present." That doesn't make sense to me. We apply the rule as written.

H. T. WILLIAMS (Reidsville, N. C., U. S. A.): We have a situation in our club that has been a puzzle to me for a long time and I would like a suggestion

as to how to handle it. We have one member in our club who is a surgeon and most of his work comes just at the noon hour. It frequently happens that he will have major operations, making it impossible for him to attend a meeting and he will miss four consecutive meetings. After he has missed the third one, I will call him and notify him and call him again just prior to the fourth meeting, requesting him to be present. However, it frequently happens it is impossible and he will miss the fourth consecutive meeting. Then on the following meeting day he comes in and wants to retain his membership, but explains it was impossible for him to be there. What should be done in a case of that sort?

E. A. PATTERSON (Saginaw, Mich., U. S. A.): We find that our doctors are the best attendants. Most of the operations are in the morning.

JOSEPH P. BADGER: I don't know anything about the hours of operations, but I do believe a man can be an active member without attending every meeting. Attendance is desired as much as possible, but I don't think a man, particularly a professional man, should be penalized, because he is unable to attend on account of his business. I don't think it is fair to the man and I don't think it is fair to the club, because, as I say, members can be mighty active,—we have them in our club—and yet they aren't the 100% attenders.

BRUCE PIPER: We have a club of forty-five members and are rather proud of our attendance. We don't make a feature of attendance, but we do believe that in addition to the written law of attendance there is a moral law. Whenever the average attendance of a member drops below the average attendance of the club, then he is not playing the game according to the rule. Whenever the attendance of our club drops below the average attendance of the district, then our club is not playing the game in accordance with the rule. We follow that through. We teach the new member the necessity of attending regularly and we have practically no trouble at all. Our average is between 89 and 93 percent.

GEORGE KRIBS (Ludington, Mich., U. S. A.): In our annual report, we list every member, the number of meetings he has attended for the year, the number of meetings of the year and also his percentage.

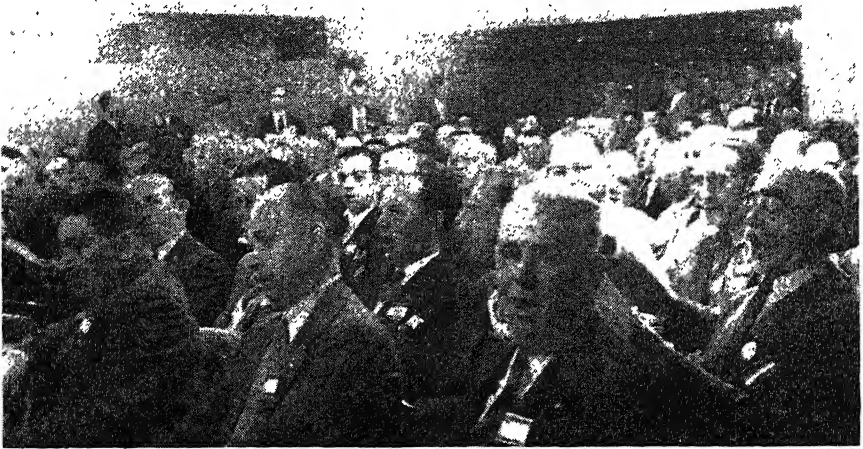
CHAIRMAN VEAL: Don't you feel that, after all, we come from different clubs and we each have our own problems? You may have a business man who is an outstanding Rotarian and yet he may not be able to maintain the required attendance, and yet you don't want to drop him and you will permit him to continue his membership. I believe practically every club is faced with that particular problem, and in the final analysis it can be left up to the board of directors and the by-laws of the local club.

HUGH HARVEY (Jackson, Tennessee, U. S. A.): We collect our dinner dues the first meeting of the month. If the member misses during the month he loses that, whatever the charge is. If he makes it up, we refund it next month. That encourages them to attend.

We have a surgeon in our club. I don't know when he has his operations, but he very often misses a meeting. There are four Rotary clubs that meet at noon, within thirty miles of us, and two or three that meet in the evening. He usually drives over to one of those when he misses at home. If you have a nearby club, that would be a solution.

HARLAN A. MOORE: I would like to ask the question. Does the secretary have the right to excuse absence? Some of our members are out of the city four and five weeks at a time and our attendance slips down to around seventy some. The reason why our attendance is low is because I don't excuse them. They have to come to the meeting or make it up or they are counted absent. I wonder if some of the secretaries excuse these fellows. How about that?

CHAIRMAN VEAL: A member is either present or he isn't present. Even if he is sick, he is still not there, and I think these clubs that excuse a man and count him present just because he has an excuse are not following the rules and regulations of Rotary. The club constitution says that the board of directors have authority to excuse but only for "good and sufficient reason."



Song leaders demonstrate how it should be done.

ARTHUR RIDDLE: When the luncheon is over, some of our members get up and walk out. We would like a remedy for that. We have adopted one plan which works fairly well, and that is, the man who walks out must apologize to the speaker.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: The answer to your problem is found in the pamphlet "Rotary Club Attendance Rules—Questions and Answers" which you can obtain from the secretariat. It will tell you that unless a member attends the meeting for at least 60 percent of the time devoted to the meeting, he cannot receive credit for attendance.

I want to call the attention, of the new incoming secretaries, to the pamphlets that can be obtained from the secretariat of Rotary International. The "Manual of Information for Presidents and Secretaries" has your duties catalogued and numbered and set up in chronological order and lists the things you are supposed to do in certain months.

HAROLD F. HOWE (Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.): Our district governor's letter is something really worth while and very helpful to us. We subscribed for

about fifteen copies and had them mailed to the officers of the club and to the members of the board of directors.

Our district assembly meetings have been of particularly great interest this past year. We have had nearly 100 per cent attendance at each one of those meetings, and it is primarily due to the fact that the governors interest among those men is something greater than just a local club. We became district conscious and we needed that in a new district where there was some discussion because of the fact that we were split into districts in which we had been for many years. It has not only the effect of building club interest but the effect of building a consciousness in our district.

H. T. WILLIAMS: Our district governors monthly letter served a very useful purpose without involving a lot of work for the secretary. He sent us one copy for each member of the club and we distributed them to the members. He gives the attendance percentage of all the clubs in the district the preceding month, pictures, notes of interest on activities of all clubs, and so on.

CHAIRMAN VEAL: This has been an interesting meeting but the time has arrived when we must adjourn. I thank you for your participation and I hope you have received some information that will be helpful to you in your work as club secretaries.

The meeting adjourned at ten forty-six o'clock.

Club Program Planning Assembly

FOR CLUBS HAVING 35 MEMBERS OR LESS

Wednesday Morning, June 21, 1939

The club planning assemblies, held in the Private Dining Room 1-3 of the Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., convened at eleven-five o'clock, Philip M. Dale, chairman, Granite City, Illinois, U. S. A., presiding.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Fellows, I want to open this meeting telling you how glad I am to see so many of you here.

I think we ought to get acquainted first, I will introduce myself. I am Philip M. Dale, of Granite City, Illinois. I am the Chairman of this meeting; Bill Schneller, is secretary, he is from Catasauqua, Pennsylvania and we have Charles M. Dyer from the secretariat of Chicago.

I want you to feel free to enter in the discussions, but there are a few restrictions which I think will be expedient to impose in order to give as many as wish, an opportunity to say something.

If any member wishes to speak I want him to stand, give his name, his home town or his club. We are going to impose a time limit of five minutes unless it should happen that somebody advances some plan or some method which might be of great interest, and you should care to ask questions concerning it. In that event we will allow the speaker the necessary time.

Another thing, I want you to stick, if you will please, to the subject. I want you to hew to the line, and let the chips fall where they may—and I hope they will be chips of information.

If you will open your program to page 34 you will notice that there is given a list of topics for discussion. Under No. 1 we have "In what ways may the program at the weekly meeting help or fail to help the following: attendance; fellowship; Rotary education; standing of club in the community.

It seems to me that we might as well skip that, because that deals with the objectives of the program. The purpose of the program of course is to promote better attendance, to promote fellowship, to promote Rotary education, and to enhance the standing of the club in the community.

I think we might as well take up 2 at this time, and so I will invite any comments you might have to make on Number 2: What are the elements of a good program?

GORDON A. PETERSON (Herinton, Kansas, U. S. A.): I could not volunteer the information needed, but I do know some good things that are left out of programs, and I am wondering if there is a solution for that dilemma.

It seems to me that Rotary clubs consisting of men who are capable of han-

dling social and public problems should feel free to discuss them in Rotary meetings. We do not discuss certain problems because they belong to the New Deal program, and we do not discuss racial problems—I for instance have a Negro section of the town that presents certain problems to the city administration and those things could be discussed, but we do not discuss them because the membership of the club may have different viewpoints on things of that type.

We find the taxing problem also a grievous one, and yet we don't touch that. Is there some way to bring those things into the Rotary club or can the Rotary club be mature enough to discuss those things without getting into conflict?

CHAIRMAN DALE: Rotarian Peterson has touched upon the crux of the matter, that we must avoid controversy.

I have always felt that a Rotary club could pass any sort of resolution it wished, endorse anything it wanted to, it could discuss anything it wanted to, as long as there was no organized opposition to anything that they endorsed, or any proposition they made or as long as they felt sure that such discussion or such activities would not engender organized opposition.

I would like someone to discuss this matter further.

PURDUE DORSEY (Camoron, Mo., U. S. A.): My thought is that we can take up any question of that kind, provided we take it up from the angle of considering it from the Rotary viewpoint.

I am an editor. If I can go over to my club and get some specific reminder of the spirit of Rotary, to take back to my office after luncheon, it will help me to apply that Rotary spirit to the problems with which I am dealing and in the writing I am doing. Isn't that what we are getting at?

If we approach some thing that might be controversial, from a political or prejudiced standpoint, that is one thing; if we take up some problem in our community or nation for that matter, from the Rotary standpoint, and examine it from the standpoint of Rotary, that is another thing.

My particular desire is to find out how we can put more Rotary into Rotary, and if somebody can tell me how I can go back and tell my club how to make our Rotary programs reflect Rotary more to me and to the other members, I will be well repaid.

CHAIRMAN DALE: While we have this matter in our minds, I think we might well follow the pattern set by THE ROTARIAN. You will notice they do take up controversial matters, but if a controversial subject is taken up by one partisan, in the same issue of the magazine the opposing point of view is given under the name of another partisan. I think we might very well follow that pattern in our club programs.

The point which was brought out is that we want to get more Rotary into our program, that we want to reflect the peculiar Rotary point of view.

(Due to the large attendance, the meeting recessed to resume immediately in the Red Room where more space was available.)

JOHN S. JUETT (Williamstown, Ky., U. S. A.): I am very much interested in this, "What are the elements of a good program?" and I am sure that all of these gentlemen are here for the purpose of learning something about it. I would like to say, or ask you if we could find a man in the audience who has been an outstanding success this year at programs, if he could not come up and give us an

idea of how he did it, from what source he received his programs, etcetera, and I believe we will really get something from that. That is what we want.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Is there any man here who enjoys such a conceit? (Laughter) Well as a matter of fact that is a serious question and deserves serious consideration. We won't ask that you have been an outstanding success as a chairman of your program committee, but some of you have had a lot of experience with programs and we will be very glad to have you come right up front and tell the fellows about some novel type of Rotary program you have had.

R. EIBERT LESLIE (DeQueen, Ark., U. S. A.): I have been a member of the program committee for several years and we have had very good success. One thing that we do have is rather unique I think. We have each member of the club make a five-minute talk, from *THE ROTARIAN*. They are chosen alphabetically and in that way all of our members must read *THE ROTARIAN*, which is something I know a good many of us don't do.

We have also taken the same list and assigned the member to talk for five minutes on his vocation—that is one of the bright spots on our program each week. We follow as closely as possible the program suggested by Rotary International. We have our program committee meet three months in advance and we schedule our program ahead of time. Of course it may be changed if something comes up of more importance. At the beginning of the year, we pass out a questionnaire to each member, asking what type of program he likes best and these are turned over to our program committee and followed as nearly as possible through the year.

These are just a few suggestions that we carry on very successfully in our club. Our attendance will average from eighty-five to one hundred percent most of the year around. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thank you.

Now this topic as given here is, "What are the elements of a good program?"

ALEXANDER GIBSON (Pittsburgh, So. Hills, Pa., U. S. A.): I can tell you how you can have some poor programs. The first thing that I think is wrong is when you make every member or a committee of men responsible for a program and they turn to the Ford Motor Company or the Bell Telephone Company, or General Motors, and bring in a movie. I don't think that it is good program planning if you have them every couple weeks. I will admit that we have had some fine programs, but it seems to me that the program setup should be a series of talks that will not only make us better Rotarians, but better citizens. I wish we could use the program suggested by our Rotary International if they could be adapted so that the smaller clubs could use them. I wish that such a program could be arranged. (Applause)

LEONARD C. HARRIS (Attleboro, Mass., U. S. A.): The elements that are lacking in the making of a good program, are the subjects and phases of our common life, civic and national, that we avoid so universally in our Rotary programs. I wonder if it is possible that we are missing something of very vital importance.

Of course we have to look at these things from the Rotary viewpoint, that is quite natural. Well, there are Rotary values in all these things, economic, political, and social significance.

I said to one of the fellows, "You have been saying a lot about the Red scare,

and so forth, the menace in this country," I notice he didn't hesitate when we moved to the Red Room. He came without fear or trembling. I believe as Rotarians we could face issues as vital as that.

Why aren't there values in problems that are real problems, political, economical, or social? Why cannot we view them and recognize in them if there is anything worth recognizing, what there is, and we cannot discover it until we hear what they say. Why can't men of that sort be asked to appear on Rotary programs?

Aren't we missing some vital thing in ignoring these things and talking about some rather vague platitudes, as we frequently do. We are all "movied" to death by General Motors and others, we are "movied" sick in the average club. I am wondering if there isn't some way we can bring in various phases of civic, state, national and international problems to be heard from; bring a man in and give him a hearing. You can find representatives of these groups who speak intelligently and unbiasedly.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thank you very much. That is a good point. I happen to know a club where they invited a communist in to explain the commune ideology. Then they called in an American engineer, following the idea of THE ROTARIAN, which gives both sides of controversial subjects. This engineer came in and gave the practical side, whereas the first speaker gave the theoretical side. The engineer talked on how communism worked, which gave us a different point of view.

HAROLD E. BURNS (Elwood City, Pa., U. S. A.): The editor mentioned the difficulty sometimes found in the discussion of controversial subjects. I imagine this is true, unfortunately in most small clubs, where we have men of differing opinions, because we are so well acquainted with them we do not permit them to stand up, and give us a program on their viewpoint without becoming too critical personally.

In our club I don't know of any of these problems that haven't at sometime or another been discussed, but we go outside the club to a neighboring community and get someone who retains the respect of our entire membership, and he discusses whatever problem it might be, whether it be a political issue, and we have had them, or whatever it might be, we put no restrictions on him. It cannot be done by a member of your own club, but those problems can be discussed, I believe satisfactorily by someone outside of your own club, whom you don't know personally without creating any hard feelings.

I think, however, that it is an unfortunate situation. I know this to be true in our case and it is probably so in others. I think it is unfortunate that Rotarians should meet fifty-two times a year and not be able to differ in opinion without becoming antagonistic.

We sponsored the Institute of International Understanding, as encouraged by Rotary. We had Karl Deutch, a Sudeten German on our lecture program. This chap was young, about twenty-seven or eight years of age; he wanted to learn as much about our country as we wanted to learn about his country. We had a round table discussion in my home after the lecture and I purposely invited the men whom I knew to be belligerent on some things that I had learned from Deutch during the day. We sat there and discussed things we couldn't discuss in our club.

CHAIRMAN DALE: There is one aspect of this problem which I think is of extreme importance that hasn't been discussed. If you bring in a communist to speak before your Rotary club, what is the community-at-large going to think about it? What is the local reaction going to be? How would you manage that?

SETH N. TAYLOR (West Haven, Conn., U. S. A.): You touched the vital spot there. We had a minister of a church in West Haven who thought that young people should become familiar with the various "isms" that we hear so much about, so he engaged a socialist to talk to the young folks. When this became known the town's population arose in arms; they were extremely agitated and greatly concerned about it with the result that the program has fallen off.

I am wondering if the same thing might happen if a Rotary club attempted it.

CHAIRMAN DALE: If you feel impelled to bring a matter up for discussion toward which there is so much prejudice throughout our country, wouldn't it be better to bring it up as a matter for debate? If you are going to have a communist come in and speak, and then wait for a week in order to have a speaker to refute the tenets of communism, you are not going to avoid the undesirable reaction in the community.

On the other hand, if you headed the program in the form of a debate, perhaps that criticism, if it were made, would not carry so much weight, and would not redound so strongly to the disadvantage of Rotary in the community.

We must do everything we can to enhance the standing of Rotary in the community, nothing else is so vital to the life of Rotary as that.

CHARLES K. PAYNE (Butler, N. J., U. S. A.): I was wondering if we couldn't work out some such scheme as this: every month have a local secretary notify the neighboring Rotary club of the good programs that he has had—I mean, make that exchange, and in that way let a little district, perhaps smaller than the districts we have now, benefit by good programs from each of us.

There is another "don't" that I was thinking of, when the gentleman spoke, and that is letting a fellow know that he is on the program about fifteen minutes before he is to appear.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Charlie spoke about the unfairness of letting the speaker know that he is on the program fifteen minutes before he is due to appear; that of course touches on the vital subject of planning your programs in advance.

W. R. HOOVER (Belle Glade, Fla., U. S. A.): If I get just one idea out of this group of what will help one meeting, I am sure I will be very happy; and if I can drop a suggestion that might help a club on just one meeting perhaps that might have its advantages too.

Our program committee and board of directors arrange our programs about six weeks in advance. We have enough latitude so that if some outstanding person comes to our little town, we get him on the program.

We had a speaker who had toured Russia, we had a responsible business executive from Shanghai and we had the editor of a trade paper. All of those programs interested thirty hard-headed business men who do not want to waste their time just in going to lunch.

We have boys from our high schools appointed to attend every meeting, and

once in the year they put on a program which we have found very helpful. Maybe you would find one program a year sponsored by your high school people of very great interest.

OSCAR CARLSON (Butler, Pa., U. S. A.): May I make a practical suggestion as to the type of program we use in our town? We have found that the Town Hall Meeting idea has lent itself very well to controversial subjects. If you introduce the Bell and the Town Cryer you will get the attention of your men right away, and I think it is good for three or four programs a year.

CHAIRMAN DALE: That is a sort of panel, Oscar?

OSCAR CARLSON: No, we have two or three speakers giving set talks, leaving ten minutes for questions from the audience at the close.

J. S. DUDLEY (Glen Burnie, Md., U. S. A.): The third question I think is of great value to us, and I want to bring it to the attention of the group, "What are the relative merits of programs by members and programs by outside talent?"

It seems to me we have been giving emphasis here to programs by outsiders. I have in mind a program of one of the members who was in the oil business. He was a timid fellow but he worked on it, and he said when he got up to speak that if everybody walked out on him he would nevertheless feel amply repaid for the effort that he had put into it because he learned more about his own business than he had ever known before.

I think after all it is a fine idea to develop our own talent and to use it, and it may be that we shall discover some real latent talents. If we make the members feel that they have a responsibility for the program it will mean so much more than transporting orchestras or something else of that kind. I really believe we ought to think about our own talent and try to develop along the lines of vocational service.

CHAIRMAN DALE: The Rotarian who just spoke has brought up the matter of relative values of programs by members and programs by outside talent. Will somebody else discuss that topic also?

HOMER KEMP (Princess Anne, Md., U. S. A.): I am just wondering how far we can go with "classification" talks in our own club? In our club we have had two or three such talks. We put on a program last year on what we have termed "the house that Rotary built,"—a series of classification talks from each member which we thought was very unique and it worked out very successfully. We would not want to come back again next year with the same type of program, and I am wondering if any one has done this before, and how often that could be repeated. We speak of getting our members to talk, and talk about their business, and know more about their own business, but how often should we have that, in your opinion?

CHAIRMAN DALE: Would some Rotarian like to answer that question?

R. L. CALLIS (San Juan Capistrano, Calif., U. S. A.): We worked on a program similar to the one just mentioned; when it came around to the second time for our members to speak we had them speak on their hobbies. Nearly every man has a hobby. We are only three years old so we haven't gone any further than that.

GLEN JOSEPH (Corona, Calif., U. S. A.): In the upper part of our district we organized a so-called program exchange in 15 or 20 clubs. It is financed this way: we found that it cost somewhere between a hundred and a hundred and twenty-five dollars a year to maintain a part-time secretary in the office of one of the club secretaries. Each club paid six dollars a year to this part-time secretary who buys post-cards, has them mimeographed and sent to each club. Each club then has fifty-two postcards, and at the end of each program it is the secretary's job to faithfully record what the program was that day, and his honest opinion of it. Those are kept available, then each month the part-time secretary makes a mimeographed news letter, summarizing those things, and circularizes the member clubs. It has worked very well.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thank you, yes I have seen that. I have seen copies of your program, with the grades marked opposite the name.

GLEN JOSEPH: It is a difficult matter to get the secretaries and the presidents to give their honest opinion. They will sometimes think that they can say "It is fair," but after all when a program is mentioned as being "fair" you had better leave it alone.

HOMER KEMP: Is it a good idea to set aside at least one meeting a month for the members to sort of air themselves and get something off their chest, regarding the community, and what they have in their minds?

CHAIRMAN DALE: Will some Rotarian answer that question?

S. A. LIPSCOMB, JR. (Franklin, Va., U. S. A.): We have followed a plan similar to that, we call it our fill-in program. Sometimes your speaker does not show up and you find yourself at a loss, and it is rather embarrassing to the program chairman. If you will call on the men in the room to discuss before the club what they have been discussing with the members around them, you will find that your subjects will vary from boxing, to stamp collecting, and you will get an excellent program. It is surprising the interesting variety of programs that we have had in this manner.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Did you ever catch anybody talking about Rotary, and the good things?

STEPHEN A. LIPSCOMB, JR.: Yes, we certainly did—some of the good things and some of the bad things. I think if you will try it once, and the fellows are honest with their views that you will find that they have been talking about a lot of very good things about Rotary and then some of the things are things that you probably should get off your chest from time to time, because we are all prone to kind of lay down and take it easy once in a while.

LYMAN JOHNSON (Syracuse, Kans., U. S. A.): I mention this because it follows in line with the thought which has just been suggested and provided an interesting program for us this past year. We had what we called a Beef Night program. It was announced some time ahead and it was suggested, very definitely, that the particular purpose of the program was to "beef," no admiration society at all about it. We were a bit skeptical as to the way it would go, because we have some thin-skinned fellows in the club. Then we have some of those fellows you find in every club, who say exactly what they think, only sometimes they say it without

thinking (laughter). The result was that we didn't know exactly what would happen, but everybody had a wonderful time, to the surprise of some of us. They got things off their chest that had been boiling there for some time and we had some very helpful, instructive and constructive suggestions and criticisms come out of the whole matter.

I don't know whether that could be worked in any other club or not, we have a small club of about twenty-five members and the fellows all know each other pretty well, it worked with us.

WM. NELSON (Yazoo City, Miss., U. S. A.): A Rotarian from Clarksdale told me about a program they put on. He said they have a meeting about once every three months, that they call a "Pow-wow" meeting. He said that was about the most enjoyable meeting that they had; they sit around and have no definite program, just get up and register any complaint or anything they want to say; that was one of the meetings they all looked forward to more than anything else.

CHAIRMAN DALE: I want to ask this: do their discussions pertain to Rotary?

WM. NELSON: He said anything, from golf on to chicken fighting—talk about anything they wanted to. (Laughter)

ELDEN FINDLEY (Delavan, Ill., U. S. A.): We have left the program open about every six weeks for discussions of that kind. Invariably our discussions bring up some community service problem, and they have proved very beneficial this past year.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thanks, Elden. Is there any one else?

RAY L. RICE (Elk City, Okla., U. S. A.): Here is a suggestion for the club that finds itself without a program at the last minute. Rotary International furnishes this information and if the program chairman will write to Rotary International for questions on business ethics, I believe it is called File 506-A.

For instance they ask the question: is it ethical to sell a used car to a man without telling him the defects? or something of that nature, and it is a very interesting program, because it does get the members on their feet discussing the different questions.

We find too that interchanging programs with surrounding town clubs is mighty fine. We got our idea from the Oklahoma City club which had what they called the Flying Squadron. It was composed of a group of men who had a program already on hand, and they would exchange with any club at any time. All they had to do was call this Flying Squadron and say, "Go to Elk City on Thursday and present a program," and you could bank on it that they would be there.

Then sometime that the Oklahoma City club wished a program we would furnish it to them, but it is more successful with the close surrounding towns where you do not have to drive too far.

HOWARD HAMILTON (Beeville, Texas, U. S. A.): We have a situation in our town that I imagine is similar to many others, and that is that we depend entirely on the farm and the men outside of our city limits. We have inaugurated a plan where each six weeks we go out to one of their centers, their church or school house and hold an open meeting with them. On our program we try to get some

stockman or some farmer from that particular locality to talk on our program.

In that way we find that we have built up a much better standing with them than if we would invite them in to our luncheon at the hotel, because we are going out to their grounds, and they feel freer to say what they think, and they give us lots of good pointers.

If some of you fellows will go out and take Rotary to your community instead of bringing them in to your place, I think you will have a lot of success.

GORDON A. PETERSON: We have a member in our club who was a delegate to the Holstein-Friesian Association later on attended a Rotary convention. In bringing back reports he got them confused and the members didn't know the difference.

My point here is to ask for suggestions from anybody as to what should constitute a good convention report? My attitude is, if it is good, there ought to be lots of it. In other words, I think it would be wise to give two or three reports on the convention at intervals, and if it isn't good one ought to make it short and snappy. What is the purpose of a convention report on the club program, and of what value is it?

CHAIRMAN DALE: That is not on the agenda as listed here, but I think it is something that should be discussed.

Most of you will be making reports on this convention within the next three or four weeks to some of the clubs in your community, and I think it is pertinent at this point to discuss what constitutes a good convention report.

In my opinion a good convention report should at least touch upon this meeting which we are having here this minute.

ROBERT COPELAND (Brookville, Ohio, U. S. A.): My good friend Bill Easton is here. He brought a report of the last convention to my club. I don't know whether he could remember the speech he made but he took some outstanding things of that convention as they appealed to him and told us about them. He didn't try to cover the whole convention or what songs they sang. It was a very interesting meeting, one of the most interesting meetings our club has had since I have been a member of it.

HAROLD E. BURNS: I heard an interesting mention of reporting to the club yesterday, a fellow Rotarian said he subscribed to the Cleveland Plain Dealer for forty members of his club and if they couldn't read they wouldn't get a report. (Laughter and applause)

FRANK CHANCE (Greenville, Tenn., U. S. A.): My attention was called to the fact that one can register and get a short, condensed report of the convention mailed to him about a week after the convention is over. I can study that a little bit and have my report ready. I registered in the room at the House of Friendship.

CHAIRMAN DALE: I think that is true; I think we are all grateful for the very excellent reports which the papers have given, and for the notice which they have taken of this convention yet they can't take the place of the regular convention proceedings which will be published shortly, of which every man should have a copy.

WM. NELSON: Every club will be sent a copy of that, won't they?

CHAIRMAN DALE: Yes, but the members may also subscribe for it.

RALPH CLAUDE SHAW (Bristol, Virginia-Tenn., U. S. A.): I have made a study of the program for Rotary clubs for a good many years. I travel around a good bit, and I never attended a Rotary club but what I considered the program very carefully. The basis of a good program is that it should always be instructive, and after that as entertaining as possible. The best talk I ever heard in a Rotary club in my life was on a seemingly very dry subject, "The Origin of the Digital System." The speaker spent four months preparing that speech. It has been three years since that talk was made and we still talk about it. If a Rotarian attends a Rotary club and learns something that is really worthwhile he is anxious to come back again. In some of our larger clubs where they have money to spend, I find that the programs are not so instructive in the clubs as are the programs in some of the smaller clubs. So I want to add that testimony that a program should be instructive as well as entertaining.

ALEXANDER GIBSON: We ought to go on record, and I would like to move that Rotary International petition the governors to make up outstanding lists of speakers because there are lots of men who have only one lecture, outstanding speakers, and suggest them to all our clubs.

It seems to me that the governors can appoint such committees to find out who the men are in your club and in other clubs and submit that list to all our clubs. I think that would help a lot, at least we would get a lot more Rotary, than we are getting now.

CHAIRMAN DALE: You make the motion that the secretariat report to the various clubs—

ALEXANDER GIBSON: I have in mind that the governors be petitioned and it seems to me that he is the central authority. He can appoint a committee and then tell us of the outstanding speakers in the district.

A MEMBER: Do you mean Rotarians in that district?

ALEXANDER GIBSON: Not necessarily, but it would be better if they were Rotarians.

PURDUE DORSEY: I want to second that motion. I have been disappointed at the many suggestions for programs outside of Rotary, and for so few suggestions for programs in Rotary.

The question in my mind is whether we are going to allow ourselves to become dinner clubs with the idea of entertaining ourselves and our members or whether we are going to be Rotary clubs with the idea of starting Rotary in its application to our various vocations and the application to our communities.

That is the reason I asked the question here, whether these speakers were to be Rotarians or not Rotarians. We have a lot of entertaining speeches in our club by men who had no concept of Rotary whatever, and brought us nothing that savored of Rotary.

As I said at the beginning of this meeting, to my mind what we need in Rotary is more Rotary and the question is how we are going to put into our programs something that will give me the desire to know more about Rotary.

We lay out our program for six months at a time, and we lay them out in accordance with suggestions from the secretariat, and yet I have noticed the

tendency more and more to have less of the literature from Rotary International in connection with those programs. It seems to me that what we need is more of the literature from Rotary International that will make the members of our club study Rotary, and get Rotary into their systems.

CHAIRMAN DALE: There is a motion before the house and I believe I have heard a call for the question.

MR. DORSEY: I favor this provided that we stick to the idea of Rotary and not to the idea of "entertaining speakers."

CHAIRMAN DALE: The point is well made.

M. L. DEVINEY (Reymondsville, Texas, U. S. A.): Isn't it a fact that Rotary International sponsors Rotary Institutes and if you want something about Rotary your district can sponsor one, two, or three of these assemblies in different parts of your district and you can get the greatest treat of your life. Rotary International will send you internationally known speakers and they will give you all the Rotary that you can digest in the next ten years.

CHAIRMAN DALE: You are speaking of the Institutes of International Understanding, aren't you?

M. L. DEVINEY: Yes.

OSCAR MOORE: I hate to get up the second time. I would like to ask the brother who made the motion if he ever asked his district governor, incoming, or outgoing, to furnish him a speaker and he refused him?

ALEXANDER GIBSON: I have; sometimes they have sent poor ones and sometimes they have been good.

OSCAR MOORE: I don't know whether it is fortunate or unfortunate, but the district governor is the governing head in your district, and it is not only his privilege but he would be more than glad to furnish you speakers and he knows whom to send for any particular phase of Rotary or anything else.

There are other things that a Rotary club has to listen to besides direct Rotary; there is so much pouring of Rotary into a man, until he gets nauseated with it. If you get Rotary, Rotary, Rotary every week you fill the man up, therefore you should have diversified programs. Rotary International believes that.

I am opposed to the motion for the simple reason that you are interfering in trying to dictate—that is just my private reason. I think you will find your district governor is more than glad to furnish you with this data.

I have asked any number of men to speak at our club, and there isn't a Rotarian—and a lot are good speakers—but will come to you, and it won't cost you a cent. For that reason I do not think it is necessary that this be carried, I think you are interfering with the job of your district governor. I have no particular district in mind, I am speaking in general.

CHAIRMAN DALE: The question has been called for. You have heard the motion, that this meeting endorse the system which I might add is already used in some districts, of having the district governor act as a clearing house for speakers.

In some districts clubs are reporting outstanding programs to the Governors. The governor presumably keeps these reports in his possession; if

any other club applies to him for a good program he then is in position to give the name of the speaker or the speakers or the entertainers, whatever the case may be, to the club making the request.

Will you please restate your motion?

ALEXANDER GIBSON: Resolved, that we petition Rotary International to have the district governors appoint a list of speakers or appoint a committee to make up this list of speakers available in our district in order that we might have better programs for our individual Rotary organizations.

(The motion was put to a vote and lost.)

RALPH BROWN (Columbus, Miss., U. S. A.): I came in a little late. Has there been any discussion about the late-at-night program?

CHAIRMAN DALE: No.

RALPH BROWN: We have a late-at-night program once a year and confine the program to the ladies and the members of our club. We feel in that way we keep the ladies informed, give them an idea of what kind of a club we have and what kind of members we have.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Time is passing rapidly. I am anxious that we get on with this program. I want to discuss as many angles as possible of the club program.

I think perhaps that the vital things relative to ladies' nights is this: should we give them entertainment or should we give them Rotary information? Lets hear discussion on that.

(The floor voiced the opinion "entertainment.")

J. B. HATCHER (Gaffney, S. C., U. S. A.): We have about four ladies' nights a year. Our ladies look forward to these ladies' nights with a great deal of anticipation. We give them entertainment first, and then Rotary at the end of the meeting. We always have good ladies' nights, and they always like to attend.

I would like to say a word too with reference to the country—or rural—meetings which a gentleman spoke of over here a few moments ago.

We have three or four during the summer months when we go into the country, and those people serve us a meal, and eat with us, and then we give the same kind of a program. At this time we inform the people of the community on Rotary, we feel all the people of our county know what Rotary is.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Fine. Does any other Rotarian want to give his opinions or cite his experiences?

HOMER KEMP: May I ask a question? About how many ladies' evenings should we have a year, and is it desirable to have them in the average small club?

CHAIRMAN DALE: If the members do not object, I will attempt to answer that question so we can get on.

It has been recommended that we try to hold a ladies' night not more frequent than every three months, and to have at least two per year, so from two to four meetings per year, I believe, is the ideal number. If anybody thinks differently about it I wish he would stand up and say so.

STEPHEN LIPSCOMB, JR.: I agree with you thoroughly. I wonder if you won't just take the questions and give us your views on them, and then you can hear

from the rest of us later if we want to go back to any of them. I am afraid we are going to miss something, and I would like to see all the questions covered

CHAIRMAN DALE: You are very complimentary, Stephen. It was my idea not to do all the talking at this meeting.

There is one thing I think very important, that I would like to bring out at this point. That is the practice of exchanging, not merely programs, but also club presidents, the speakers, and the program chairmen. I have in mind a plan which is working in my district. That is the practice of making a complete program exchange for some neighboring club. For instance, the club of Moline would bring its president, its program chairman, and its speaker or speakers or entertainers, down to Abingdon for example. The next week the president, the club program chairman and the speaker from Abingdon would go to Moline and hold the program there.

Does anybody know anything about that? Has that been practiced in any of your districts, or by any of your clubs?

A ROTARIAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN DALE: What is your opinion of the value of that type of exchange?

A ROTARIAN: Splendid—fine.

HOMER KEMP: Do you mean that in the form of what we commonly know as inter-city meetings?

CHAIRMAN DALE: No.

WM. NELSON: Does the visiting president preside?

CHAIRMAN DALE: Yes. It has many of the values, Henry, of the inter-city meeting, I think, but it is not an inter-city meeting.

Does anyone else wish to discuss that?

WM. NELSON: Do they have any regular form for making a survey of talent in any of these clubs? If they have, some of us would like to know what form they use.

CHAIRMAN DALE: That matter was touched upon a while ago by a resolution which was lost, I believe. ,

WM. NELSON: Nevertheless if there is a formula used in some place that is of value, some of us who do not have it might like it. In a previous meeting it was suggested that a definite survey be brought up.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Does any one know of such a survey?

FELTON O. GAMBLE (Collingswood, N. J., U. S. A.): We have more or less classified our programs over a period of years, and have them divided into about twelve classifications. We have made the men responsible on the program committee for each one of those classifications, in that way, he is put on the spot, and has to provide a program of that character. Some of those classifications are: Sports, Special Holiday, Commemorative, Medical Health, Industrial, Travlogues, Vocation, International, Educational, Humorous, Community, and the four objectives of Rotary.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Has any club followed the plan of holding a meeting in honor of some outstanding citizen in the community, somebody who has rendered the community an outstanding service? If so, what do you think of the idea?

JOSEPH BECKER (Arcadia, Cal., U. S. A.): Every year we have a committee appointed by the club, a community committee to pick out the most outstanding citizen of the community of the year. We have a plaque in the public library with that man's name appearing on it, and a new name is added every year, of the most outstanding citizen of the town. Last year it happened to turn out to be the woman in charge of the Red Cross work and the Welfare work of the city.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Has any other club tried that?

RICHARD MALLORY (Waldon, N. Y., U. S. A.): I am thinking along the lines of recognition for youth. I think we were all impressed by Darrel Brady's talk and what he said about what it meant to him when he received some honor as a young man.

We had an interesting program last year at which time the local football team of the school which had an undefeated record, were our guests. The coach gave a talk, and the boys enjoyed it.

CHAIRMAN DALE: I believe that is pretty generally done in most communities, the football teams are honored. The thing, however, which I have had in mind is slightly different. I don't think there is any need to ask the clubs to honor their football teams and perhaps their debating teams or other groups of high school students, but this thing of honoring some particular citizen, individual, is the thing I had in mind.

WM. NELSON: We started that last year and it is going to be a yearly event, giving a loving cup to the outstanding citizen. We have one member from the Rotary Club, one from the Chamber of Commerce, and one from the Women's Garden Club, and possibly one or two more on the committee, to select them.

CHAIRMAN DALE: I have a tendency to emphasize the importance of making your Rotary club popular in the community, that is to say, of making your community Rotary conscious. I firmly believe that if you can acquaint your community with the true ideals of Rotary, the problem of membership in your Rotary club will be largely solved.

I know of at least one community where they cannot get enough classifications into that community for all who would like to have membership in the club, and I think that that is because the purpose of Rotary is so well known by the people of that community. It hasn't been merely community service, but it has been that they have taken cognizance of the things which are being done in the community through the influence of the Rotary club.

Does anybody else want to say something?

E. GILLIAM (Vassar, Mich., U. S. A.): I want to tell you of one program that we had during the year that I thought was interesting. During the year, as many of you have, we had boys from the high school attend our meetings, not one but sometimes two or three at each meeting. At the end of the year they provided the program. Last year it was the high school Camera Club that was elected to give the program. It so happens that a girl was president of the Camera Club, she was the daughter of a Rotarian. In this instance she conducted the meeting; the

meeting was splendid, they brought their equipment and gave a very splendid instructive program. There was nothing of Rotary about it, but it was interesting and instructive.

CHAIRMAN DALE: I might say this, in case you wish to honor some citizens in your community for outstanding service it is not necessary for you to dispense with the Rotary program. Simply bring him in and seat him at the head table. A few remarks can be made relative to the service which this citizen has rendered the community, make whatever presentation you have to make and then go on with your Rotary program just the same. It doesn't necessarily displace your Rotary program.

HOMER KEMP: Mr. Chairman, you brought the question up now about honoring the citizens. Suppose that man continues to be active from year to year, and remains the most active man in your community, do you continue to give him the trophy? How many years in succession, or how many years before it goes back to him if he continues to be active?

WM. NELSON: Only once in our system.

CLYDE HECKEL (Bloomfield, N. J., U. S. A.): Just a word about what we have. We have a little celebration once a year and combine the anniversary of our charter, the installation of our officers, and ladies' night. We have some Rotary and we have a lot of fun.

RAY S. PETERS (Laurel, Del., U. S. A.): I have been listening to all this discussion. I don't see that we are getting anywhere, other than the fact that our members of our respective clubs should be given more to do on our programs rather than to go outside and get Tom, Dick, or Harry to give us something far from our particular problem.

I think we all have about the same problems in our clubs. Some of our members sit back reluctant to come forward, because they are not pushed forward in our programs. We have had some very interesting programs in our club through our own members, through the material furnished by Rotary International, pertaining to our various vocations; our boy's work, and various other problems that are pertinent to Rotary. We don't have to mention Rotary every time we have a meeting, all we have to do is imply, or work the problems of Rotary out at our meetings, in our programs. I think if we give each member of our club a job to do in our programs throughout the year we will get more Rotary, have a better understanding of Rotary, and work better throughout our communities from a psychological standpoint. If each member in the club has a job to do in the program you will have more interesting programs and the other fellow sitting back will realize that he has a part in the program and if he will take that part, he will understand the problems the fellow has who is trying to put on the program.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thank you. I like the idea.

J. S. MILLER (Pikesville, Ky., U. S. A.): I want to know what you are going to do with the fellow with a fine reputation in the community, good attender, just a fine fellow to have in your club, but positively refuses to take a program?

A MEMBER: We always make that fellow take the responsibility of the program, whether he himself is a capable speaker or not. He might find someone in

his same business, and if you want an occasional talk at that time, let him be responsible for it.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Gentlemen, at this point I think we will have to close the discussion. We have Charles M. Dyer of the secretariat who has a lot of information here on planning club programs in advance. I hope that most of you are aware that the secretariat has a wealth of material and they always stand ready to help us out in our programs or in planning our programs. I am going to ask Charlie Dyer now to talk about this matter of planning club programs in advance, and the aid which the secretariat is prepared to give us in that connection. (Applause)

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT DYER: Mr. Chairman, Fellow Rotarians, I am delighted to see so much interest from the smaller Rotary clubs on this subject of programs. It happens that my work at the secretariat is with the smaller Rotary clubs of the United States and Canada, and of course quite a bit of my contact with them is on the subject of programs.

I didn't come here with the idea of making any speech today but I wonder how many of you are familiar with the form commonly called Form 251, "Planning Club Meetings in Advance."

(Many hands raised.)

Quite a few are already familiar with it. This form is prepared at the beginning of each year. It is not intended that any Rotary club shall take this suggested schedule and adopt it strictly for their program schedule for the year. I have known of two or three small clubs that have adopted it as it is, and have had very successful programs, but the main idea is that there are suggested topics in this outline covering all four phases of Rotary activity and you can look through it and select the topics that are adaptable for use in your own club. Starting in July we have the first meeting: "Do we know our community," or the second, "We are off for a new year," the third, "Candid Convention shots," the fourth, "Competition and Business Management."

As an additional aid, to assist the Rotarians in preparing their talks or their programs, we are prepared to provide you with suggested outlines on each topic. I spoke of the first one being, "Do we know our Community?" Here is the suggested outline for that topic. This outline can be handed to the Rotarian who is going to handle your program, and it gives him five or six suggested ways that he can develop a program on that topic.

It is the same with every topic down through the line,—throughout the year. All that a president or program Chairman has to do is to give us his name and address—say that he wants to receive these outlines,—and they will come to him automatically throughout the year.

If any program chairman or president wishes to receive each one of these outlines, about six to eight weeks in advance of the date suggested on this schedule, just leave your name at the secretariat in the convention Auditorium, or you can write to Chicago and we will put your club on the list to receive this service. Receiving these outlines gives you an opportunity to look them over and if there are any that you can use: fine, and any that you do not feel are applicable to your club or community can be discarded.

Any number of program chairmen have told me that the reading of one of these outlines has suggested something to him that, when he developed the

program, was entirely different than anything in the outline, but the outline had, at least, started the train of thought.

In connection with making every program a Rotary program, such as has been suggested a couple of times here, I call your attention to our article No. 384 on the subject. Making every program a Rotary program doesn't mean that you are going to talk about Rotary, as such, at each meeting. If community service is your theme your speaker may not even mention the words "community service." If, for example, you have your state traffic officer talk on highway safety—that is a good Rotary program—it is something that you are interested in in your communities—and is, therefore, a community service program. If the presiding officer or the program chairman will make it a point to designate that as a community service program, it will be helpful. In his introduction or when he thanks the speaker afterward, if he will say, "Thanks Bill, that was a mighty fine community service program you gave us today," your members will begin to see where the lines of demarcation are between community, vocational, international, and club service. Almost any program that is worthwhile, that could possibly be staged in a Rotary club, could be designated as one of those four phases of Rotary service.

The Rotarian from Elk City, Oklahoma spoke of a particular piece of literature that he has received from Rotary International and has used as something "up his sleeve" in case a program failed to materialize. If any of you want to receive that same article which lists many hypothetical questions, on "Employer-Employee," "Competitor" and other relationships under Vocational Service, you can just ask for Number 506-A.

One Rotarian here asked about getting a member to take part in programs who will not participate. Several small clubs have been able to do that through their vocational service programs or their classification talks. Instead of asking a man to make a talk on his classification, have an interview. Any man can answer questions on his classification. If he is so timid that he will not stand on his feet, even to answer questions, make your seating arrangement so that the interviewer and the interviewed can be sitting where they can be heard and seen. Then have someone prepared with five or six leading questions in mind that he can start out with, and can ask this member questions about his vocation, and the first thing you know that man will be making a speech and doesn't even realize it. One of the finest things in Rotary is the development of the individual and therefore we should try to get those men to participate in the club programs if possible.

I wish to extend a cordial invitation to each one of you here to use the secretariat to the utmost. We have a wealth of available material there on almost any topic that would pertain to Rotary and our only difficulty is knowing what you want or what you can use in your own Rotary clubs. It is difficult for us to send material to you unless you let us know something of your need.

Try us—that is all we ask you to do. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN DALE: My belief as an expiring district governor is that these aids which the secretariat is prepared to offer us are not sufficiently used, at least that is the condition in my district. I hope you will bear in mind the things Charlie has just told you and if you do you will have better programs.

Now the hour for adjournment has arrived.

(The session adjourned at twelve-forty-five o'clock.)

Club Service Assembly

FOR CLUBS OF 36 TO 99 MEMBERS

Wednesday Morning, June 21, 1939

The club service assembly, held in Parlors 1, 2, and 3, of Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., convened at eleven-five o'clock, Peter R. Deckenbach, Governor, 182nd District, Belleville, New Jersey, U. S. A., presiding.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: Our vice-chairman, Ernest W. Dunbar, from Cambridge, Massachusetts, will be unable to be here, and secretary William J. Nuss, from Fond du Lac will not be with us. Is there any one who would be willing to act as secretary?

(William E. Gould of Medford, Massachusetts, U. S. A., came forward to act as secretary.)

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: We can readily appreciate that it is absolutely impossible to cover the ground of club service in this short time. There are five or six questions that we would like to discuss to our advantage. We might start with some of these questions.

Instead of starting with the very first question I would like to start the discussion with the question; "Is fellowship the cause or the result of understanding?"

I would like to make a few introductory remarks on what I consider the backbone or keystone of Rotary life—fellowship and service. If we hold to it we reach the acme of international relations and good will and understanding and peace, but we have to start in our own clubs as individual members of the club. We can't carry the ideal of fellowship and service into our vocations or into community life unless we have it first in our club life.

You and I are privileged to live in an age of unusual transition and change. Some of the standards and customs which were stand-bys just a few years ago are crashing and crumbling all around us and those standards are no longer our standards. If you attended any of the sessions of the council on legislation, you will have noticed, as well as in some of the speeches which had already been given at our convention, that that seems to be the background thought of most of the speakers, that Rotary has got to adjust herself to some new conditions.

Now I really think that every age is an age of change, and we simply can not stand still and stagnate, but this age which you and I are privileged to live in, and I say privileged advisedly, is one of unusual transition and change. Naturally the question comes to us, How can I adjust myself to these new conditions in my club life? It seems to me we have got to go a step farther than that, not emphasize how can I adjust myself, but how can I help adjust the other fellows to meet these new conditions.

I would like to try to give you just four kinds of fellowship or four path-

ways. The first one is this: If you and I would have a better understanding of Rotary's ideal of service and fellowship, we first have got to know our own members.

Now you fellows perhaps are saying to yourselves, "I know every member in my club." Perhaps you do, but I venture to say that you know some of the fellows better than you know the others. Perhaps some of your wives are known socially to each other, and consequently you see some of the other fellows oftener. But there are some fellows in every club whom you do not know well and do not see except on meeting day. If we are going to develop the ideal of fellowship, we have got to emphasize that man. Invite him to sit at the table with you or in some other way. Don't let him be on the strange sidelines.

The first practical point I would suggest as regards understanding through fellowship in our clubs, is—know your members.

The next thing would be to assimilate your new members and when I say assimilate, I mean this: Don't let the fellow who comes into your club as a new member feel that he has just joined some little eating club or social club, but that he is a part of a great organization whose ideals lack anything that smatters of selfishness.

You and I are the beneficiaries of a long line of well-doers in Rotary, well-doers for more than thirty years, and we have been imbued perhaps with a spirit of friendliness and fellowship, which we are supposed to hand on to those who take our place.

My next thought is this: after you know your own members and assimilate your new members, make your friends and guests, Rotarians who come to visit you, as comfortable as possible. Unfortunately, fellowship is a frozen asset in some of our clubs. No doubt some of you fellows have had the experience of making up at a club and you felt an absolute stranger. I remember making up in a state outside of my own, and I think the secretary came up to me and asked me my name and then placed me at a table. The man on the right of me continued to discuss something with the fellow on the other side of me. I was just the cheese or butter or something in that sandwich, and I felt so absolutely alone. Nobody said anything more to me than "Please pass me the celery." Naturally, I will never visit that club again, and if you had that experience you wouldn't either.

It is not directly up to the president or officers or board of directors to thaw out this condition of unfriendliness, but up to each one of us, as individual members of Rotary, to see to it that we do our share in helping to thaw out any frozen assets of fellowship such as I have just mentioned.

There is another kind of fellowship I would like to mention—the fourth kind. I haven't any name for it, but I have in mind this: calling to mind a fellow's birthday. I suggested that at one of the clubs in my district and I saw that everybody had rather a dejected and sad look when I suggested it, and I discovered afterward that every fellow who is celebrating a birthday is called upon to make a contribution to boys' work. So naturally the men are not particularly interested in having their birthdays mentioned.

Call to mind a fellow Rotarian's birthday. It may embarrass him if he is one of the perpetual misers, but it might do the club some good.

There we have the four kinds or four pathways of fellowship, which I think we might well emphasize.

With that in the background we can approach this which has been suggested for us: Is fellowship the cause or is it the result of understanding? Now I would like to hear from some of you fellows.

CLARENCE E. TYLER (Annapolis, Md., U. S. A.): I think definitely that fellowship is the result of understanding. All of our relations can be benefited if we attempt to understand. I think we must endeavor to understand before there can be any real fellowship.

I don't mean this kind of fellowship that goes around slapping backs and that sort of thing that we attribute a good bit to our political friends, but the genuine fellowship which comes from knowing the other fellow's problems. After we have known that and can sympathize or rejoice with him, surely that fellowship becomes by reason of that understanding, a genuine fellowship. If there is need for sympathy or aid or, as I say, rejoicing, we are much better qualified to extend either to him after having understood his problem or his viewpoint.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: There is one opinion expressed.

REUEL W. BEACH (Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A.): I represent a club which has a high degree of fellowship. I don't think many of us know anything about the problems of our fellow members at all. I don't think we have any contacts with them. We live in a city of 120,000 inhabitants. We have a club of about ninety members, and in not more than half a dozen instances do I know anything about the business problems or the family life of those members, and yet the scale of fellowship in that club has ascended with the years.

Now I am not saying what theoretically should be or should not be. I am just citing what I believe is a concrete instance of where you can know men in your club, rejoice in their fellowship in the club, and can go your several ways after the club meeting and not see them or think of them until the next club meeting. I am not saying that is right. I am saying it is a fact in my club.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: Has anyone else a thought or idea or question he would like to ask?

JULIUS WEINBERG (Dunkirk, N. Y., U. S. A.): One of the charter members of our club is a doctor, a very busy man, and a so-called iceberg. He was amazed when the Buffalo club came to our charter night meeting in a special train with 125 members. Since he has been in Rotary he has acclimated himself to do things and hasn't missed a meeting. One of the things that impressed him was that a lot of fellows called on him on his birthday, and that is one of the many things he has appreciated. He has gotten a great deal out of Rotary.

At this point the chairman called for a showing of hands on the question—"Is fellowship the result of understanding." The majority indicated in the affirmative.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: The next topic for discussion is, "How does a full roster promote a wider understanding?" This is a subject which we might discuss for hours.

Rotary's classification principle is the basic foundation of its success and accomplishments.

In my club I began to hear comments among Rotarians as well as non-Rotarians to the effect that we were rather a "high-hat" organization. I was

president at the time and couldn't believe that we were "high-hat" at all. I thought we were a pretty friendly crowd.

Then I began to look through our classification set-up, and I found it was not at all a true cross-section of that community. We had the popular doctor, the popular dentist, the popular minister, and some of the biggest and best-liked business executives in the town. However, I discovered that we didn't have any butcher or baker or coal man or storekeeper, the fellows who have to change their clothes perhaps to rush to a Rotary meeting, and rush back and get into their working clothes. I am sure that the reason the town had the impression that we were "high-hat" was because we didn't have these fellows in our club.

I realize it is very difficult for those fellows to give the required time, but it does seem to me, unless we have these classifications filled, we are not going to have a true cross-section of the businesses and professions of our town.

What do you fellows think about it? A full roster—would it promote a wider understanding?

HARLEY J. BARBER (La Grande, Oregon, U. S. A.): I would like to ask, is it necessary for the coal dealer to change clothes before he comes to the meetings?

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: I am glad you brought that up. I attended several Rotary meetings making official visits in my own district, where some members came in in uniform required in their work, and I thought it was a fine idea.

C. ARNOLD SLACK (Dover, N. J., U. S. A.): We have a battery service man who belongs to our club, who never misses a meeting, but he is unable to change his clothes before he comes, and if his shirt is a little bit greasy, he comes to the club just the same. We tried to promote that in our club, and I think it helps a lot. You get a much wider feeling of understanding when you have so many different classifications.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: Whose job do you think it is to see that these unfilled classifications in your club are filled?

CLARENCE E. TYLER (Annapolis, Md., U. S. A.): Every Rotarian definitely.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: That is the answer I was looking for. Do you agree that it is up to each member to make suggestions to the classification chairman and his committee?

CLAUDE J. HERITIER (Columbia City, Ind., U. S. A.): I would like to ask a question in reference to the manner in which open classifications are filled and new members are brought in. There seems to be different ways.

WALTER H. BOIREAU (Belmont, Mass., U. S. A.): Is it not true our classification committee is in the process right now of making a survey of open classifications? We deem it our duty at an open meeting of our club to give each and every member a mimeographed copy of the open classifications and I don't think we are going to lack good material when we follow through in that manner.

ADAM K. BACKER (Annapolis, Md., U. S. A.): May I add also to that suggestion that after given the list one time that that be kept before the membership

so that the classifications open are not forgotten? We publish annually our list of committees and include in that publication the open classifications, so all the membership may have that record before them at all times.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: That plan would do away with one of the weaknesses of some clubs, that is, instead of trying to find a classification to fit a man, work it around the other way, and find a man to fit an open classification.

SAMUEL D. SHULL (Chambersburg, Pa., U. S. A.): I represent a club of fifty-four membership. I would like to know your opinion as to the size of a full roster in a town of 15,000? Of course, there are still some leading men in their professions and businesses who are not members. What is your opinion of the size of a full roster in a town of that size?

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: I don't believe there is any real answer to that. It would depend entirely on the kind of a community. In a manufacturing center you might find a great number of classifications. In a typical residential community of the same size you might find comparatively few.

CHESTER W. BROWNE (Burlington, Vt., U. S. A.): You spoke about getting the most prominent or popular man in to fill a classification.

Yesterday I sat in a meeting of coal men and the chairman of that meeting spoke about a man they took into their club. He said he was a man who seemed to have very few friends in town. Somebody suggested his name and they all held him down because he wasn't popular and nobody knew him. After he had been in the club eight or ten months he became one of the most popular men and hardest workers.

So I am wondering if we are doing just the right thing when we talk about getting in the most prominent and most popular man in that classification. I am wondering if in every town you won't find here and there a man who wants to do things but he is just backward and a little shy about starting something or shy about putting or pushing himself in. That is not a reflection on anybody's remarks but just a thought.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: I think we are all rather agreed it isn't necessary to have the most popular man or the best-known man to fill any particular classification. What you have just said is very true.

Is there anything else you would like to say along the line of classification and a full roster?

We will then pass on to the next topic—"In what way does a thorough knowledge of the principles of Rotary contribute to the building of a stronger club?"

I would like to open the discussion by saying that one of the outstanding mistakes we all make is that we do not make sufficient use of the literature prepared for us and which is sent us by the secretariat at Chicago. In order to get the most helpful information, we should read the pamphlets which have been prepared for our guidance, for our program planning and for our own individual instruction.

How often the president of a club appoints his committees and the fellows he appoints to serve on those committees haven't the slightest idea what their job is. Sometimes those fellows are too modest to go to the president and ask for help or suggestions. I wonder if every president would be able to

explain the duties of his committee chairmen if they were to come to him. Certainly if you and I, acting in the capacity of one of the leaders in our Rotary club can't give the answers, it is almost impossible to expect these other fellows to know them.

We talk of educating our new members. I wonder if it might not be well to educate some of our older members. There are still a great many men who have been members of Rotary for a good number of years who really don't know what it is all about.

It is fine to be interested in your own club, but we become so parochial that we never attend a district meeting, or never meet with any other club outside of our own. I don't believe a man is really ever a perfectly good Rotarian unless he can get to some of the larger groups and see the wider aspects of Rotary. Of course, it isn't possible for every man to do that, and those of us who are able to attend a convention of this sort should go back and pass on to them the inspiration that we have received.

What do you fellows think about using Rotary information programs in your clubs? Do you find them interesting or dry? Does your membership object to them? Do you particularly like them yourself? What kind of programs do you feel tend to contribute toward building a strong club?

CLIFFORD R. BEARMORE (Alliance, O., U. S. A.): I would like to say in that particular respect, I feel that the best work that our committee has done in the way of informing our members has been through certain speakers whom we have gotten because we knew that they were able to give us some Rotary knowledge, Rotary education. We have selected speakers for that particular purpose. We don't tell the speakers that we want a talk on Rotary education, but we have seen to it that they knew what our purpose was and that we would like to have them work some Rotary ideas into their talks. We have gotten some splendid reaction to this thing. It is a thing that we watch carefully and do quite regularly.

CLARENCE E. TYLER (Annapolis, Md., U. S. A.): Don't you think one meeting each month or at least each quarter should be given over to a talk on this? Have an interesting speaker who can give a good talk on the ideals and aims of Rotary.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: I am glad to hear you say that. Very often it seems to me we emphasize the material side of Rotary to the neglect of the idealistic side.

LEONARD L. VANN (Bessemer, Ala., U. S. A.): Once a quarter we have a program on Rotary education, of the ideals and principles of Rotary, and back to the thought that you brought out in the opening, in the assimilation of new members. We devote the entire hour or entire thirty-minute program to the instruction and the proper induction of the new members into our club, and the older members get from time to time a renewal of those ideals and principles that are brought out in the introductory talk to the new members. These talks have been a splendid inspiration to our club of seventy-one members.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: I think it is a fine thing to emphasize the ideals of Rotary and to make something of the little induction service when new members are admitted to the club.

CLAUDE J. HERITIER (Columbia City, Ind., U. S. A.): We just bring a new member in and say, "This is Jack Smith." Naturally, he gets the literature from the Rotary International headquarters, and that is all there is to it. No attempt is made to make any sort of ceremony.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: There are all sorts of ways of inducting a new member. We have a fellow in our district who has a wheel and it is a very elaborate affair. It takes the whole of the program time during a meeting. He has found a name for every cog and every spoke and the center of it. It is very interesting and it gives a very fine picture to the new man.

Educating men in Rotary is not an easy job because so many feel they don't need the education in Rotary. You have got to tell them a little bit about the administration. Surely, it would appeal to a right-minded man to be told that we have almost 5,000 clubs throughout the world. We have more than 200,000 membership, and so on. Show them a copy of our official directory. Let them see what Rotary is, tell them about our vocational ideas and somewhat about our plans for international relations, and so on.

I think one of the things that is very, very helpful in educating ourselves along the lines of Rotary is to read that little folder that is so convenient that you can stick it in your vest pocket. It is called "Brief Facts About Rotary." It is a good idea to have a supply of them in your office. Every time you take a friend to a Rotary club meeting give him one of these folders and tell him to read it.

HARLEY J. BARBER (La Grande, Oregon, U. S. A.): Where do you get this folder?

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: The secretariat at Chicago will be glad to send some to you.

CHARLES W. BOUTIN (Cape Girardeau, Mo., U. S. A.): We have a plan that works out very well when introducing a new member into our club. Prior to that time, his proposer obtains from the new member's wife or family a very personal account of his life, where he was born, what nationality, when and where he has travelled, where his forefathers came from and all the interesting facts of his life. That man appreciates a five-minute talk on his life, which comes to him as a big surprise. That is followed by a five-minute talk on Rotary by one of our members who specializes on that kind of a talk. It makes a very fine and lasting impression.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: I think we are carrying the thoughts in the direction of the next topic to be discussed—"How can the club become better understood in the community?"

Most clubs I think are a bit negligent about informing the public about Rotary. Some of our largest clubs are seldom mentioned in the public press. What happens in your town? How do you let the community know about your club? Do you suppose the average citizen of your town knows anything about Rotary?

WILLIAM E. GOULD (Medford, Mass., U. S. A.): We have a reporter from the local press sit with us at every luncheon.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: That is a good stunt.

LEON G. ABBETT (Clearwater, Fla., U. S. A.): The editor of our daily paper is a member of our club, and he usually touches the high points of the meeting. We are a tourist center and we have a great many visitors. He lists the names of the visitors, number of states represented at our meetings, and other interesting data.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: "What part do you fellows suppose regular attendance plays in promoting fellowship among members?" This is another of the topics we have been asked to discuss.

CHARLES A. RUHLEN (Cushing, Okla., U. S. A.): In our club we stress attendance to our new members. We try to get them to realize that they can not be Rotarians if they don't attend the meetings.

ED. L. TRAVER (Somerville, Mass., U. S. A.): We have an attendance committee that is working out very fine. The secretary reports the absentee members at every meeting. Before the next meeting the committee contacts them in some manner, either by letter or personal call or telephone call. Since we have introduced it there have been very few members who haven't good attendance, far better than the average used to be. That has worked out fine in our club.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: File No. 322 A, which you can obtain from the secretariat has some good thoughts on the chronic absentee. I think each case is an individual case, and it has got to be handled individually. I don't think you want to try to convince a man he has to attend his club regularly only because you want a high attendance record. I don't think that argument would ever make an appeal but try to point out to him that he is missing something because he is not present at his club meeting and primarily the club is missing something which he has to contribute and which he alone can contribute to the life of that club.

ED. L. TRAVER: Our club tries to stress that point and when a member becomes convinced he can not attend regularly and voluntarily resigns, it saves embarrassment.

CLAUDE J. HERITIER: In our club we publish the attendance record of each member in our club bulletin. We also have an attendance chart that instills a feeling of competition, and it has been rather beneficial in encouraging some of the non-attendants to attend. They don't like to see their name at the bottom of the list.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: Do you fellows find that attendance contests work out well?

L. R. BROWN (Chico, Cal., U. S. A.): Yes.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: Does it only last during the time of the contest?

L. R. BROWN: We have a serious summer problem. The temperature runs up around 110, and a good many of us take to the mountains. Last year we split our club into an equal number of "base-ball" teams, with a manager for each club, each attendance registering a hit and scoring on down through the line. Prior to this contest, our attendance had been pitifully low. Our members made up at other clubs when necessary in order to keep their "ball team" at the top. We had a lot of fun out of it and it brought a lot of fellows out of the huts in the hills to either go back to our own club on meeting day or to visit other clubs.

DON H. MORRIS (Abilene, Tex., U. S. A.): We have a club of 95 members and in discussing attendance with some of them, I was told that one of the greatest pleasures they got out of Rotary was driving the 40 miles to the next town with other Rotary members and really getting acquainted with them and making up their attendance at the same time. We believe a whole lot in it and we are trying to keep attendance up as a means to an end. We are not going to try to make it the only thing. It has contributed a whole lot to our interest in the individual members in our club.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: I can readily appreciate what our friend from Texas just said, where attendance is not the end in itself but affords an opportunity for fellowship and friendliness in meeting other fellows.

Then I think you have got to have interesting and diversified programs to keep up attendance and make them want to come back next week.

That brings up another topic—"what type of program contributes most to create a basis of understanding among members?" You know after all the program is the spark plug of the meeting, and if it doesn't spark, well it is pretty hard to make the meeting really a success.

We must be careful about programs on controversial subjects. It would be all right if we had speakers on both sides of the question.

I think selecting programs is one of the biggest problems a club has to handle.

BLAUN W. SIGLER: A couple of years ago we divided the talks we had according to headings, such as history, travel, science, education, religion. They all came under some head, and a list of these was given to every member of the club. He was asked to indicate on the basis of fifty meetings a year how many meetings he would like to have under each of those headings. In that way we gave the club what the members wanted, the subjects they were most interested in. We had a fine program that year. If you give the members what they want, I think they are better satisfied.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: Do most of your clubs have just a program chairman or do you change off?

BLAUN W. SIGLER: We had a program chairman for the whole year.

REUEL W. BEACH: A program balanced up according to what the members might like would be a very interesting series of useful and valuable topics, but would be far afield from the purposes of Rotary. It seems to me that if we actually are to follow the scheme of Rotary, we are to divide up our topics according to the aims and objectives of Rotary rather than to have topics, interesting though they might be, which might not at all express Rotary's objectives.

BLAUN W. SIGLER: I might say Rotary education was one of the classifications in there, and we let the men express how many meetings they would like to have on Rotary education.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: How many of you have tried the "fireside meetings" idea? There is an interesting file on that—File No. 238. One member invites a small group to his home where they sit around and just naturally bring up a subject for informal discussion along the lines of Rotary. That is being carried on in some clubs a little farther than just discussing it in somebody's home informally.

Another thought—as you come into the meeting room there is a card hanging on the wall on which is printed the question of the week. It is a question along the lines of Rotary, and you would be surprised how that stimulates conversation at the table. The fellows get sort of used to seeing that question on the wall and they get the habit of stopping to read it. When they get to their places the subject is discussed and very often it is carried into personal conversations outside of the meeting room. I think that is an interesting thing to try. I know several clubs where it has been tried, and it worked out very nicely.

Is there anything you fellows would like to discuss or bring up about club service?

ARTHUR V. RIDDLE (Adrian, Mich., U. S. A.): What success do you have with ladies' nights?

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: Will somebody talk on ladies' night?

CHARLES S. MINCH (Beloit, Kansas, U. S. A.): Once a year we have what we call ladies' night, and we let the ladies put on the program.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: You mean they prepare the program?

CHARLES S. MINCH: They take over the whole works. The Rotarians foot the bill, but they put on the eats, say what should be served, and things like that. Everything is turned over to them and they do a real job of it. They always look forward to that time and they surely bring out their talent, all kinds of jokes. We generally have some kind of a forum or something, and practically every Rotarian's name is mixed up with something or other. If they don't know something about him, they make up something. It is very interesting and we all have a good time.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: Who else has had successful ladies' nights, and what kind were they?

LEON G. ABBETT: We have had good ladies' nights for three years. We have our meeting at the yacht club and we have a nice dinner for them with a few short talks—very short ones. In other words, we make them feel that they are welcome and let them have their own party. We have a nice dinner with a floor show and a dance.

WILLIAM E. GOULD: We tried this at a luncheon meeting a couple of years ago. A committee was formed to notify all the members' wives, that on a certain noon we wanted them to be present for luncheon. When they came there they were ushered in the back way. The men knew nothing of what was going on, but when the doors were opened and they found their wives sitting at the tables with a vacant chair beside them for their husbands, it made a big hit with them and we had a wonderful meeting.

CLARENCE E. TYLER: What percentage of secrecy was there?

WILLIAM E. GOULD: I don't think anybody except the three on the committee knew about it.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: There are some clubs that have one meeting during the year to which the ladies are invited. They are just like Rotarians at that meeting. They are just asked to stand and give their names. There are no gifts,

no flowers and presents, and all that sort of thing. They are just invited to attend the Rotary meeting. An outstanding speaker talks on some Rotary theme and the ladies seem to enjoy it.

ROBERT P. PEACOCK (Columbus, Georgia, U. S. A.): We have one ladies' night a year. We set aside an evening during Christmas week, and invite 25 or 30 little girls from the orphans' home. We have one of the members dress up like Santa Claus. We have a Christmas tree and Santa Claus gives them each a present. We all enjoy it and we are making these little girls happy.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: One of the things that perhaps is neglected in some districts is that we don't hold enough inter-city meetings and interchange of club meetings. It happens in our particular location there are three clubs very close at hand, and whenever we can find some really outstanding speaker, all the clubs are invited to attend the meeting with us. In that way we get together quite often during the year, and I think it works to good advantage.

Is there any other question that anyone would like to put?

ED. L. TRAYER: We have tried out this several times in our club. Our club has been inviting the Kiwanis club and Lions club to meet with us once a year, and that has been very successful. We have a very fine meeting, good speaker with a lot of enthusiasm and lots of fun and a real good feeling.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: Do you take turns being host?

ED. L. TRAYER: The Lions club is young and new and has not yet invited us, but the Kiwanis and Rotary clubs have invited back and forth.

LESTER EDWARDS (Bradford, Pa., U. S. A.): You touched on the subject of assimilating new members in your opening remarks but many clubs are taking in a large number of new members, I think sometimes too many. We are forming clubs on all the crossroads. We assisted just recently in installing a new club in a town of 900 population. They started out with 22 members, and I have never seen a better club started anywhere. They have a good live bunch and I think they will make a success, first, because they are all enthused, secondly, because they have a good president to start. We still have a job on our hands to make them Rotarians.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: Of course, it is always the obligation of the sponsoring club to look after the new club.

LESTER EDWARDS: I don't mean just the new clubs; I mean the new members of our old clubs. We are taking in a good many new members, and just how are we going to get them completely sold on Rotary and make good Rotarians out of them in the shortest possible time?

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: Who would like to answer that?

DANIEL B. BOYER (Boyertown, Pa., U. S. A.): We have been in Rotary for about twelve or fourteen years, and like many of the small-town clubs, we started off with a great deal of enthusiasm and after a few years that enthusiasm died down somewhat. Immediately there was a clamor that we should get a lot of new members. The result was we went out and got too many new members in one year, and we had a case of indigestion. We found the best policy is not to endeavor to get too many new men in one year but take them gradually and

they will get more out of the club and we will have a much better group of new members.

WALTER H. BOIREAU: We are a small club, only 41 members. During the year we took in 11. We were faced with that problem. Here is how we meet it. We have two committees in our club set-up, one is public information, and the second is Rotary information. First we had an open meeting for the newer members during the past or current year at the home of one of the members and there discussed Rotary. Then each member of the Rotary information committee took two or three of the new members to his home and had a fireside chat on Rotary. It was astounding the enthusiasm that these new men showed and they expressed a desire to be put on some committee.

We find the spoken word is far more powerful than the written. If you get it over that way, it is an easy way and it is a nice way and pleasant way, and you get to know the man. He is doing you much good, just the same as you are trying to do him good in Rotary.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: We get back to the same point. It is that personal contact will help us solve many of our problems.

Well, fellows, the time is just about up, unless there is something in particular you would like to bring forth at this time.

ROBERT P. PEACOCK: I want to ask this question, whether or not it is the policy of Rotary to publicize itself. I just attended a meeting, before I came in here, and a Rotarian from New Zealand said that if any member of the Rotary club allowed his picture to appear or be advertised in any manner, he is fined and that Rotary is not advertised over there. I just wonder if the attitude is, that we should not publicize Rotary too much?

REUEL W. BEACH: I don't think it is done enough in this country.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: I agree thoroughly with you. We don't do it enough. I think we are very lax about it. We should bring ourselves before the public a little more, as long as we are doing something worthwhile.

REUEL W. BEACH: I think one of the tremendous weaknesses as I have seen in visiting clubs and listening to programs, is the lack of information that our own members have as to the objectives and purposes of Rotary, what it stands for and what it is accomplishing in this world. The rank and file of our membership don't begin to get even the consciousness that we are an international organization. In my own club scores of men have only a meager conception of what Rotary is as an organization from every aspect—the aspect of what it stands for in its principles, the aspect of how widespread it is, the aspect of what it has accomplished in so many of our countries to bring about actual better understanding between peoples of different races and different creeds.

I think that if our members and our new members could get in some way that feeling about Rotary they would be more loyal members and their membership would mean more to them and they would be more faithful in their attendance and they wouldn't drop out after one year.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: Is there anything further?

ED. L. TRAVER: Mr. Chairman, before this meeting adjourns, I would like to express appreciation for the very able and successful manner in which this meet-

ing has been carried on. Our chairman said he hadn't had any experience with this type of meeting. He didn't need any.

CHAIRMAN DECKENBACH: It is very kind of you to say that.

ED. L. TRAVER: As a matter of fact, I should like to move a rising vote of thanks for the very able manner in which this meeting has been carried on this morning.

(The assemblage arose and applauded.)

(The meeting adjourned at twelve forty-five o'clock.)

Acta de la Asamblea Consultiva Ibero-Americana

PRIMERA SESIÓN: LUNES 19 DE JUNIO DE 1939 A LAS 4:15 DE LA TARDE
EN EL AUDITORIUM MUNICIPAL DE CLEVELAND

SEGUNDA SESIÓN: MIÉRCOLES A LAS 10:00 A.M. EN EL MID-DAY CLUB

TERCERA SESIÓN: JUEVES A LAS 3:30 DE LA TARDE EN EL MID-DAY CLUB

Presidentes: Ing. Don Fernando Carbajal, Primer Vice Presidente de R.I.

Ing. Don Francisco Marseillan, Director de R.I.

Vice Presidente: Dr. Don Gerónimo Ramirez Brown, Director Propuesto de R.I.

Secretarios: Juan M. Roger, Jefe de la Sección Ibero Americana de R.I.

Manuel Hinojosa Flores, Director de la REVISTA ROTARIA

Los trabajos de la asamblea se iniciaron en presencia de las personas cuya lista aparece al final de esta acta.

Preside la primera sesión el Ingeniero Carbajal quien después de hacer una explicación sobre la forma en que la junta directiva internacional ha ayudado favorablemente las recomendaciones de anteriores asambleas cede la palabra al Ex-Director de Rotary International Don Felipe Silva de Cienfuegos, Cuba, para explicar a los concurrentes la forma en que ha quedado organizado el "Comité Sud Americano de Colaboración entre los Rotary Clubs."

Al iniciarse la discusión de los siguientes puntos del programa respectivo, el Presidente Carbajal propuso que la atención de la asamblea se concentrara en los cuatro puntos siguientes:

- (1) Historia Pacifista de América
- (2) Posible fletamento de un vapor especial para que hagan el viaje a la convención de Río Janeiro los rotarios de los países sud americanos de la costa del Pacífico.
- (3) REVISTA ROTARIA
- (4) Expansión Rotaria

Conviene los asistentes en la proposición del Presidente Carbajal y se procede a discutir lo relativo al concurso de historia pacifista iniciada por el Rotary Club de Valparaíso, Chile. Hace una exposición amplia sobre el particular el Gobernador Propuesto Don Federico Carvallo, del Distrito 35 de Rotary International (norte de Chile) y después de que varios rotarios toman parte en la discusión la asamblea aprueba por unanimidad la siguiente moción dirigida a la junta directiva de Rotary International:

Recomendación hecha por Don Federico Carvallo Gobernador Propuesto del Distrito 35 de Rotary International y en nombre de los gobernadores de los distritos 33 y 34 de Chile.

CONCURSO DE HISTORIA PACIFISTA AMERICANA

Con referencia al acuerdo de la Asamblea Consultiva Ibero Americana de 1938 respecto al proyecto del Rotary Club de Valparaíso para la confección de un texto de historia pacifista de los pueblos americanos, la Asamblea Consultiva Ibero Americana de 1939.

ACUERDA

- 1) Aceptar la ampliación de las bases de dicho concurso en el sentido de que la historia en proyecto sea de los pueblos americanos.
- 2) Solicitar de la Directiva de Rotary International que obtenga de la Fundación Rotaria la concesión de una suma de dinero para los premios del citado concurso.
- 3) Solicitar de la Directiva de Rotary International su influencia ante la Unión Pan Americana para que esta Institución colabore en la realización del proyecto y conceda una suma para el fondo de premios.
- 4) Pedir a la Directiva de Rotary International una amplia colaboración de las revistas THE ROTARIAN y REVISTA ROTARIA para la difusión del espíritu y bases del concurso en referencia.

Sugestión hecha de que

Si la Unión Pan Americana no tiene dinero para un premio, que sugiera alguna persona rica o deseosa de dar el dinero para dicho concurso.

Moción unánimemente aprobada . . .

Se procede enseguida a estudiar el problema que presenta el viaje de los rotarios de la costa sud americana del Pacífico a la convención de Río Janeiro. Hablan el Gobernador Propuesto Hoerning de Chile, el Gobernador Propuesto Gárate Brú de Cuba, el Presidente Carbajal, el Presidente Marseillán, el ex-gobernador Picasso Perata y otros varios rotarios en un intercambio de impresiones e ideas de carácter informativo para llegar al fin al acuerdo de hacer la siguiente recomendación a la junta directiva de Rotary International:

"La Asamblea Consultiva Ibero Americana de 1939 sugiere a la junta directiva de Rotary International la creación de un comité integrado por uno o varios gobernadores de distrito, o la centralización en una persona o en un grupo reducido de personas, para que estudie los problemas relativos al posible fletamento de un barco especial para conducir a la convención de Río Janeiro en 1940 a las delegaciones de los países iberoamericanos, especialmente a los de la costa del Pacífico. La Asamblea Consultiva Ibero Americana sugiere al Gobernador Don Carlos Hoerning del Distrito 34 de Rotary International (centro de Chile) para presidir dicho comité."

Puesto que se trata de la posible celebración de la próxima convención anual de Rotary International en una de las capitales iberoamericanas, el Gobernador Propuesto Don Julio Gerlein Comelín del Distrito 40 de Rotary International (Colombia) hace la siguiente moción que la asamblea aprueba unánimemente:

"Que la Asamblea Consultiva Ibero Americana de Rotary International de 1939, reunida en la ciudad de Cléveland, Ohio, Estados Unidos de Norte América, se honra en presentar, por conducto de la junta directiva de Rotary International a los Excelentísimos Señores Presidentes de los países Americanos su más respetuoso y atento saludo con sus votos cordiales por su bienestar personal y el continuo progreso de los países Americanos.

La Asamblea Consultiva Ibero Americana expresa asimismo su confianza en que dada la feliz circunstancia de verificar sus sesiones de 1940

en Río Janeiro, la concurrencia de rotarios iberoamericanos sirva como un eslabón más en la unión de nuestros pueblos y contribuya a robustecer los lazos de confraternidad y buen entendimiento que ligan estrechamente a las Repúblicas Americanas."

Agotado este punto se procede a estudiar lo relativo a REVISTA ROTARIA. Un buen número de los rotarios presentes expresa opiniones, hace sugerencias y pide informaciones con relación a la publicación oficial en español de Rotary International. El Director de REVISTA ROTARIA allí presente suministra la información que se solicita de él y hace las explicaciones que estima oportunas, y entonces la asamblea aprueba por unanimidad las dos siguientes mociones:

Moción presentada por el Primer Vicepresidente de Rotary International, Don Fernando Carbajal:

"La Asamblea Consultiva Iberoamericana de 1939 reunida en Cleveland, Ohio, en ocasión de la Convención Anual de Rotary International, reitera su acción anterior en el sentido de expresar a la Junta Directiva de Rotary International la complacencia con que ve el desarrollo y el progreso de REVISTA ROTARIA y recomienda la continuación de su publicación porque es estímulo para el desarrollo de Rotary en la América Ibero."

El Dr. José Picasso Perata, ex-Gobernador del antiguo distrito 71 de Rotary International (Perú) presentó una segunda moción concebida como sigue:

"La Asamblea Consultiva Iberoamericana expresa a la Junta Directiva de Rotary International su satisfacción por la forma en que se publica REVISTA ROTARIA la cual constituye un aporte valioso para la difusión y realización del ideal rotario en los pueblos de Ibero América."

A su vez el Presidente Carbajal sugiere que la Asamblea Consultiva Iberoamericana haga una recomendación a la junta directiva internacional en los siguientes términos:

"La Asamblea Consultiva Iberoamericana de 1939 recomienda a la junta directiva de Rotary International que se dirija a la Unión Pan Americana, si lo encuentra conveniente y necesario, a fin de que esta entidad se dirija a su vez a los países iberoamericanos para pedirles que presten a la realización de la convención de Rotary International de 1940 en Río Janeiro todo su apoyo moral y material para el éxito de la mencionada convención, la que ha de ser de tanto provecho para el buen entendimiento de la América Ibero."

* * *

La última de las tres sesiones de la Asamblea Consultiva Ibero Americana fué presidida por el Director Propuesto Don Gerónimo Ramírez Brown y al ponerse a discusión el cuarto de los puntos sugeridos por el Presidente de las sesiones anteriores, Ingeniero Carbajal, se habló de la conveniencia de que el jefe de la sesión iberoamericana de la Secretaría General de Rotary International haga una visita anual a algunos de los Rotary clubs de la América Ibero por la posibilidad de que éste sea un medio eficaz de vigorizar y encauzar debidamente a los clubes débiles.

Con el acuerdo unánime de la asamblea se hace la siguiente recomendación al Secretario de Rotary International:

A pedido de los gobernadores nombrados del Perú, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador y Venezuela se aprueba unánimemente la siguiente moción:

"Que en vista de que la visita de Juan M. Roger a Sud América últimamente fué de mucha importancia y de vital valor para los clubes de esos

países, la Asamblea Consultiva Ibero Americana, expresando el deseo de los rotarios iberoamericanos, recomienda que el propio jefe de la División Iberoamericana de la Secretaría de Rotary International, Juan M. Roger, visite anualmente a los clubes de la América Ibero en el lado del Pacífico."

PROPOSICION DEL EX-DIRECTOR ARRUDA PEREIRA

(Texto Portugues)

A Assembléa Consultiva Latino Americana, reunida en Cleveland durante a 30a. Convenção de Rotary International resolve recomendar á Rotary International que se divulgue tanto no THE ROTARIAN como em REVISTA ROTARIA a proposta de Armando de Arruda Pereira concebida nos seguintes itens:

"CONSIDERANDO uma necessidade e um trabalho em accordo como a quarto principio de Rotary, de que todos os povos americanos tenham um conhecimento mais completo das suas respectivas historias, geographias e cultura visando estreitar os laços de boa visinhança e emizade;

"CONSIDERANDO que esse trabalho deve ser feito entre as creanças, que serão os homens de amanhã e que dessa forma crescerão com um espirito de cordialidade e conhecimentos capazes de produzir grandes resultados na esfera da amizade internacional e da boa vontade para com os cidadãos de outras terras;

"CONSIDERANDO que o intercambio de correspondencia, sellos, trabalhos, livros e revistas entre os jovens de varios paizes resultará no desenvolvimento da camaradagen entre aquellas que futuramente serão talvez dirigentes dos destinos de seus paizes:

"PROPONHO que os membros da Comissão de Serviços Internacionais de cada Rotary Club nas Americas, trabalhe no sentido de conseguir que no maior numero possivel de escolas primarias e secundarias se organizem, com a assistencia dos professores, 'Clubs Pan-Americanos' que serão formados de meninos, meninas, rapazes e moças eleitos pelos companheiros, respectivamente representantes de cada um dos paizes das Americas. (Canadá, Estados Unidos, Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, Haiti, San Domingos, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brasil, Venezuela.)

"Cada um dos membros do club terá como obrigação estudar com maior detalhe a historia a geografia, e tudo que possa constituir assunto interessante sobre o paiz que representa, afim de que possa relatar aos demais de sua escola, em reuniones ordinarias ou de preferencia em sessões comemorativas das festas nacionais.

"Procurará entrar em correspondencia com jovens da nação que representa no club, afim de por sua vez forenecer-lhe dados sobre seu paiz.

"Começando com as nações do Novo Continente, nada impedirá que mais tarde se extenda o numero de representantes a outros paizes de fora do nosso continente, com os quaes haja especial interesse de manter e travar intercambio cultural.

"O presidente da Comissão de Serviços Internacionais do Rotary Club padrinho, ou os rotarianos por elle designados, deverão fazer o possivle para assistir tão frequentemente quanto possam as festividades comemorativas das datas nacionais dos paizes americanos, convidando os respectivos consules.

"No dia em que Rotary comemora o 'Dia Pan-Americano' deverá o Rotary Club convidar o maior numero possivel de presidentes de clubs Pan-Americanos das escolas para que tomen parte na reuniao.

"Desta forma os Rotarianos plantarão optimas sementes da arvore de boa vontade internacional, ao mesmo tempo que servem para augmentar o bom entendimento entre os povos."

Como mociones adicionales dirigidas según en cada uno de los casos se expresa, se tomaron las siguientes:

A petición del Gobernador Propuesto José M. Fernádes del Distrito 27 de Rotary International (parte del Brasil) se sugiere a la junta directiva de Rotary International

"Que la Asamblea Consultiva Iberoamericana de 1939 recomiende a la junta directiva de Rotary International que por conducto de la Secretaría General se sugiera a los Rotary clubs iberoamericanos que pongan en práctica las sugerencias que contiene la proposición presentada por el ex-vicepresidente de Rotary International Don Armando de Arruda Pereira a la última conferencia de los cuatro distritos brasileños celebrada en Poços de Caldas, sobre la creación de 'clubes pan americanos' para niños."

La misma asamblea sugiere la conveniencia de que la aludida proposición del Sr. Pereira se publique en portugués en REVISTA ROTARIA.

Se acompaña como apéndice a esta acta la proposición del ex-vicepresidente Arruda Pereira de que se habla en la moción anterior.

A pedido del Gobernador Propuesto Raul Valdevenito Araos del Distrito 33 (sur de Chile) se recomienda a la junta directiva de Rotary International lo siguiente:

"La Asamblea Consultiva Ibero Americana de 1939 solicita de la junta directiva de Rotary International dar instrucciones a quien corresponda que se proceda a hacer una traducción al español del actual "Manual of Procedure" porque estima que sería conveniente que este folleto fuera conocido por los rotarios de habla española. De resultar muy costosa la impresión del folleto, sugiere la posibilidad de que se edite el mismo en mimeógrafo."

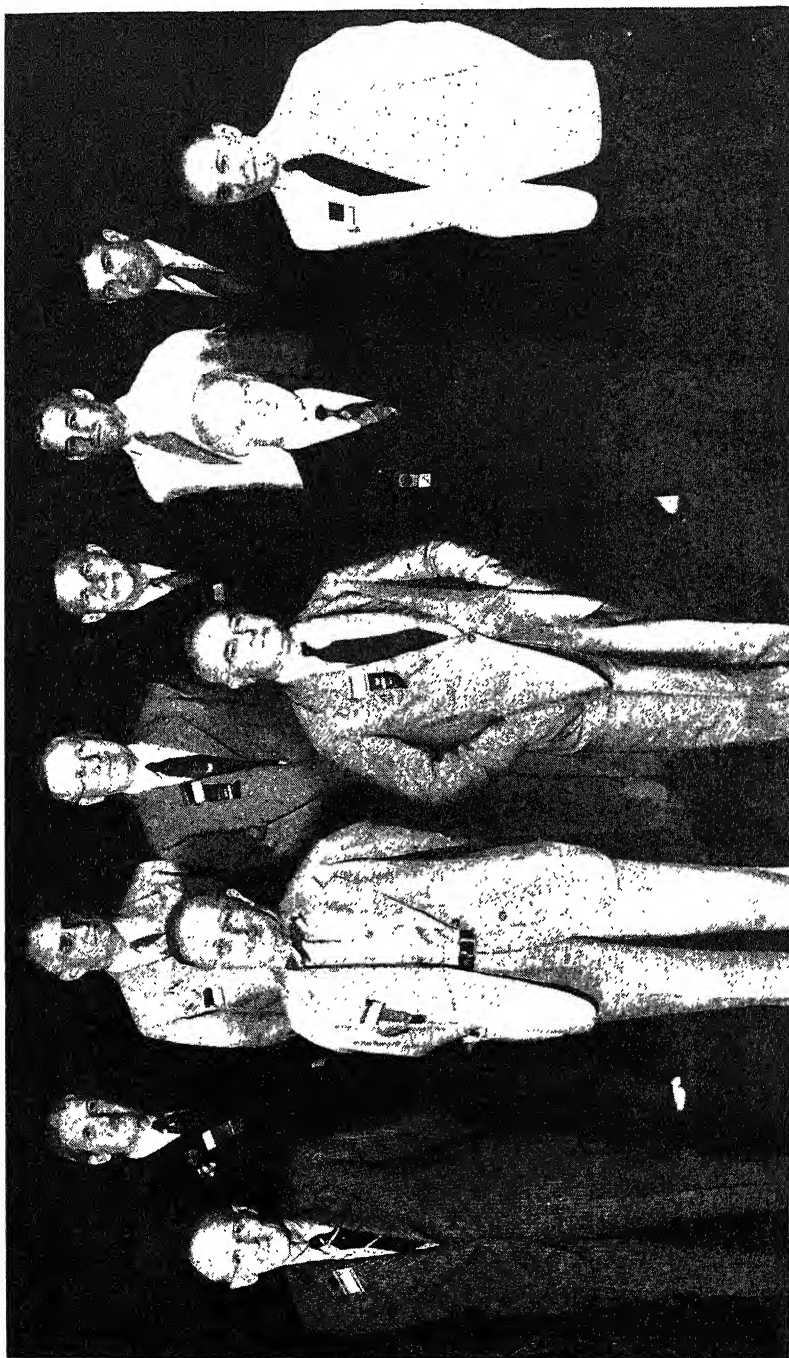
Terminó sus trabajos la asamblea haciendo un estudio del programa a que intentó someter las labores de las tres sesiones que acaban de desarrollarse y en vista de que en concepto de la mayoría de los asistentes a dichas sesiones el programa en la forma en que fué preparado no resultaba eficaz, la aludida asamblea tomó como último acuerdo:

Pedir a la Secretaría de Rotary International que para la próxima Asamblea Consultiva Iberoamericana se deje en blanco el programa y se espere la llegada de los gobernadores propuestos a la asamblea internacional para que ellos en conjunto discutan y preparen el programa respectivo.

LISTA DE LOS ASISTENTES

Sr. Ing. Fernando Carbajal Rotary Club de Lima, Perú	Sr. J. Cornelissen Rotary Club de Barranquilla, Colombia
Sr. D. Francisco Marseillán Rotary Club de Buenos Aires, Argentina	Sr. D. Julio Ayala Torales Rotary Club de Tucumán, Argentina
Sr. Dr. Gerónimo Ramírez Brown Rotary Club de Managua, Nicaragua	Sr. Nagib José de Barros Rotary Club de São Paulo, Brasil
Sr. Daniel Sagrera Rotary Club de Montevideo, Uruguay	Sr. John T. Joinson Rotary Club de Managua, Nicaragua
Sr. E. Mauline Gómez Rotary Club de Guayaquil, Ecuador	Sr. Viriato de Bittencourt Leite Rotary Club de Bahía, Brasil
Sr. Montague S. Turner Rotary Club de Ciudad de México	Sr. Augusto Marques Valente Rotary Club de Bahía, Brasil
Sr. Dr. Francisco Frexes Rotary Club de Holguín, Cuba	Sr. Carlos P. Fernández Rotary Club de São Paulo, Brasil
Sr. Crombie Allen Ontaria, California, E.U.A.	Sr. Homer Brett Rotary Club de Lima, Perú
Sr. Ricardo Ros Romagosa Rotary Club de Santiago de Cuba, Cuba	Sr. Ernesto Fabrega Rotary Club de Rosario, Argentina
Sr. José Fordan Rotary Club de Joinville, Brasil	Sr. Dr. Carlos Gárate Brú Rotary Club de la Habana, Cuba
Sr. Hans Jordan, Rotary Club de Joinville, Brasil	Sr. D. Miguel Heredia Crespo Rotary Club de Cuenca, Ecuador
Sr. Miguel Poig, Rotary Club de Santiago de Cuba, Cuba	Sr. D. Felipe Ganoza Rotary Club de Trujillo, Perú
Sr. Carlos Núñez Rotary Club de Holguín, Cuba	Sr. José Picasso Perata Rotary Club de Ica, Perú
Sr. Humberto Leignadier C. Rotary Club de Nueva Orleans, E.U.A.	Sr. Alberto Pires Amarante Rotary Club de Río de Janeiro, Brasil
Sr. Juan A. Quizado Rotary Club de Ciudad de Panamá	Sr. José do Nascimento Brito Rotary Club de Río de Janeiro, Brasil
Sr. Leopoldo Arosemena Rotary Club de Ciudad de Panamá, Panamá	Sr. José M. Fernández Rotary Club de Río de Janeiro, Brasil
Sr. Jesús J. López Rotary Club de la Habana, Cuba	Sr. Arthur R. Lutz Rotary Club de Río de Janeiro, Brasil
Srta. Ellen Schafer North Canton, Ohio, E.U.A.	Sr. Dr. Rodolfo Almeida Pintos Rotary Club de Montevideo, Uruguay
Sr. Chas. H. Schafer North Canton, Ohio, E.U.A.	Sr. César V. Anzola Rotary Club de Caracas, Venezuela

- Sr. J. H. McLean
Rotary Club de Santiago, Chile
- Sr. D. Federico Carvallo
Rotary Club de Valparaíso, Chile
- Sr. D. Carlos Hoerning
Rotary Club de Santiago, Chile
- Sr. Ignacio Mendoza Chávez
Rotary Club de Chihuahua, México
- Sr. Manuel Godiner
Rotary Club de Banos, Cuba
- Sr. Manuel Hahn S.
Rotary Club de Winnetka, Ill., E.U.A.
- Sra. A. Haza
Mantanzas, Cuba
- Sr. Arthur M. Brown
Rotary Club de East Pasadena,
California, E.U.A.
- Sr. José C. Vior
Rotary Club de la Habana, Cuba
- Sr. Dr. Felipe Silva
Rotary Club de Cienfuegos, Cuba
- Sr. Manuel Hinojosa Flores
Director de **REVISTA ROTARIA**
Rotary Club de Tampico, México
- Sr. Juan M. Roger
Jefe de la División Iberoamericana
de R.I., Rotary Club de Chicago,
Illinois, E.U.A.
- Sr. Leoncio E. Maldonado
Rotary Club de Cuzco, Perú
- Sr. A. E. Rodríguez
Rotary Club de San Juan, Puerto Rico
- Sr. Arthur Josarvey
Rotary Club de San Juan, Puerto Rico
- Sr. Rube S. Mazal
Rotary Club de Ciudad de México,
México
- Sr. J. Gómez Causaranc
Rotary Club de Orizaba, México
- Sr. A. de Violini
Rotary Club de Ciudad de México,
México
- Sr. Dr. Ramón Lorenzo
Rotary Club de Santa Clara, Cuba
- Sr. José Ignacio Ferro
Rotary Club de Cuzco, Perú
- Sr. William H. Schaum
Rotary Club de Florida, Cuba
- Sr. Dr. Manuel Galigarcía
Rotary Club de la Habana, Cuba
- Sr. F. Antonio Reyes, hijo
Rotary Club de Santa Ana, El Salvador
- Sr. Miguel González
Rotary Club de Tijuana, México
- Sr. Víctores Prieto
Rotary Club de Ciudad Juárez, México
- Sr. D. Raúl Valdevenito Araos
Rotary Club de Puerto Varas, Chile



(Wetzler Photo)

Past Presidents of Rotary International in Attendance at the Convention: (Bottom, left to right) Paul P. Harris, Russel F. Greiner, Frank L. Mulholland, Allen D. Albert, Arch C. Klumpph. (Top, left to right) Crawford C. McCullough, Donald A. Adams, Arthur H. Sapp, I. B. (Tom) Sutton, Almon E. Roth, Robert E. Lee Hill.

PROGRAM
THIRTIETH
ANNUAL CONVENTION
of
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL



Convention theme:
Making Rotary Real and Tangible

CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

June 19th to 23rd, 1939

Sunday, June 18

8:00 a.m. Registration and Presentation of Credentials in the Main Lobby

to
9:00 p.m.

8:30 p.m. Concert—Singers' Club of Cleveland

Mr. Boris Goldovsky, *Conductor*. Mr. Beryl Rubenstein and Mr. Arthur Loesser,
pianists

Miss Doraine Renard and Mr. Ellis Lucas, *vocalists*

Place: Convention Hall, Public Auditorium

Monday, June 19

8:00 a.m. Registration and Presentation of Credentials in the Main Lobby

to
9:00 p.m.

9:30 a.m. Council on Legislation (Opening Session)

Place: Ballroom, Fourth Floor

Note: Continued on Tuesday and Wednesday

9:30 a.m. Rotary Public Relations Conference

Topics for discussion:

1. What objectives should a Rotary club work for in its public relations program?
2. What features of club organization and activities are appropriate in connection with its public relations program? What features are not appropriate?

Note: All officers and committeemen mentioned in this program are of "Rotary International" unless otherwise indicated.

3. Certain media are available to all clubs. How can a club make the best use of the following:

Rotary literature, such as, "The Rotarian," "Revista Rotaria," pamphlets, the club publication;

Personal contacts with non-Rotarians at club meetings, and in meetings of their own organizations;

The local press;

Motion pictures?

4. Other media are available to many clubs.

How can a club make the best use of the radio, trade journals, house organs, other periodicals?

Chairman: Almon E. Roth, Past President, San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairmen: H. K. Carpenter, President, Rotary Club, Heights of Greater Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

J. Owen Herity, Governor Nominee, 168th District, Belleville, Ontario, Canada.

Secretary: Glenn Harper, Governor Nominee, 108th District, Corona, California, U. S. A.

Place: Statler Hotel, Euclid Ball Room

Those Who Should Attend: Rotarians in the newspaper, periodical, news bureau, news service, publicity, public relations, advertising, radio, motion picture, and

similar classifications; editors and publishers of Rotary district, and regional magazines; and others engaged in related activities.

10:00 a.m. Crippled Children Assembly

Topics for discussion:

1. What can a Rotary club do to help the crippled children in its community?
2. Without relaxing the work for those already crippled, what can Rotary clubs do to prevent children from being crippled?

Chairman: Paul H. King, Past Director, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Raymond J. Knoepfel, Past Director, New York City, New York, U. S. A.

Secretary: John R. Bentley, Past Director, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Grand Ball Room

10:00 a.m. EXTENSION ASSEMBLIES

Section 1—For Rotarians from the United States, Canada, Newfoundland and Bermuda

Chairman: Harold Covault, Governor, 157th District, Lorain, Ohio, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Charles N. Cadwallader, Chairman, Extension Committee, Lincoln, Nebraska, U. S. A.

Secretary: John P. Sheehan, Governor, 115th District, El Paso, Texas, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Parlor C

Section 2—For Rotarians from South America, Central America, Mexico, and The Antilles

Chairman: Fernando Carbajal, First Vice-President, Lima, Peru

Vice-Chairman: Francisco Marcellan, Director, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Secretary: Felipe Silva, Past Director, Cienfuegos, Cuba

Place: Hotel Statler, Parlor E

Section 3—For Rotarians from regions other than the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda, South America, Central America, Mexico, and The Antilles

Chairman: E. W. Frazar, Rotary Club, Tokyo, Japan

Vice-Chairman: George Malcolm, Governor, 81st District, Manila, Philippines

Secretary: Ernest Frederick Harris, Past Honorary Commissioner, Shanghai, China

Place: Hotel Statler, Room 345

11:00 a.m. Club Song Leaders Assembly

Topics for discussion:

1. Why do Rotary clubs sing? What does singing contribute to a club meeting?
2. When should a club sing? How often and at what time in the meeting is singing most appropriate?
3. What should be sung? Shall we use popular songs or Rotary songs, new or old songs?
4. What qualifications are desirable in the leader?

Chairman: Walter R. Jenkins, Past Governor, Houston, Texas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Clarence P. Daniel, Past Governor, Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee, U. S. A.

Secretary: John C. Diehl, Member, Rotary Club, Erie, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Salle Moderne

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

Convention Hall

- 2:00 p.m. **Assembly**
- 2:15 p.m. **Opening Pageant**
- 2:20 p.m. **Call to Order**
Abit Nix, Chairman, Convention Committee, Athens, Georgia,
U. S. A., presiding
- 2:25 p.m. **Addresses of Welcome**
John W. Bricker, Governor of Ohio
Harold H. Burton, Mayor of Cleveland
Jack North, President, Rotary Club of Cleveland
- 2:35 p.m. **Responses**
Carlos P. Romulo, Director, Manila, Philippines
Radovan Alaupović, Governor Nominee, 77th District, Zagreb,
Yugoslavia
- 2:45 p.m. **Adoption of Convention Program**
- 2:50 p.m. **Presentation of the President of Rotary International, George C. Hager, to the convention**
- 2:55 p.m. **Vocal Solo—By Mrs. Raymond M. Havens, of Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.**
- 3:00 p.m. **Presentation, by the President, of the Officers and Committeemen of his Administration**
- 3:10 p.m. **Presentation of Past Presidents of Rotary International**
- 3:20 p.m. **Announcements, Greetings, etc.**
- 3:30 p.m. **Address of the President of Rotary International**
George C. Hager, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.
“Rotary, Real and Tangible—A Challenging Opportunity”
- 4:05 p.m. **Recess**
- 4:15 p.m. **Meeting of Delegates from the United States**
(for preparation of a list of candidates from which five directors nominee from the United States will be selected)
Place: Music Hall, Main Floor, St. Clair Avenue entrance
- 4:15 p.m. **Meeting of Delegates from Great Britain and Ireland**
(for selection of nominee for director from Great Britain and Ireland)
Place: South Hall A, Public Auditorium, Stage entrance
- 4:15 p.m. **Meeting of Delegates from Canada and Newfoundland**
(for selection of nominee for director from Canada and Newfoundland)
Place: South Hall B, Public Auditorium, Stage entrance

- 4:15 p.m. **Meeting of Ibero-American Assembly**
 Co-Chairmen: Fernando Carbajal, First Vice-President, Lima, Peru
 Francisco Marseillan, Director, Buenos Aires, Argentina
 Vice-Chairman: G. Ramirez Brown, Member, Aims and Objects Committee,
 Managua, Nicaragua
 Place: South Hall C, Public Auditorium, Stage entrance
- 4:15 p.m. **Get-Acquainted Meeting for Young People**
 Chairman: John Small Wood, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.
 Associate Chairman: Miss Dorothy Card, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.
 Place: Hotel Statler, Grand Ball Room
- 4:30 p.m. **Meeting of Leaders of Vocational Craft Assemblies**
 Chairman: Edward F. McFaddin, Member, Aims and Objects Committee, Hope,
 Arkansas, U. S. A.
 Place: Hotel Statler, Euclid Ball Room
- 4:30 p.m. **Meeting of Leaders of Discussion Assemblies**
(other than vocational craft and those scheduled for Monday morning)
 Chairman: Tom J. Davis, Member, Convention Committee, Butte, Montana,
 U. S. A.
 Place: Hotel Statler, Lattice Room
- 8:30 p.m. **Cleveland Symphony Orchestra**
 Rotarian Rudolph Ringwall, Conductor
 Soloists: Edith Mason, Soprano
 Mario Chamlee, Tenor
 Place: Convention Hall

Tuesday, June 20

SECOND PLENARY SESSION

Convention Hall

- 9:30 a.m. **Community Singing**
- 9:45 a.m. **Call to Order**
- 9:50 a.m. **Announcements, Communications, etc.**
 Preliminary Report of Registration Committee
 Preliminary Report of Credentials Committee
- 9:55 a.m. **Preliminary Report of Council on Legislation
 and
 Opportunity for Presenting Resolutions, Motions, etc.**
 Resolutions may be proposed in printed or written form by a
 member club, by a district conference, and by others, as prescribed
 in Article VII, Section 1 (d), R. I. By-Laws. They must be deliv-
 ered to the secretary of R. I., who transmits them to the Council

on Legislation. The Council's action on resolutions will be reported to a business session of accredited delegates on Thursday afternoon for final disposition.

10:10 a.m. Address

"Rotary Fellowship in a World Afraid"—By Peter K. Emmons,
Past Governor, Scranton, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

10:40 a.m. Interlude

10:45 a.m. Message

From Paul P. Harris, President Emeritus, Chicago, Illinois,
U. S. A.

10:55 a.m. "What Can Rotary Do For Youth?"

Introductory statement—By Emmet Richards, Chairman, Boys
Work-Youth Service Committee, Alpena, Michigan, U. S. A.

Address—By Viola Ilma, New York City, New York, U. S. A.

Address—By Darrel Brady, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.

11:40 a.m. Nominations for President and Treasurer

The procedure for nominating the president and the treasurer is defined in Article IX, Section 2 (a) and (b) of the By-Laws of R. I. (See Page 53.) The duly accredited delegates will have an opportunity to vote by secret ballot on the nominated candidates between 8:00 and 11:00 a.m. on Thursday. In the event of there being only one nominee for either office, the electors may instruct the secretary of R. I. to cast their unanimous vote for such nominee (Article IX, Section 4, R. I. By-Laws).

11:45 a.m. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee to Study Methods for the Nomination and Election of the President and the Treasurer

12:00 noon. Recess

1:30 p.m. Special Entertainment for the Ladies

Three-hour cruise on Lake Erie, and Automobile Tour of Cleveland Parks and Residential Districts

2:00 p.m. THE CONVENTION MEETS BY VOCATIONS

to
4:00 p.m.

Every Rotarian is a business or professional man. As such he finds his most immediate opportunity for service in his vocational contacts. Recognizing the importance of this opportunity, the convention committee has left Tuesday afternoon clear for vocational craft assemblies, and has arranged for forty-seven meetings for the discussion of topics related to this phase of service.

In arranging the following assemblies, consideration of logical groupings and of suitable available meeting places governed the final decision. Some Rotarians may find that their principal interest will lie with groups other than the ones in which their classifications are listed. It is suggested that each Rotarian study the complete list and attend the group with which he finds his closest affiliation or related interest.

The purposes of these vocational craft assemblies are:

- 1) fellowship among Rotarians in allied classifications, and
- 2) an opportunity to discuss the application of vocational service principles in the several areas of commerce, industry, and professional activity.

Some Rotarians may wish to meet in small informal groups at subsequent periods during convention week. On these occasions they would find opportunity to discuss particular subjects which could not be considered in the craft assemblies. Such informal groups, arranged by the participants, are encouraged.

Each Rotarian is urged to read this list carefully, to decide which group contains the classifications most nearly allied to his own, and to be prompt in attendance.

Topics for discussion:

1. Improving Standards of Practice

Competitors share a common interest in maintaining a good public opinion of their trade or profession. Fair trade practices will help to build this good will. Trade and professional associations offer competitors a friendly forum for raising standards of practice. How can Rotarians cooperate most effectively in these associations?

2. What are the Responsibilities of Management?

In the relations of business with government, with employees, with competitors, and with the public, management is a decisive factor. Today's problems demand progressive leadership by management. In what ways are Rotarians now supplying this leadership? What more can they do?

3. Pathways to Industrial Peace

Employers, employees, and the public, all have an interest in the expansion and equitable distribution of the products of business enterprise. Industrial disputes interfere with these processes. How can the employer and employee cooperate for the elimination of disputes? What are the possibilities of "arbitration before conflict"?

Agriculture—Farming, horticulture, livestock, agricultural supplies and equipment.

Chairman: Hugh A. Butler, Past Governor, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: C. J. Claassen, Member, Rotary Club, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.

Secretary: H. Vasser Sommerville, Past Governor, Paris, Tennessee, U. S. A.

Local Host: A. Z. Baker

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Ball Room

Note: Wheeler McMillen, Editor-in-Chief, "Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife," and President, National Chemurgic Council, will speak on "Agriculture, The Next Big Industry," at this assembly.

Associations and Business Services—Chambers of commerce, clubs; boys work, men's and trade associations; accounting, employment and other business services.

Chairman: Claude Simpson, Governor Nominee, 115th District, Roswell, New Mexico, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Joseph K. Moyer, Member, Rotary Club, Washington, District of Columbia, U. S. A.

Secretary: Tom A. Stewart, Member, Rotary Club, Vero Beach, Florida, U. S. A.

Local Host: Walter I. Beam

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Assembly A

Automobile and Vehicle Industry—Manufacturing and distributing—parts, accessories, tires, garage, and service station

Chairman: Ralph E. Springer, Governor, 179th District, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Arthur M. Kemmerer, Member, Rotary Club, Allentown, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: U. S. Goodman, Member, Rotary Club, Shreveport, Louisiana, U. S. A.

Local Host: R. J. Schmunk

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Rose Room

Beverages-Alcoholic—Beer, wine, and liquor—manufacturing, bottling, and distributing

Chairman: J. Philip Korthals Altes, Governor Nominee, 59th District, Amersfoort, The Netherlands

Vice-Chairman: Henry O. Sonneman, Member, Rotary Club, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Secretary:

Local Host: Earle L. Johnson

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Assembly B

Beverages-Non-Alcoholic—Carbonated beverages, fruit juices, water—manufacturing, bottling, and distributing

Chairman:

Vice-Chairman: George W. Livingston, Member, Rotary Club, Elyria, Ohio, U. S. A.

Secretary:

Local Host: William T. Wood

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Private Dining Room 1-3

Building Materials, Construction Service and Supplies—Hardware, equipment, heating and ventilating, plumbing, brick, stone, and tile

Chairman: Harold T. Campbell, Member, Rotary Club, Oxford, Michigan, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Harold Treworgy, Member, Rotary Club, Brunswick, Maine, U. S. A.

Secretary: Ed. L. Stock, Past Governor, Washington, District of Columbia, U. S. A.

Local Host: Austin L. Vanderhoof

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Empire Room

Burial—Funeral directing, burial supplies, caskets, cemeteries

Chairman: William E. Matthews, Jr., Secretary, Rotary Club, Smyrna, Delaware, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Keith T. Hotchkiss, Past Governor, Beaumont, Texas, U. S. A.

Secretary: John L. Lightner, Member, Rotary Club, Martinsburg, West Virginia, U. S. A.

Local Host: Ralph S. Millard

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Private Dining Room 5-7

Chemical Industry—Acids, compressed and liquefied gases; industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals, medicines, perfumes, etc.

Chairman: G. N. Gleysteen, Member, Rotary Club, Marietta, Ohio, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Homer L. Twigg, Member, Rotary Club, Hampstead, Maryland, U. S. A.

Secretary: Fred B. Mack, Governor, 108th District, San Bernardino, California, U. S. A.

Local Host: E. W. Rose

Place: Hotel Carter, Coral Room

Clothing and Textiles—Men's and women's clothing, and accessories, dry goods, rayon, cotton, silk, and wool

Chairman: John J. Egan, Member, Rotary Club, Hartford, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: John B. Creighton, Member, Rotary Club, Cohoes, New York, U. S. A.

Secretary: Alexander Caven, Past Governor, Poughkeepsie, New York, U. S. A.

Local Host: Wm. Printz

Place: Higbee Company, Lounge (Public Square)

Coal Industry—Mining, and distributing; coke manufacturing

Chairman: Chester J. Langdon, Member, Rotary Club, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: William M. Zeller, Member, Rotary Club, Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.
Secretary: O. Stanley Roberts, Member, Rotary Club, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.
Local Host: Arthur W. Dean
Place: Hotel Statler, Parlor 1

Dentistry

Chairman: Clyde H. Hébble, Member, Rotary Club, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.
Vice-Chairman: E. H. Kromer, Member, Rotary Club, Waverly, Iowa, U. S. A.
Secretary: Henry Cline Fixott, Governor Nominee, 101st District, Portland, Oregon, U. S. A.
Local Host: Ray E. Munn
Place: Hotel Statler, Room 345

Education—Elementary and secondary schools, and private preparatory schools

Chairman: Payne Templeton, Governor Nominee, 112th District, Helena, Montana, U. S. A.
Vice-Chairman: David E. Walker, Governor, 147th District, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A.
Secretary: G. A. Barber, Past Governor, Batavia, New York, U. S. A.
Local Host: Harry A. Peters
Place: Hotel Statler, Euclid Ball Room

Education—Colleges, universities, and libraries

Chairman: Barend H. Kroeze, Member, Rotary Club, Jamestown, North Dakota, U. S. A.
Vice-Chairman: Howard W. Moody, Secretary, Rotary Club, Valparaiso, Indiana, U. S. A.
Secretary: J. Sam Guy, President, Rotary Club, Decatur, Georgia, U. S. A.
Local Host: Charles Rush
Place: Cleveland Public Library, E. 3rd and Superior, Room 38

Electrical Industry—Appliances, batteries, communication, equipment, lamp, and fixture manufacturing, and distributing

Chairman: Elmer B. Adelman, Member, Rotary Club, Batavia, New York, U. S. A.
Vice-Chairman: Robert D. Aylsworth, Member, Rotary Club, Inglewood, California, U. S. A.
Secretary: Clare M. Chitty, Member, Rotary Club, Newton, Kansas, U. S. A.
Local Host: Jack E. North
Place: Electrical League of Cleveland, 1831 Midland Building

Engineering—in its various branches

Chairman: George Conrad Diehl, Member, Rotary Club, New York, New York, U. S. A.
Vice-Chairman: Fred W. Springer, Member, Rotary Club, Frederick, Maryland, U. S. A.
Secretary: Ralph B. Whisler, Vice-President, Rotary Club, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
Local Host: Herman R. Neff
Place: Hotel Cleveland, Dining Room 29-31

Finance—Commercial and savings banking, trusts, investments, building and loan associations

Chairman: J. Fletcher Shaw, Member, Rotary Club, Chilliwack, British Columbia, Canada
Vice-Chairman: Charles F. Ashcroft, Member, Rotary Club, Sulphur Springs, Texas, U. S. A.
Secretary: David L. Shillinglaw, Member, Rotary Club, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.
Local Host: John G. Geddes
Place: Mid-Day Club, Main Dining Room (Union Commerce Bldg.)

Fine Arts and Photography—Drama, literature, music, painting, sculpture, photography

Chairman: George W. Harris, Past Governor, Washington, District of Columbia, U. S. A.
Vice-Chairman: E. Edwards, Member, Rotary Club, Barberton, Ohio, U. S. A.

Secretary: Sam T. Betts, Jr., Member, Rotary Club, Skaneateles, New York, U. S. A.

Local Host: Ernest F. Crummel

Place: Hotel Carter, Wessex Room

Food Industry—Fruits, vegetables, meats, dairy products, fish, processing and distributing

Chairman: Holger Schroder, Secretary, Rotary Club, Homewood, Illinois, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Arthur McCallum, Governor, 183rd District, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Secretary: Kenneth F. Lewis, Member, Rotary Club, South Orange, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Local Host: Russell Swiler

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Red Room

Furniture, Fixtures and Furnishings—for domestic and business use, paints, oils and decorations

Chairman: Gus Schlicher, Member, Rotary Club, Mattoon, Illinois, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Walter A. Gorell, Member, Rotary Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: Gordon J. Glassick, Secretary, Rotary Club, Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Local Host: Urban L. Henzy

Place: Mid-Day Club, Ladies Dining Room (Union Commerce Bldg.)

Glass Industry—Art glass, china, and pottery, including cut and optical glass, and mirrors

Chairman: Earle S. Smith, Member, Rotary Club, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman:

Secretary: Wm. Kress Cronin, Member, Rotary Club, Minerva, Ohio, U. S. A.

Local Host: William A. Jones

Place: Hotel Statler, Parlors F-G-H

Glass Industry—Plate, window, and wire glass

Chairman: Wm. P. Clarke, Member, Rotary Club, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: J. Lloyd Newbrey, Member, Rotary Club, Zanesville, Ohio, U. S. A.

Secretary: Edmund B. Taylor, Member, Rotary Club, Lima, Ohio, U. S. A.

Local Host: J. Arthur Gehring

Place: Hotel Carter, South Georgian Room

Glass Industry—Bottles, jars, vacuum bottles

Chairman: Fred D. Snyder, Member, Rotary Club, Vineland, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman:

Secretary:

Local Host: Russell T. Elliott

Place: Hotel Carter, North Georgian Room

Government Service—Administration, diplomatic, and consular service, conservation defense, etc.

Chairman: Ray O. Edwards, Member, Rotary Club, Jacksonville, Florida, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Don O. Davis, Member, Rotary Club, McKinney, Texas, U. S. A.

Secretary: George A. Malcolm, Governor, 81st District, Manila, Philippines.

Local Host: George B. Sowers

Place: Hotel Statler, Parlor 2

Hospitals and Institutions—Homes for children, and aged, asylums, penal institutions, also medical equipment and supplies

Chairman: Mendus R. Vevle, Governor Nominee, 117th District, Owatonna, Minnesota, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Cecil C. Hankins, Secretary, Rotary Club, Xenia, Ohio, U. S. A.

Secretary: George A. Shaw, Past Governor, Manistique, Michigan, U. S. A.

Local Host: George P. Bugbee

Place: Hotel Statler, Parlor 3

Hotels, Resorts, and Restaurants

Chairman:

Vice-Chairman: Carl V. Kromer, Member, Rotary Club, Sandusky, Ohio, U. S. A.

Secretary: F. L. Miller, Member, Rotary Club, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

Local Host: Eugene J. Kelly

Place: Hotel Statler, Parlor E

Ice and Cold Storage—Ice manufacturing or harvesting, and distributing, cold storage

Chairman:

Vice-Chairman:

Secretary:

Local Host: Robert C. Suhr

Place: Hotel Statler, Parlor L

Insurance—Fire and marine

Chairman: William E. Rae, Governor, 112th District, Havre, Montana, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Dana J. Lowd, Governor Nominee, 199th District, Northampton, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Secretary: G. D. Poole, Treasurer, Rotary Club, Williamson, West Virginia, U. S. A.

Local Host: Chas. H. Parsons

Place: Hotel Carter, Ball Room

Insurance—Life and casualty

Chairman: Samuel C. Lawrence, Member, Rotary Club, Huntington, West Virginia, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: George W. Bahlke, Past Governor, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

Secretary: J. A. Welch, Governor, 139th District, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, U. S. A.

Local Host: Herman Moss

Place: Hotel Carter, Directoire Room

Iron and Steel Industry—Manufacturing and distributing; metal working, aluminum, brass, enamel ware, tin, etc.

Chairman: J. Fred Thorpe, Member, Rotary Club, Welland, Ontario, Canada

Vice-Chairman: Bert F. Downey, Governor, 159th District, Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.

Secretary: Edward W. Bitzer, Member, Rotary Club, Muskegon, Michigan, U. S. A.

Local Host: William H. Eisenman

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Private Dining Room 34

Jewelry and Watches—Mining, manufacturing, and distributing gems; manufacturing and distributing gold, silver, jewelry, and novelties

Chairman: William R. Herron, Member, Rotary Club, Barberton, Ohio, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: J. Wm. Stonier, Member, Rotary Club, Wadsworth, Ohio, U. S. A.

Secretary: Frank B. Bromley, Member, Rotary Club, Heights of Greater Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Local Host: Stanley Lydecker

Place: Hotel Statler, Parlor B

Laundrying, Cleaning and Dyeing—Laundries, linen supply, cleaning, dyeing, window cleaning service

Chairman: George R. Spensley, Member, Rotary Club, Waterloo, Iowa, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: E. L. Traver, Member, Rotary Club, Somerville, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Secretary: Joseph N. Burroughs, Governor, 105th District, Oakland, California, U. S. A.

Local Host: Edward W. Sloan

Place: Hotel Allerton, Parlors B-C

Law—General and patent law practice, judiciary, court reporting, notary

Chairman: Tom J. Davis, Member, Convention Committee, Butte, Montana, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Fulton Leberman, President, Rotary Club, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Secretary: Walter A. Kendall, Member, Rotary Club, Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.

Local Host: Charles M. Buss

Place: Hotel Statler, Lattice Room

Machinery, Equipment and Supplies—Machinery for various manufacturing plants, power production, fire fighting, and supplies for same

Chairman: Samuel E. Gates, Governor, 107th District, Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Everett Welles Frazar, Member, Rotary Club, Tokyo, Japan.

Secretary: Henry N. Schramm, Past Governor, West Chester, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Local Host: Tyler W. Carlisle

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Private Dining Room 30-32

Medicine—Physicians and surgeons

Chairman: Walter G. Stern, Member, Rotary Club, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: G. Wilse Robinson, Jr., Member, Rotary Club, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.

Secretary: G. Adelbert Emard, Past Governor, Mansfield, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Sergeant-at-Arms: Joel E. Wright, President, Rotary Club, Alpine, Texas, U. S. A.

Local Host: Dr. A. F. Spurney

Place: Hotel Statler, Grand Ball Room

Newspaper Publishing—Daily and weekly periodicals

Note: This assembly will discuss the following topics: The dissemination through the press of Rotary Ideals applied to employer-employee relations; what is the future of newspapers as mediums for spot news? does radio adversely affect reader interest in newspapers? will newspapers become more and more interpretative of news?

Chairman: Frank S. Hoag, Member, Rotary Club, Pueblo, Colorado, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Morris A. Penter, Member, Rotary Club, San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

Secretary: Maynard R. Ashworth, Governor Nominee, 165th District, Columbus, Georgia, U. S. A.

Local Host: Louis B. Seltzer

Place: Hotel Hollenden, Parlor B

Oil Industry—Drilling, producing, refining, distributing; natural gas producing and distributing; products

Chairman: Arch Stafford, Vice-President, Rotary Club, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Frank L. P. Kelley, Member, Rotary Club, Wilkesburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: D. H. Conway, Member, Rotary Club, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Local Host: Percy W. Close

Place: Hotel Hollenden, Cypress Room

Osteopathy

Chairman: Alex. F. McWilliams, Member, Rotary Club, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Chester D. Swope, Member, Rotary Club, Washington, District of Columbia, U. S. A.

Secretary: Ernest R. Proctor, Member, Rotary Club, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Local Host: Dr. Clarence V. Kerr

Place: Hotel Hollenden, Parlor K

Printing, Publishing, Paper—Composition, engraving, printing; book publishing, binding, and distributing; map and music publishing; printing supplies; advertising, and publicity; paper manufacturing, and distributing

Chairman: Jesse D. Wetsel, President, Rotary Club, Poughkeepsie, New York, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Charles T. Kurtz, Member, Rotary Club, Clearfield, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: Reuel W. Beach, Governor Nominee, 196th District, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Local Host: Al Sutphin

Place: Braden Sutphin Ink Co., 3800 Chester Ave.

Railway Transportation—Operating, car building, locomotive manufacturing, equipment

Chairman: J. Frank Doolan, Member, Rotary Club, New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Walter C. Gard, Member, Rotary Club, Decatur, Indiana, U. S. A.

Secretary: Ormie R. Burns, President, Rotary Club, London, Ontario, Canada

Local Host: Louis A. Schroeder

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Terminal Club (8th Floor)

Real Estate—Land development, real estate agencies, renting, title service

Chairman: Irving W. Dinsmore, Governor Nominee, 113th District, Rawlins, Wyoming, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Philip S. Parker, Jr., Member, Rotary Club, Brookline, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Secretary: Albert B. Ullett, Member, Rotary Club, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Local Host: Robert L. Stern

Place: Hotel Allerton, Parlor A

Recreation and Amusements—Exhibitions, fairs, billiard and bowling parlors, amusement parks, theaters, etc.

Chairman: H. Clay Harris, Member, Rotary Club, Dothan, Alabama, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Elias Berenson, Member, Rotary Club, Bogalusa, Louisiana, U. S. A.

Secretary: Julio Gerlein Comelin, Governor Nominee, 40th District, Barranquilla, Colombia

Local Host: Eugene Carr

Place: Hotel Statler, Parlor C

Religion

Chairman: A. Elliston Cole, Secretary, Rotary Club, Bloomington, Indiana, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: A. B. Jackson, Governor, 135th District, Jefferson City, Missouri, U. S. A.

Secretary: Louis M. Levitsky, Member, Rotary Club, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Local Host: Dr. Philip Smead Bird

Place: Hotel Statler, Pine Room

Tobacco Industry—Growing, manufacturing, distributing; accessories

Chairman:

Vice-Chairman:

Secretary: S. Henrichsen, Member, Rotary Club, Springfield, Tennessee, U. S. A.

Local Host: Harry D. Patch

Place: Hotel Carter, Rainbow Room, Terrace B

Transportation—Air and Water

Chairman: C. Gilbert Taylor, Member, Rotary Club, Alliance, Ohio, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Donald M. Blair, Member, Rotary Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: Casper J. Miller, Member, Rotary Club, East Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Local Host: Don B. Wilson

Place: Hotel Carter, Harvest Room

Transportation—Highway—Bus service, hauling, livery, taxi, city and interurban tramways

Chairman: Joe C. Netzer, Governor Nominee, 129th District, Laredo, Texas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman:

Secretary: Harry P. Conlon, Member, Rotary Club, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Local Host: Jesse T. Smith

Place: Hotel Hollenden, Assembly Room

Utilities—Telephone, telegraph, electric light and power service; gas service, street railways, water service

Chairman: W. Elmer Gosdin, President, Rotary Club, Little Rock, Arkansas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Paul S. Bond, Past Governor, Charlotte, Michigan, U. S. A.

Secretary: John S. Finley, Member, Rotary Club, McKeesport, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Local Host: Frank O. Wallene

Place: Hotel Statler, Salle Moderne

Wood Industry—Timber lands, logging, lumber manufacturing and distributing; barrel, box, and pole manufacturing, and distributing, etc.

Chairman: Arch C. Klumph, Past President, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Edward F. Magee, Member, Rotary Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: Frank D. Field, Member, Rotary Club, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.

Local Host: F. Herman Ellenberger

Place: Hotel Statler, Tavern Room

6:30 p.m. International Fellowship Dinners

Dinner for Rotarians and their Ladies from the British Commonwealth of Nations

Place: Hotel Statler, Grand Ball Room

Dinner for Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking Rotarians and their Ladies

Place: Hotel Statler, Euclid Ball Room

Dinner for Rotarians and their Ladies from the Continental European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region

Place: Hotel Statler, Pine Room

Dinner: District 157

Place: Hotel Allerton, Ball Room

Dinner: District 158

Place: Hotel Carter, Rainbow Room

Dinner: District 176

Place: Mid-Day Club, Main Dining Room (Union Commerce Bldg.)

- 9:30 p.m. Reception and Ball in honor of President and Mrs. Hager, and the other Officers of Rotary International and their Ladies
The orchestra will be under the direction of Rotarian Walberg L. Brown, with Paul Whiteman as guest conductor
Place: Convention Hall, Public Auditorium

Wednesday, June 21

- 8:00 a.m. Balloting by United States delegates for election of five nominees for directors to from the United States of America
11:00 a.m. Balloting by delegates from Canada and Newfoundland for election of one nominee for director from Canada and Newfoundland
Place: West Corridor, Main Floor, Public Auditorium
9:00 a.m. BOYS WORK ASSEMBLIES
to (For the purpose of concentrating on special aspects of boys work, each of
10:45 a.m. the four sections will discuss one topic as indicated. Rotarians are invited to select the section whose topic is of special interest to them.)

Section 1

Topics for discussion:

Juvenile Delinquency

Chairman: F. DeWitt Zuerner, Past Governor, Braddock, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Miles D. Zimmerman, Member, Boys Work—Youth Service Committee, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: William McC. Paxton, Past Governor, Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Grand Ball Room

Section 2

Topic for discussion:

National and International Boys Work Organizations

Chairman: Earle L. Whittington, Past Governor, Memphis, Tennessee, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Harry H. Hunter, Member, Rotary Club, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: Henry Edward Rompel, Past Governor, Ottawa, Illinois, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Euclid Ball Room

Section 3

Topic for discussion:

Cooperation with the schools, such as: plans for keeping boys in school as long as possible, making courses most useful to them, extra-curricular student clubs to study the ideal of service, having high school students attend Rotary club meetings

Chairman: Carl L. Millward, Past Governor, Milton, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Julius E. Bohn, President, Rotary Club, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Secretary: Geoffrey A. Wheable, Past Governor, London, Ontario, Canada

Place: Hotel Statler, Salle Moderne

Section 4

Topic for discussion:

Activities Outside the School, such as: camps, hobby clubs, bands, recreation projects, father-son relations, etc.

Chairman: Harry C. Brown, Past Director, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Morton Hull, Past Governor, Holyoke, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Secretary: Harrison McMains, Jr., Member, Rotary Club, Jasper, Alabama, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Lattice Room

9:00 a.m. CLUB PRESIDENTS ASSEMBLIES

to

10:45 a.m. Topics for discussion:

1. As the chief executive officer of the club, how can the president make the best contribution in the following relationships:

- a) with the board of directors
- b) with the secretary
- c) with club committees
- d) with the membership
- e) with the community

2. What is the president's responsibility in connection with the weekly meeting?

1. For clubs having 35 members or less—A to L

Chairman: Paul E. Chalfant, Governor, 154th District, Columbia City, Indiana, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: F. J. Pentecost, President, Rotary Club, Henderson, Kentucky, U. S. A.

Secretary: Louis Otto Carl Bayer, Governor Nominee, 65th District, Colac, Victoria, Australia

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Private Dining Room 34-36

2. For clubs having 35 members or less—M to Z

Chairman: J. Edd McLaughlin, Past Governor, Ralls, Texas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Bernard S. Payne, President, Rotary Club, Williamson, West Virginia, U. S. A.

Secretary: Sterling M. Andrews, Member, Rotary Club, Walsenburg, Colorado, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Private Dining Room 27-29-31

3. For clubs having 36 to 99 members—A to H

Chairman: Charles W. Pettengill, Governor, 200th District, Greenwich, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Oscar B. McRae, President, Rotary Club, Athens, Georgia, U. S. A.

Secretary: Thomas Mead, President, Rotary Club, Westfield, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Rose Room

4. For clubs having 36 to 99 members—I to O

Chairman: James Eugene Conklin, Governor, 122nd District, Hutchinson, Kansas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: H. H. Kleinschmidt, President, Rotary Club, Gary, Indiana, U. S. A.

Secretary: Frederick A. Smith, Member, Rotary Club, Malden, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Empire Room

5. For clubs having 36 to 99 members—P to Z

Chairman: Doane R. Farr, Governor, 124th District, Clinton, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: W. M. Gilbert, Past Governor, Madison, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Secretary: Walter Hickmon, Past Governor, Fort Smith, Arkansas, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Red Room

6. For clubs having 100 or more members—A to L

Chairman: Harry E. Hovey, Governor, 171st District, Geneva, New York, U. S. A.
 Vice-Chairman: John R. Stemm, Governor, 155th District, Lafayette, Indiana, U. S. A.
 Secretary: Ritchie Lawrie, Jr., Past Governor, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Private Dining Room 1-3

7. For clubs having 100 or more members—M to Z

Chairman: Adrian M. Newens, Governor, 172nd District, Ithaca, New York, U. S. A.
 Vice-Chairman: Glen Driscoll, Past President, Rotary Club, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.
 Secretary: Samuel T. J. Bennett, Governor Nominee, 179th District, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Private Dining Room 5-7

9:00 a.m. CLUB SECRETARIES ASSEMBLIES

to

10:45 a.m. Topics for discussion:

1. How may the secretary contribute to the success of the club in the following relationships:
 - a) with the president
 - b) with the club committees
 - c) with the members
 - d) with the district governor
 - e) with Rotary International
2. What is the secretary's responsibility in connection with the weekly meeting?

1. For clubs having 35 members or less

Chairman: Paul H. Kemerer, Secretary, Rotary Club, Carrollton, Ohio, U. S. A.
 Vice-Chairman: Dean A. Keirn, Secretary, Rotary Club, Blairsville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
 Secretary: Arthur L. Hahn, Governor Nominee, 182nd District, Bayonne, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Parlor C

2. For clubs having 36 to 99 members

Chairman: Ronald T. Veal, Secretary, Rotary Club, Marietta, Ohio, U. S. A.
 Vice-Chairman: Robert R. Wilson, Secretary, Rotary Club, Clarksburg, West Virginia, U. S. A.
 Secretary: Joseph R. Medley, Secretary, Rotary Club, Cloquet, Minnesota, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Pine Room

3. For clubs having 100 or more members

Chairman: Lewis D. Fox, Secretary, Rotary Club, Fort Worth, Texas, U. S. A.
 Vice-Chairman: Henry Robert Baldrey, Honorary Secretary, Rotary Club, Stretford, Lancaster, England
 Secretary: Fred W. Gage, Secretary, Rotary Club, Battle Creek, Michigan, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Advertising Club Dining Room

9:00 a.m. VOCATIONAL SERVICE ASSEMBLIES

to

10:45 a.m. (These are not the craft assemblies, but are groups primarily for chairmen and members of club vocational service committees.)

THEME: "What Can We Do to Make Vocational Service More Real and Tangible?"

Questions:

1. What is the function of the vocational service committee?
2. What difficulties do vocational service committees in Rotary clubs meet?
3. How can these difficulties be overcome?

1. For clubs having 35 members or less

Chairman: Edward F. McFaddin, Vocational Service Member, Aims and Objects Committee, Hope, Arkansas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Charles S. Lemons, Past Governor, Blytheville, Arkansas, U. S. A.

Secretary: Glennis H. Rickert, Governor, 175th District, Kane, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Carter, Coral Room

2. For clubs having 36 to 99 members

Chairman: Richard H. Wells, Director, Pocatello, Idaho, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Robert R. Bangham, Past Governor, Wilmington, Ohio, U. S. A.

Secretary: Thomas R. McHale, Jr., Member, Rotary Club, Belleville, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Carter, Directoire Room

3. For clubs having 100 or more members

Chairman: Richard E. Vernor, Past Governor, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Algernon Blair, Past Director, Montgomery, Alabama, U. S. A.

Secretary: Russell T. Kelley, Past Governor, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Place: Hotel Carter, Wessex Room

9:00 a.m. YOUTH SERVICE ASSEMBLIES

to

- 10:45 a.m. (For the purpose of concentrating on special aspects of youth service, each of the four sections will discuss one topic as indicated. Rotarians are invited to select the section whose topic is of special interest to them.)

Section 1

Topic for discussion:

A Youth Service Plan

Chairman: Edward Lester Merritt, Member, Boys Work—Youth Service Committee, Fall River, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Roy A. Plumb, Governor, 153rd District, Hamtramck, Michigan, U. S. A.

Secretary: Richard G. Cox, Past Governor, Gulfport, Mississippi, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Carter, Rainbow Room, Terrace A

Section 2

Topic for discussion:

Youth Sponsorship, Occupational Guidance, Training and Placement

Chairman: Roy J. Weaver, Member, Boys Work—Youth Service Committee, Pueblo, Colorado, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Winthrop R. Howard, Member, North American Transportation Committee for 1940 Convention, New York City, New York, U. S. A.

Secretary: Benjamin J. Evans, Governor Nominee, 122nd District, Stafford, Kansas, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Carter, Ball Room

Section 3

Topic for discussion:

Youth and Education, and the School Curricula

Chairman: Carl Zapffe, Member, Boys Work—Youth Service Committee, Brainerd, Minnesota, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: L. W. Upshaw, Past Governor, Great Falls, Montana, U. S. A.

Secretary: George W. Nash, Past Governor, Yankton, South Dakota, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Carter, Rainbow Room, Terrace B

Section 4

Topic for discussion:

International Aspects of Rotary Youth Service

Chairman: Emmet Richards, Chairman, Boys Work—Youth Service Committee, Alpena, Michigan, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Robert E. Heun, Alternate Member, Aims and Objects Committee, Richmond, Indiana, U. S. A.

Secretary: Carl W. Snyder, Past Member, Youth Service Committee, Schenectady, New York, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Carter, Rainbow Room, Pit

9:00 a.m. **ASSEMBLY FOR SPANISH- AND PORTUGUESE-SPEAKING ROTARIANS**

to
10:45 a.m. Topics for discussion to be selected by the group

Chairman: Fernando Carbajal, First Vice-President, Lima, Peru

Vice-Chairman: Francisco Marseillan, Director, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Secretary: Felipe Silva, Past Director, Cienfuegos, Cuba

Place: Mid-Day Club, Colonial Room (Union Commerce Bldg.)

11:00 a.m. **CLUB PROGRAM PLANNING ASSEMBLIES**

to
12:45 p.m. Topics for discussion:

1. In what ways may the program at the weekly meeting help or fail to help the following:

a) attendance

c) Rotary education

b) fellowship

d) standing of club in the community

2. What are the elements of a good program?

3. What are the relative merits of programs by members and programs by outside talent?

4. What program sources are to be found in the average community?

5. How far is it desirable to plan programs in advance? Why?

6. To what extent are the program outlines and other helps provided by the secretariat and "The Rotarian" being used?

1. For clubs having 35 members or less

Chairman: Philip M. Dale, Governor, 146th District, Granite City, Illinois, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: J. Howard James, Member, Rotary Club, Blenheim, Ontario, Canada

Secretary: William H. Schneller, Past Governor, Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Private Dining Room 1-3

2. For clubs having 36 to 99 members

Chairman: Jeff H. Williams, Member, Constitution and By-Laws Committee, Chickasha, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Morgan Richards, Past Governor, Selma, Alabama, U. S. A.

Secretary: Fred M. Hopkins, Past Governor, Fostoria, Ohio, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Rose Room

3. For clubs having 100 or more members

Chairman: Fred D. Southall, President-elect, Rotary Club, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: John H. Groves, Director, Rotary Club, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Secretary: Arthur B. Stiles, Past Governor, Owego, New York, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Private Dining Room 5-7

11:00 a.m. CLUB PUBLICATION EDITORS ASSEMBLIES

to
12:45 p.m. Topics for discussion:

1. In what ways may the club publication promote the welfare of the club? For example, in connection with (a) attendance; (b) understanding of Rotary; (c) fellowship?
2. What are the relative merits of the following alternatives: mimeographing, multigraphing, printing, or other process; letterhead size, or larger, or smaller; white or colored stock?
3. Should the secretary edit the club publication, or should there be a separate editor? Why?
4. What is a fair cost for a club publication? How financed?

1. For clubs having 35 members or less

Chairman: Joseph D. Badger, Editor Publication, Rotary Club, Brazil, Indiana, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: John L. Hansell, Secretary, Rotary Club, Ambler, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: Alva F. Gluck, Past Governor, Minerva, Ohio, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Private Dining Room 29-31

2. For clubs having 36 to 99 members

Chairman: Maxwell S. Miller, Editor Publication, Rotary Club, Russell, Kansas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Arthur O. Scott, Editor Publication, Rotary Club, LaCrosse, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Secretary: Harry D. Poulston, Secretary, Rotary Club, Lima, Ohio, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Empire Room

3. For clubs having 100 or more members

Chairman: Paul F. Hunter, Editor Publication, Rotary Club, Madison, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Paul W. Kieser, Past Governor, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Secretary: William H. Campbell, Past Director, Rochester, New York, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Private Dining Room 34-36

11:00 a.m. CLUB SERVICE ASSEMBLIES

to
12:45 p.m. Topics for discussion:

1. What part does regular attendance play in promoting unity of thought among the members of the club?
2. How does a full roster promote a wider understanding?
3. Is fellowship the cause or the result of understanding? Why?
4. What type of program contributes most to create a real basis of understanding among members?
5. How can the club become better understood in the community?
6. In what ways does a thorough knowledge of the principles of Rotary contribute to building a strong club?

1. For clubs having 35 members or less—A to H

Chairman: Balfour A. Biggs, President, Rotary Club, Flin Flon, Manitoba, Canada

Vice-Chairman: Fred J. Traynor, Governor, 117th District, Devils Lake, North Dakota, U. S. A.

Secretary: Carl E. Bolte, Governor, 134th District, Slater, Missouri, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Parlor C

2. For clubs having 35 members or less—I to P

Chairman: Irvin Morgan, Jr., Governor, 189th District, Farmville, North Carolina, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: W. F. Caudell, President-elect, Rotary Club, Mitchell, Indiana, U. S. A.

Secretary: J. M. Willson, Past Governor, Floydada, Texas, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Parlor E

3. For clubs having 35 members or less—Q to Z

Chairman: Milan H. Detweiler, Past Governor, Zeigler, Illinois, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: P. K. Wright, Governor, 132nd District, Iowa Falls, Iowa, U. S. A.

Secretary: Jack P. Bond, President, Rotary Club, Terrell, Texas, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Parlor F-G-H

4. For clubs having 36 to 99 members—A to D

Chairman: Peter R. Deckenbach, Governor, 182nd District, Belleville, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Ernest W. Dunbar, Past Director, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Secretary: William J. Nuss, President, Rotary Club, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Parlors 1-2-3

5. For clubs having 36 to 99 members—E to J

Chairman: Ed. R. Bentley, Past Governor, Lakeland, Florida, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Arthur E. Winter, Past Governor, Altoona, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: Adolph C. Stangel, President, Rotary Club, Manitowoc, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Room 345

6. For clubs having 36 to 99 members—K to N

Chairman: T. J. Summers, Past Governor, Marietta, Ohio, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Kermit W. Ingham, President, Rotary Club, Stillwater, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

Secretary: Arthur P. Root, Member, Rotary Club, Lockport, New York, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Salle Moderne

7. For clubs having 36 to 99 members—O to S

Chairman: Frank W. Evans, Past Governor, Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Charles A. Ross, Governor Nominee, 183rd District, Elizabeth, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Secretary: Ed L. Holton, Past Governor, Manhattan, Kansas, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Pine Room

8. For clubs having 36 to 99 members—T to Z

Chairman: Porter W. Carswell, Governor, 165th District, Waynesboro, Georgia, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Dillon Crist, Past Governor, Alliance, Ohio, U. S. A.

Secretary: Raymond H. Dresser, Past Governor, Sturgis, Michigan, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Ball Room

9. For clubs having 100 or more members—A to L

Chairman: John W. Arrington, Jr., Past Governor, Greenville, South Carolina, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Ben R. Marsh, President, Rotary Club, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Secretary: L. E. McKnight, President-elect, Rotary Club, Enid, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Lattice Room

10. For clubs having 100 or more members—M to Z

Chairman: Charles E. Graham, Past Governor, El Paso, Texas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Edward M. Conant, Past Governor, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.

Secretary: Herbert Kraft Walton, Past Director, San Rafael, California, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Statler, Euclid Ball Room

11:00 a.m. COMMUNITY SERVICE ASSEMBLIES

to

12:45 p.m. Topics for discussion:

1. How may a Rotary club discover the problems and needs of the community?
2. In what ways may a Rotary club determine how it can be of greatest service to its community?
3. How does cooperation with other agencies promote a better understanding of community affairs?
4. What part does a community council play in creating a united front in community service?
5. Under what, if any, circumstances is action by the club as a whole advisable?

1. For clubs having 29 members or less

Chairman: Fred Keller, Past Governor, Conway, Arkansas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: E. W. Palmer, Chairman, Magazine Committee, Kingsport, Tennessee, U. S. A.

Secretary, Herbert H. Hiller, Governor, 136th District, Fort Scott, Kansas, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Carter, Directoire Room

2. For clubs having 30 to 59 members—A to L

Chairman: O. O. Thompson, Past Governor, Newport, Kentucky, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Cleveland Thayer, Past Governor, Asheboro, North Carolina, U. S. A.

Secretary: S. L. Shanaman, Past Governor, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Carter, Wessex Room

3. For clubs having 30 to 59 members—M to Z

Chairman: John M. Pfeil, Past Governor, Swissvale, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Irvin W. Cubine, Governor, 186th District, Martinsville, Virginia, U. S. A.

Secretary: G. Adelbert Emard, Past Governor, Mansfield, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Carter, Rainbow Room, Terrace B

4. For clubs having 60 to 99 members

Chairman: Sinclair James McGibbon, Member, Aims and Objects Committee, Perth, Australia

Vice-Chairman: A. E. Harold Fair, President, Rotary Club, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

Secretary: Marvin C. Park, Past Governor, Beverly Hills, California, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Carter, Rainbow Room, Terrace A

5. For clubs having 100 or more members

Chairman: Frank E. Perney, President, Rotary Club, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Vice-Chairman: Horace E. Babb, Member, Rotary Club, Johannesburg, South Africa

Secretary: O. B. Sellers, Past Director, Fort Worth, Texas, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Carter, Ball Room

11:00 a.m. INTERNATIONAL SERVICE ASSEMBLIES

to

12:45 p.m. Topics for discussion:

Corporate action by Rotary clubs and Rotary International is contrary to policy. What are the alternatives? How can Rotarians use the following methods to influence the policies of their own countries toward improved relations with other countries?

a) Developing an informed public opinion (institutes of international understanding)

b) Developing an international mind for youth

c) Cooperating with foreign nationals in the club's own community

1. For clubs having 35 members or less—A to H

Chairman: David A. Ewen, Governor Nominee, 53rd District, Wellington, New Zealand

Vice-Chairman: Bert Linfield, Member, Rotary Club, Littlehampton, Sussex, England

Secretary: E. D. Elliott, Governor, 141st District, Hammond, Louisiana, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Hollenden, Parlor A

2. For clubs having 35 members or less—I to P

Chairman: Howell G. Evans, Governor, 144th District, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Prince C. Basarab Brancoveanu, Governor, 84th District, Bucuresti, Roumania

Secretary: Joseph R. Sandifer, Governor Nominee, 190th District, Hendersonville, North Carolina, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Hollenden, Parlor B

3. For clubs having 35 members or less—Q to Z

Chairman: Ralph W. Bell, Governor, 158th District, Bedford, Ohio, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Reginald Cain Bartels, Member, Rotary Club, Hyderabad, Sind, India

Secretary: Fred P. Watson, Past Governor, Mt. Vernon, Illinois, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Hollenden, Parlor C

4. For clubs having 36 to 99 members—A to L

Chairman: Carl S. Carlsmith, Governor Nominee, 100th District, Hilo, Hawaii, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Ernest Frederick Harris, Past Honorary Commissioner, Shanghai, China

Secretary: Frank T. Dooley, Governor, 138th District, Brinkley, Arkansas, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Hollenden, Cypress Room

5. For clubs having 36 to 99 members—M to Z

Chairman: George N. Mathews, Past Governor, Alexandria, Virginia, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: A. C. McKay, Member, Rotary Club, Madras, India

Secretary: Lewis D. Bement, Governor, 199th District, Greenfield, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Place: Hotel Hollenden, Assembly Room

6. For clubs having 100 or more members

Chairman: Frank Phillips, Past Governor, Ithaca, New York, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: William R. Herstein, Governor, 140th District, Memphis, Tennessee,
U. S. A.

Secretary: M. S. Turner, Past Governor, Mexico City, Mexico

Place: Hotel Hollenden, Ball Room

11:00 a.m. ASSEMBLY FOR SPANISH- AND PORTUGUESE-SPEAKING ROTARIANS
to

12:45 p.m. Topics for discussion to be selected by the group

Chairman: Fernando Carbajal, First Vice-President, Lima, Peru

Vice-Chairman: Francisco Marseillan, Director, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Secretary: Felipe Silva, Past Director, Cienfuegos, Cuba

Place: Mid-Day Club, Colonial Room (Union Commerce Bldg.)

1:30 p.m. Special Entertainment for the Ladies

Three-hour cruise on Lake Erie, and Automobile Tour of Cleveland Parks and
Residential Districts

7:00 p.m. INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP DINNERS

California

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Red Room

Districts 111-115

Place: Men's Lounge, Mid-Day Club (Union Commerce Bldg.)

District 117

Place: Hotel Carter, Directoire Room

Texas

Place: Hotel Hollenden, Ball Room

Districts 134-135

Place: Tudor Room, Guildhall, Builders Exchange Bldg.

Districts 140-141-163

Place: Hotel Statler, Lattice Room

Districts 143-144

Place: Cleveland Athletic Club, Crystal Room

Michigan

Place: Hotel Allerton, Ball Room

Indiana

Place: Hotel Carter, Ball Room

Districts 161-162

Place: Hotel Statler, Salle Moderne

Dixie

Place: Hotel Carter, Rainbow Room

District 167

Place: Hotel Carter, Petite Cafe

Districts 168-169

Place: Hotel Cleveland, Ball Room

Districts 171-172-177-182-183

Place: Hotel Statler, Grand Ball Room

Districts 175-180

Place: Hotel Statler, Euclid Ball Room

Districts 179-184

Place: Hotel Statler, Pine Room

New England

Place: Mid-Day Club, Main Dining Room (Union Commerce Bldg.)

Thursday, June 22

8:00 a.m. **Balloting for Election of President and Treasurer**

to

11:00 a.m. **Place:** West Corridor, Main Floor, Public Auditorium

If a second ballot for the office of president is necessary, the voting hours (for the second ballot) will be from 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Thursday, June 22.

THIRD PLENARY SESSION

Convention Hall

9:45 a.m. **Community Singing**

10:00 a.m. **Call to Order**

10:05 a.m. **Announcements, Communications, etc.**

10:15 a.m. **Address**

“Interesting Road to Fascinating Realms”—By T. A. Warren, Immediate Past President, Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, Wolverhampton, England

10:30 a.m. **Presentation of the 1937-38 Winners of the “Club-of-the-Year” Contest**—By E. W. Palmer, Chairman, Magazine Committee, Kingsport, Tennessee, U. S. A.

10:45 a.m. **Address**

“Lend Me Your Deaf Ear”—By Cornelius D. Garretson, Past Director, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

11:15 a.m. **Interlude**

11:20 a.m. **Rio in 1940:**

By Charles Reeve Vanneman, Third Vice-President, Albany, New York, U. S. A.

Jose M. Fernandes, Governor Nominee, 27th District, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

11:30 a.m. **Address**

“International Friendship”—By Norman A. McLarty, Postmaster General of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

12:00 noon. **Recess**

FOURTH PLENARY SESSION

BUSINESS SESSION

Music Hall

Main Floor, St. Clair Avenue Entrance

Note: Voting delegates are expected to attend—others welcome

1:45 p.m. **Community Singing**

- 2:00 p.m. **Call to Order**
- 2:05 p.m. **Announcements, Communications, etc.**
- 2:10 p.m. **Report of Registration Committee**
Report of Credentials Committee
Introduction to Annual Reports by the President
Report of the Secretary
 Discussion
Report of the Treasurer
 Discussion
Report of the Foundation Trustees
 Discussion
Report of Nomination and Election Arrangements Committee
Announcement of Election of President and Treasurer
Election of Directors
Report of the Council on Legislation and Action by Voting Delegates on Proposed Enactments and Resolutions
 The text of proposed enactments and resolutions is available to delegates in booklet form.
 All the proposed enactments (amendments to the constitution and by-laws of R. I., or the standard club constitution) and all proposed resolutions are first considered by the council on legislation which, in its report to the convention, submits its recommendations as to action to be taken by the voting delegates.
- Presentation by Rotarians of any matters pertaining to the Administration or the Program of Rotary**
- 4:45 p.m. **Recess**
-

- 5:00 p.m. **Presentation of Gifts and Trophies in the House of Friendship, Exhibition Hall**
8:30 p.m. **International Ice Carnival and Exhibition Hockey Game**
 Place: Cleveland Arena, 3737 Euclid Avenue
-

Friday, June 23

FIFTH PLENARY SESSION

Convention Hall

- 9:45 a.m. **Community Singing**
- 10:00 a.m. **Call to Order**
- 10:05 a.m. **Announcements, Communications, etc.**

- 10:15 a.m. **Presentation of Host Club Executive Committee, Convention Sergeant-at-Arms and his First and Second Assistants, Convention Committee, and Convention Manager**

Throughout the year of preparation for the convention, the Host Club Executive Committee has supervised the work of all committees of the Host Club. In cooperation with the R. I. convention committee, the Host Club Executive Committee has planned and carried out the arrangements for meeting places, entertainment, decorations, and the many other factors which are involved in holding a convention.

- 10:25 a.m. **Presentation and Election of Elective Officers of the General Council in Great Britain and Ireland and of the District Governors, and R. I. Representatives**

- 10:50 a.m. **Address:**

"The Mission of Rotary in a Troubled World"—By Ben M. Cherrington, Chief, Division of Cultural Relations, United States Department of State, Washington, District of Columbia, U. S. A.

- 11:20 a.m. **Presentation of Incoming President**

In this last hour of the convention the president of R. I. will present his successor, who will in turn introduce the members of the new board of directors. A brief inaugural message will follow.

- 11:25 a.m. **Presentation of Other Incoming General Officers and Directors**

- 11:30 a.m. **Message from Incoming President**

- 11:40 a.m. **Message from Outgoing President**

This closing feature of the convention will not only include the president's farewell message, but will be marked by the presence on the platform of the wives of the president and the president-elect. The singing of Auld Lang Syne will bring to a close Rotary's 30th convention.

- 11:55 a.m. **Auld Lang Syne**

- 12:05 p.m. **Adjournment**

- 1:00 p.m. **Final session of 1938-39 Board of Directors, and Interim Meeting of 1939-40 Board of Directors, beginning with a joint luncheon in the Hotel Statler.**

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- 3:00 p.m. **Final Session of International Assembly**

Place: Hotel Statler

Introduction to Annual Reports

By the President

To the Rotary Clubs of the World:

When I was elected to the presidency of Rotary International at San Francisco, I approached my responsibility with a deep sense of gratitude and humility, knowing full well that a successful administration would be dependent upon your whole-hearted support. May I now, at the close of my year, express to you, to my colleagues on the Board of Directors, to all the district governors and committeemen, to the officers of R. I. B. I., to the R. I. representatives and district chairmen in Great Britain and Ireland, and to the individual Rotarians throughout the world, my sincere appreciation for the encouragement and support given me during the past year. It would have been impossible to have carried on without the splendid and unselfish spirit of cooperation which I found in all my Rotary contacts.

Since 1 July, 1938, I have spent only one hundred thirty-five days in Chicago, of which 47 days have been devoted to attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors and Committees of Rotary International. I estimate that Mrs. Hager and I have traveled about sixty thousand miles, visiting Rotary clubs, inter-city meetings, district and regional conferences in various parts of the world. The effort to attend all these meetings, as well as to give administrative direction to the office of the President, has made the year a very strenuous one. In my opinion, a visit by the President of Rotary International was greatly needed in certain countries where I had the privilege of going, and I hope and believe that my visits have helped to cement the ties of fellowship in and loyalty to Rotary, which make our great world-wide organization so outstanding among social institutions.

The year 1938-39 has indeed been a difficult year in many respects. We have lost from our international fellowship the former Rotarians of Italy. We are not fully informed as to the status of the Rotary clubs in the territory formerly comprising Czecho-Slovakia, nor do we know the status of the Rotary clubs which were in existence in Spain previous to the Civil War there, but we believe that most of the clubs in these regions are not operating at the present time. The troubled situation in China has had the effect of slowing down Rotary activity in some parts of that country. Some of the clubs in China have suspended meetings because most of the members are now living in other cities. The devastating earthquakes in Chile, and the complete ruin of some of the cities there has worked a hardship on Rotary in that country; however, the spirit in which Rotarians and Rotary clubs in these troubled regions are carrying on is a real inspiration to the entire movement.

In spite of adverse conditions, and the most widespread political unrest which the world has known for the past twenty years, Rotary International has continued to grow both in number of clubs, and in number of Rotarians during the past

year. Although the movement has lost clubs in some parts of the world, it has gained approximately 300 new clubs during the year. The number of Rotarians has increased by approximately 9,000.

When I was inaugurated at the convention last year, I urged every Rotarian to help me make the Rotary ideal more real and more tangible than ever before. I said that Rotary's emphasis is on the individual, and that his development is Rotary's reason for being. After a year of intense Rotary activity—a year in which I have had the privilege of meeting personally thousands of Rotarians in Continental Europe, Great Britain and Ireland, North, Central and South America, Mexico, Cuba, and the Netherlands West Indies—I am more than ever convinced of the soundness of this principle.

People, who do not understand the unique character of our organization, continue to call upon our clubs and upon Rotary International to officially espouse innumerable causes and projects. If Rotary were to abandon the principle that Rotary clubs should bend their efforts to the stimulation of thought and to the training of the individual Rotarian in the proper attitude of mind, rather than in an attempt to influence governments, world affairs, and international policies by the corporate action either of Rotary International or of Rotary clubs, our organization would be so torn by misunderstanding, disagreement and discord that there would soon be no Rotary as we now know it. This does not mean, however, that Rotarians *as individuals* should not take an active part in an effort to help solve the problems of the day, be they political, industrial, economic, or social. Our most important task is to so imbue the individual member with the Rotary ideal of service that he will be able to visualize the opportunity to serve when it presents itself and to grasp that opportunity with eagerness and a determination to help solve the problem. In the last analysis, all progress in the world is made by individuals. If our more than 200,000 Rotarians are active in exemplifying the Rotary ideal of service in their communities, in their vocations, and in any other way in which opportunity for service is presented, we will have a virile and worth-while Rotary—otherwise we must not become indignant if Rotary is referred to as merely a “luncheon club.”

In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International, the Board adopted a budget of estimated *income* and expense appropriations for the current fiscal year. You will be pleased to know that it appears at this writing that there will be an excess of income over expense of some fifty thousand dollars to be credited to the surplus of Rotary International.

Following the procedure established last year, there will be distributed to each club delegate at this convention a booklet containing the budget for the year 1939-40. You will observe that because of the unusual expense incident to the holding of the 1940 convention in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, it was necessary, in preparing the budget, to anticipate the use of some of the surplus. In line with the experience of past years, it is hoped that the amount of the deficit budgeted from surplus will not be required.

I take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to Secretary Perry, whose advice and help has been invaluable to me; to all the members of the R. I. staff in Chicago, Zurich, and London; and to those who have assisted me in the President's Office, for their devoted and efficient service to Rotary. When I became President, I had an idea that my year would be a success if I frequently

availed myself of the counsel, advice, and help of Ches and his efficient assistants. Now that my year is closing, I am convinced of the wisdom of that policy.

The by-laws of Rotary International require that the Treasurer of Rotary International make an annual report to the convention. The report of the Treasurer, showing the investments of Rotary International, the cash position and splendid financial condition of the organization, appears in the book of reports and I suggest that you take the time to read it.

The by-laws of Rotary International also provide that the Secretary of Rotary International shall make an annual report to the Board of Directors which, upon approval by said Board, shall be submitted to the annual convention. The Secretary has made such a report. It is most comprehensive and covers all the activities of our organization during the past year in a detailed and splendid manner. It also shows the details of the income and expense for this fiscal year and contains a statement of the assets and liabilities of Rotary International. This report has been considered and approved by the Board of Directors. It has been printed in the book of reports, copies of which will be distributed to the delegates. I have studied the Secretary's report with keen interest, compliment him upon it, and commend it to your most careful attention and study.

The statement of the Trustees of the Rotary Foundation, showing the financial status of the Foundation, also appears in the book of reports and merits your reading.

In closing, let me say once more how greatly I have enjoyed my contacts with Rotarians the world over this year. Thank you for the privilege which has been mine in serving as your International President.

Rotarily,

GEO. C. HAGER, President

Annual Report

to the Board of Directors

By CHESLEY R. PERRY, *Secretary of Rotary International*

DESPITE the political changes and threatened conditions of war that have persisted in Europe and economic difficulties that still exist in most every part of the world, Rotary continues to exert its influence and to progress in the fulfillment of its objectives as a world-wide organization. It is needless to say, that many times during the year our leaders have been confronted with many perplexing situations, a few of the major ones being the disbandment of the Rotary clubs in Italy, the relations which developed between Czecho-Slovakia and Germany, the continuation of the undeclared war between China and Japan, and the civil war in Spain. By holding strictly to the program of Rotary, the officers of our movement everywhere, have shown exceedingly good judgment in an effort to keep the organization progressing steadily and thereby have guided us through the Rotary year 1938-39 and made it a constructive one.

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP AND IN NUMBER OF CLUBS

Of significant interest is the fact that in the face of disturbed conditions in various parts of the world, there has been a continuing interest in Rotary, not only by those clubs which have carried on during the past ten years of economic difficulties, but by those that have been organized, without undue effort or pressure, in all Rotary regions. The fact that fewer clubs have been organized during the past year than in the immediately preceding years is not an indication that there has been any slowing up or a lesser degree of interest in Rotary, but rather that Rotary has, during this period, felt it wise to consolidate its position, to more firmly establish the many clubs organized during the past few years, and to give more attention to the building of Rotarians, and allow the expansion of Rotary in the way of organizing new clubs assume a somewhat natural course. Even so, there have been formed during this year from 1 July, 1938, to 31 May, 1939, a total of 272 clubs, of which 154 were organized in the USCNB, 46 in Latin America, and 72 in other countries. The total number of Rotarians during the same period has increased from 198,000 to approximately 207,000.

This year has been a notable one for Rotary in Latin America. New clubs have been formed in all parts of the territory at the rate of one a week; the existing clubs that were having difficulties have been strengthened, and the other existing clubs have generally shown satisfactory development through growth in membership and their increased activity.

Possibly the most striking indication of the development of Rotary in Latin America is the fact that it has been necessary to increase the total number of districts in Latin America to 20, and beginning 1 July, 1939, all clubs in the region will be under the district form of administration.

In spite of the abnormal conditions prevailing during the past year in Asia, one new club in China and two in Japan have been admitted to membership in R. I.

In regions other than the Americas new clubs have been admitted to membership in R. I. up to 31 May as follows: 2 in South Africa; 15 in Asia; 10 in Australia; 2 in New Zealand; 22 in the CENAEM region and 21 in Great Britain and Ireland, making a total of 72 new clubs.

(The statistical tables accompanying this report give the results of extension work of this year.)

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

The board of directors has held two regular meetings. The third meeting will be held at Chicago, Illinois, the week of 5 June, 1939. At the two meetings held by the board in July and January respectively, some 225 items were considered. The executive committee has held two meetings and, in addition, has handled many matters through correspondence. At the time of the preparation of this report the executive committee has acted on a total of fifty-one items, either in meeting or through ballot-by-mail. The directors resident in the European, North African and Eastern Mediterranean region have also handled a number of matters through correspondence in accordance with authorization from the board.

The president has acted for the board on a number of matters either of an emergency nature or in cases where time did not permit obtaining a decision by the executive committee or the board. In accordance with authorization previously given him by the board, the secretary has acted in behalf of the board on a great many minor items of administration.

All decisions made by the president and secretary in behalf of the board have been reported to the board for ratification at its next subsequent meeting.

The committees of R. I. have held thirty-three meetings thus far this year, for the majority of which the secretariat has rendered its usual service.

THE PRESIDENT

During the Rotary year 1938-39 President George C. Hager has devoted practically all his time to serving Rotary International as its chief executive. Upon his return to Chicago from San Francisco he established his office at 35 E. Wacker Drive and when in the city he has devoted long hours to his Rotary correspondence, to conferences with Rotary visitors, and to presiding at the board and executive committee meetings and to attending other committee meetings.

Early in the year, accompanied by Mrs. Hager, he went to Europe to attend the European advisory committee meeting and the Fourth Regional Conference of the ENAEM region at Stockholm, Sweden, and incidentally visited Rotary clubs in a number of countries and spent several days in the office of the secretariat at Zürich. He was received by the rulers and heads of government or other high officials of various European countries. While in Yugoslavia he received the decoration of the Order of St. Sava, First Class.

Shortly after the January board meeting in Chicago President and Mrs. Hager set out on a visit to Rotary clubs in all countries of Latin America, traveling some 18,000 miles by airplane. In every country visited the President of R. I. was received by heads of state or high officials representing them, which is an indication of the high esteem in which Rotary is held. While in Latin America President Hager was honored with decorations as follows: Order of "El Sol del Peru" the highest decoration awarded by the Peruvian Government, by President Benavides; Order of Merit, by President Aguirre Cerda of Chile; Order of the

Condor of the Andes (Gran Oficial), by Señor Diez de Medina, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia. He attended several district conferences, had consultations with district governors, officers and past officers of R. I. and club officers.

Shortly after their return from Latin America President and Mrs. Hager sailed for England to attend the RIBI conference at Brighton after which President Hager made a visit to the office of the secretariat at Zürich and had conferences with present and past officers of R. I. in various parts of Europe.

In the United States and Canada President Hager has attended one district conference and also visited 30 Rotary clubs most of which had inter-city meetings on the occasion of his visit. He has conferred with many district governors and committee chairmen and with the U. S. Secretary of State and the Director General of the Pan American Union at Washington.

The counsel and advice of the president has been freely given to the secretary and his staff associates and we record our appreciation of the opportunity to work under his executive supervision during the current year. Rotary International will long reflect the constructive contributions to its welfare made by George Caldwell Hager as its president.

CO-OPERATION OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEEMEN

The officers and committeemen of Rotary International by giving splendid and unselfish service through the years have made our present unique worldwide organization, and the service of officers and committeemen during the Rotary year 1938-39 has not fallen short of those which have preceded it.

The secretariat has maintained constant contact with the officers, district governors and committeemen, to the end of making the secretariat of the greatest possible use to them. Many requests for special help were received and given prompt attention.

The manual of information for district governors was revised in February, copies were made available to each district governor nominee immediately after his selection. The statement of the qualification, status and duties of the district governor was reprinted from the manual and sent forward early in the calendar year so that every known candidate for governor might know exactly what was ahead of him in case of election.

REDISTRICTING

The board, believing that there was still a number of districts which were too large either as to the number of clubs or as to geographical area, appointed at the beginning of this Rotary year a committee of the board to act in the name of the board on all redistricting matters in USCNB. The secretariat has co-operated with this committee throughout the year. The committee has held five meetings and has handled a number of redistricting matters through ballot-by-mail decisions.

Redistricting decisions which will become effective on 1 July, 1939, are:

- Districts 30 and 31 (Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay)—divided into three districts—Nos. 30, 31 and 32.
- District 71 (Peru)—divided into two districts—Nos. 36 and 37.
- District 89 (Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon and India)—divided into two districts—Nos. 88 and 89.

Districts 169, 171 and 172 (parts of New York, Ontario and Quebec)—divided into five districts—Nos. 168, 169, 170, 171, and 172.

In addition to creating the above districts, the board has also authorized the merging of districts 124 and 125 (western Oklahoma) into one district which will be known as district 124, effective 1 July, 1939.

DISTRICTING OF NON-DISTRICTED TERRITORY

Effective as of 1 July, 1939, the Netherlands West Indies and the Republic of Venezuela will be established as district No. 44 of R. I.; Puerto Rico will become district No. 45 of R. I., and the Kingdom of Bulgaria will become district No. 86 of R. I.

DISBANDMENT OF ROTARY CLUBS IN ITALY

In November, 1938 we learned that The National Council of Italian Rotary at a meeting on 14 November, 1938, in Rome had decided to disband and in so doing adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

The National Council of Italian Rotary, having listened to the governor's report, and considering that the objects of the Association in Italy find their best expression and most efficient realization in the program and policy of the regime and in the tenacious and far-seeing work of The Duce for the achievement of a just peace among all peoples, which work has also found expression recently in important international events, and

considering that as a consequence of the present corporative constitution of the State the cooperation of the Italian Rotarians for the attainment of the above-mentioned object is already entirely expressed through the various cultural and social organizations of the regime now serving the country and civilization,

Resolves that the Rotary clubs of the district be dissolved on 31 December, 1938, and delegates to the executive committee the most ample powers to execute the present resolution.

Cognizance of this action was taken by General Secretary Starace of the Fascist Party who issued the following communication:

COMMUNICATION

His Excellency, the Minister Secretary of the Party has received Senator Attilio Pozzo, Governor of Italian Rotary, who has reported to him on the activity of the Association during its fifteen years of existence, and informed him of the resolution passed by the National Council to proceed to the dissolution of the Association as of 31st December, 1938.

His Excellency Starace, taking note of that decision, expressed his appreciation of the work done by Italian Rotary and asked Senator Pozzo to convey to the members his comradely greetings.

(The word "Association" as used above refers to Rotary International and particularly to the 46th District of Rotary (Italy) and the phrase "National Council" refers to the district council of the 46th District.)

Rotarians everywhere are deeply regretful that the clubs in Italy have found it necessary to sever the ties which have bound Italian Rotarians in friendly fellowship with men of many other nations, and at the same time, discontinue the fellowship they had in the weekly meetings of their own clubs.

ROTARY IN THE 66TH DISTRICT

Since the recent happenings in what was Czecho-Slovakia we have not been able to secure very much definite information in regard to the Rotary clubs of that region but we believe that practically all of the clubs are at least temporarily non-operative. We understand that some of the clubs have dissolved and others are awaiting the development of governmental regulations which when promulgated will enable the clubs to determine whether or not it would be advisable for them to endeavor to continue to operate.

REFUGEE ROTARIANS OR FORMER ROTARIANS

Due to the unsettled economic conditions throughout the world, many letters have been written by Rotarians or former Rotarians of countries in Europe to Rotary clubs and individual Rotarians in North America, seeking to emigrate to North America. The central office of the secretariat has endeavored to be helpful to clubs requesting information as to how to reply to these letters by supplying them with information concerning government regulations, visa forms, and other helpful advice.

So many letters have been exchanged, that it now appears advisable for the central office to act as a clearing house of information so as to bring into touch with each other those who need help and those who are willing to give it. This does not mean that the secretariat can guarantee or promise that anything can be done, but it is hoped that Rotary clubs will help in this effort to establish a clearing house service by sending to the central office information concerning appeals they have received from Rotarians or former Rotarians, and information concerning what the club or any of its individual members has done or is prepared to do in response to appeals received.

RELIEF FOR CHILEAN EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS

While no Rotarian lost his own life, many lost their wives, children or other members of their family, and in addition suffered great material losses during the terrible earthquake which destroyed several cities in Chile. All the clubs met the situation with great fortitude, continued their meetings and engaged actively in relief work. Appeals for funds were received from Governors Armando Hamel of the 34th District and Franklin Quezada Rogers of the 33rd District in whose districts the toll of life and property was great.

In accordance with the established procedure of the Rotary organization these appeals were communicated to the Rotary clubs of all countries through explanatory items in the News Letter and the clubs were advised to send their contributions directly to these governors. The response to the appeals was gratifying and although much credit goes to all those clubs and individual Rotarians who contributed to the relief of the earthquake sufferers, the greatest credit of all goes to the Rotary clubs in the affected zone. Their alertness, courage and optimism facilitated the work of relief and reconstruction.

SOUTH AMERICAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

During the current year action was taken to establish a South American Advisory Committee somewhat along the lines of the European Advisory Committee. It will be noted that the South American committee is not a racial or linguistic committee but a geographical committee—that is to say it is only for

the continent of South America. It is quite possible that in due course there may be another advisory committee for Central America and the Antilles. The Committee for South America although it is an advisory committee as authorized by the R. I. constitution and by-laws is to be known as the South American Committee on Collaboration Among Rotary Clubs. It will carry on its work by correspondence except as the members in attendance at conventions may there have opportunities for meetings.

OUTPOST MEMBERSHIP

During the year there has been considerable correspondence regarding outpost membership. While only a few applications have been granted, there have been a number of inquiries. The outpost plan is experimental and the territory to be granted for outpost membership must be beyond the regular territorial limits of the club.

At present there are 22 clubs participating in the outpost membership experiment. Below is an alphabetical list by countries with the number of clubs in each country granted outpost membership permission by the board:

Australia	1	India	1
Canada	10	Netherlands Indies	2
Denmark	2	United States	6

It is believed that in another year or so these experiments will demonstrate whether or not it will be advisable to amend the constitution and by-laws so as to provide for such a class of membership.

ADMINISTRATIVE ADVISERS

The president appointed the following Rotarians to assist the board of directors of R. I. in the administration of the non-districted Rotary clubs in their respective countries or regions:

Spilios Agapitos, Athens, Greece
 Ljuben Boshkoff, Sofia, Bulgaria
 Frederico de Freitas, Funchal (Madeira), Portugal
 Juan Jones Parra, Caracas, Venezuela
 Nelson Ramirez, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

It is their duty to give the board advice regarding the administration of the clubs and to give the clubs information regarding the administration of R. I.

NECROLOGY

In September, 1938, we received the sad news that Sir Phiroze Sethna, governor of the 89th District, died of heart failure. The Honorable Sir Phiroze Sethna became a member of the Rotary Club of Bombay, India, in 1929 and was president of that club in 1931-32. At the Rotary convention in Nice, he was elected governor of the 89th District for 1937-38, and at San Francisco he was re-elected for 1938-39.

In October, 1938, from Shanghai, China, came the news that Fong F. Sec, governor of the 97th and 98th Districts, died on 3 October after a two months' illness. Fong F. Sec was a member of the Rotary Club of Shanghai, China, and served Rotary International as: Director, 1933-34; Governor, 81st District,

1936-37; Governor, 96th, 97th and 98th Districts, 1937-38, and Governor, 97th and 98th Districts, 1938-39.

Other Rotarians who served as Rotary officers and committeemen in the years gone by and who have passed away during this Rotary year are the following:

- Edwin P. Arneson, San Antonio, Texas, U. S. A.
Governor, 47th District, 1935-36
- John Barrett, Bellows Falls, Vt., U. S. A.
Chairman, Foreign Extension Committee, 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21
- Chas. B. Bills, Sacramento, California, U. S. A.
Governor, 23rd District, 1921-22
- J. Guthrie Coke, Auburn, Ky., U. S. A.
Governor, 18th District, 1935-36
- Fred Coulson, Abilene, Kansas, U. S. A.
Director, R. I., 1936-37, Governor, 8th District, 1932-33, Chairman, Vocational Service Committee, 1934-35, and member of other committees.
- James O. Craig, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Governor, 12th District, 1919-20
- George D. Cummings, Peterborough, N. H., U. S. A.
Governor, 37th District, 1935-36
- Charles W. Dawson, Corpus Christi, Texas, U. S. A.
Governor, 11th District, 1917-18
- W. W. Emerson, Winnipeg, Canada
Director, R. I., 1935-36, Governor, 4th District, 1933-34, Chairman, Vocational Service Committee, 1936-37, and member of other committees.
- Frank A. Gough, Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.
Governor, 29th District, 1930-31
- Charles O. Grafton, Muncie, Ind., U. S. A.
Governor, 20th District, 1927-28
- Lon H. Kelly, Charleston, W. Va., U. S. A.
Governor, 24th District, 1935-36
- Adam Lorch, Jr., New Orleans, La., U. S. A.
Governor, 17th District, 1932-33
- Frederick A. McClung, Huntington Park, Cal., U. S. A.
Governor, 2nd District, 1926-27
- Ricardo Neuenborn, Concepcion, Chile
Governor, 87th District, 1935-36 and 1936-37
- Albert T. Peters, Peoria, Ill., U. S. A.
Governor, 44th District, 1929-30
- Jean Renard, Marseilles, France
Governor, 91st District, 1936-37
- Harold M. Rust, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., U. S. A.
Governor, 3rd District, 1917-18
- Shosuke Sato, Sapporo, Japan
Governor, 70th District, 1936-37
- Franz Schneiderhan, Salzburg, Austria
Director, R. I., 1937-38, Governor, 73rd District, 1936-37 and 1937-38
- Thomas C. Sheehan, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.
Governor, 3rd District, 1919-20
- Holger Sinding-Larsen, Oslo, Norway
Governor, 67th District, 1933-34 and 1934-35
- Harry E. Snyder, Council Grove, Kansas, U. S. A.
Governor, 8th District, 1935-36
- Thomas Stephenson, Edinburgh, Scotland
First Vice President, R. I., 1928-29
President R. I. B. I. 1926-1927
- Harold E. Wettyen, Patterson, N. J., U. S. A.
Governor, 36th District, 1936-37

OFFICE FOR ASIA AT SINGAPORE

In July, 1937, an office of the secretariat was opened in Singapore, Straits Settlements, with Rotarian Richard Sidney for many years a member of the Rotary Club of Singapore as secretary for Asia. At that time we were anticipating a rapid and widespread extension of Rotary in Asia, especially in China and Japan. At that time we were maintaining a field representative in India. After eighteen months' experience, with the development of unexpected conditions in China, the board of directors decided that while an office of the secretariat in Singapore was a useful thing, nevertheless its opportunities for service were so limited in comparison with what had been contemplated for it that it would be the part of wisdom to close the office at Singapore, and it was closed April 30th, 1939. Contributing factors to this decision were the establishment of three districts in China with (at present) two district governors, and a district in the Philippines, the fact that we can not expect many additional clubs in Malaya and the Netherlands Indies, that little extension work can be expected in China or Japan until conditions change, but that there is a large field for extension work in India.

Rotarian Sidney labored faithfully in the conduct of the office during its existence and co-operated cheerfully in the work of closing it.

The field representative's office in India has been expanded into an office of the secretariat for Afghanistan, India, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies. Rotarian Herbert W. Bryant who has been serving as field representative in the India region for several years has been appointed an assistant secretary of R. I. with assignment as Middle Asia Secretary with the office of the secretariat located at Poona about 150 miles from Bombay.

Provision has been made for field representative work in China when conditions there permit the rehabilitation of clubs not now meeting and the organization of additional clubs.

TRANSPORTATION FROM NORTH AMERICA TO RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL,
FOR 1940 CONVENTION

In August, the first assistant secretary accompanied Third Vice President Vanneman to New York to confer with steamship and tour companies with reference to transportation from North America to Rio de Janeiro for the 1940 convention. Several extended preliminary conferences were held prior to the appointment of the North American Transportation Committee for the 1940 convention, consisting of

C. Reeve Vanneman, Albany, N. Y., Chairman
C. Edgar Dreher, Atlantic City, N. J.
Winthrop R. Howard, New York City

Subsequent to the appointment of the committee, the first assistant secretary attended several meetings of the committee in New York City and Chicago, and gave much detailed assistance in connection with the development of adequate transportation arrangements.

Acting under the authority of the board of directors, the committee made arrangements with the American Express Company and Thos. Cook & Son to act jointly in supervising all activities in connection with transporting several thousand Rotarians and members of their families from North America to Rio de Janeiro in May, 1940.

In order to ascertain the interest among North American Rotarians in a convention in Brazil in 1940, 160,000 intention-to-go cards were sent to the secretaries of all Rotary clubs in North America. Over 2500 names were received from individuals indicating a definite intention to attend the convention, and an additional 3500 names were received from individuals who wanted to be kept informed about transportation arrangements. This very fine response gave encouragement to the transportation committee and, as a result, very excellent arrangements were made with the tour companies whereby the "Nieuw Amsterdam" of the Holland-America Line and the "Brazil" and "Argentina" of the American Republics Line have been placed exclusively at the disposal of Rotary International for transportation to Rio de Janeiro and also for pre and post convention tours to Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Montevideo, Uruguay. Announcements concerning the details of this transportation were mailed in the early days of May to the 6,000 names received on the intention-to-go cards, and during the latter days of May, similar announcements were sent to each Rotary club in North America.

INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND ROTARY INSTITUTE

The Greenbrier, at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, was selected as the location of the international assembly and Rotary institute to be held June 12th to 16th. In the intervening months between the selection of the location and the actual holding of these two meetings, attention has been given to the many details incident to these important gatherings.

So successful were the institutes held at Montreux, Switzerland, and at Del Monte, California, that the board of directors decided to continue the institute of present and past officers at the same time and place as the international assembly for the purpose of informal discussion. The secretariat has co-operated with the executive committee in developing a program for this meeting.

Because requests were made at the 1938 assembly for an expansion of the telephone translator system, it was decided to have the system operated on a trilingual basis in 1939, the three languages being—English, Spanish and French. Much time was required to locate a competent French interpreter who could operate the telephone translator system. M. Francois Rinfret of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, was secured. Fortunately, Mr. Jose Tercero, who has previously acted as Spanish interpreter, was available for service at the assembly.

Much time and detailed attention has been devoted to the development of the program for the assembly, and suggested outlines and background material were developed for those chosen to present the various phases of the assembly program, as well as those selected to lead the various discussions.

In coöperation with Kenneth Gillespie, governor of District 185, and Irvin Cubine, governor of District 186, as well as Wm. A. Luke, Jr., past district governor, and the management of The Greenbrier, many interesting entertainment features were developed for those attending the assembly and institute. The officers and members of the Rotary Club of White Sulphur Springs have indicated that they will be exceedingly coöperative in extending outstanding hospitality to the several hundred Rotarians and members of their families who attend the assembly and institute.

DISTRICT CONFERENCES AND ASSEMBLIES

A large volume of correspondence has been handled in connection with preparations for, and the conduct of, the 1939 district conferences. Many helpful suggestions were sent by the secretariat to the district governors or to the host clubs.

With only a few exceptions, a representative of Rotary International appointed by President Hager was present at the annual conference of each of the districts of Rotary International. As usual, the central office and the continental European office of the secretariat handled the details relating to arrangements and itineraries.

One of the results of redistricting is that the aggregate attendance at district conferences has increased. Complete figures for the 1938 conferences show a total attendance of 48,503 compared with 43,826 in attendance at the 1937 district conferences. Reports received from 56 conferences held in 1939, indicate a representation of 2192 clubs out of a total of 2389 clubs in these districts with a total attendance of nearly 30,037.

District assemblies held in the early months of the fiscal year were very successful and, as usual, the secretariat coöperated with the district governors in furnishing supplies and helpful suggestions.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

A 16-page issue of the R. I. News Letter, containing a brief report of the San Francisco (1938) convention, was mailed to all clubs on 1 July, 1938. The proceedings book of the convention, which contained 586 pages, was ready for distribution in September. Over 6,300 copies of this book were distributed to Rotary clubs, international officers and officials, rulers of countries and/or geographical regions in which there are Rotary clubs, universities, libraries, and to others who purchased copies.

A two-reel silent motion picture film of the San Francisco convention, showing in chronological sequence convention activities, was prepared for distribution to clubs. Seven copies of this film were circulated among the clubs in the United States and Canada, and eight copies were made for clubs outside the United States and Canada. Among the latter were films in which the titles were translated into French, Portuguese, and Spanish. This is the first such undertaking by R. I., and the distribution of the film to approximately 1,200 clubs proves its value.

A selection of twelve photographs of Cleveland and a set of informational material concerning Cleveland was sent to each Rotary district and regional magazine, in September, initiating the convention attendance promotion work for the 1939 Cleveland convention. Cleveland publicity material was distributed to district governors and to the branch offices of the secretariat.

Four issues (total 58,500 copies) of Convention News, issued in October, December, March, and May, were prepared and distributed.

The convention information folder was prepared and distribution begun the first of January of the 65,000 copies. Editions in Portuguese and Spanish totaled 5,000 copies.

A suggested outline for a club program on the Cleveland convention was sent to all clubs.

A one-reel silent motion picture, entitled "It's Cleveland in June," designed to promote interest in the convention, was prepared, and eleven prints were made for the use of clubs in the United States and Canada.

Convention promotion advertisements were carried in "The Rotarian" for March, April, and May.

Items concerning Cleveland and the convention program were released to Rotary district and regional magazines and to club publications editors from time to time. Convention items were carried in the R. I. News Letter, the Circular Letter, and Inside Pages.

A formal invitation, printed in five languages, was prepared for the host club for mailing from Cleveland to all clubs outside the USCNB. Other activities in connection with convention attendance promotion include the preparation of convention imprinted letterheads and envelopes, the maintaining of an "On-to-Cleveland" mailing list, and supplying of convention literature to clubs and individual Rotarians.

Considerable research has been carried on by the secretariat during the past year in assisting the board of directors to study the facilities of the cities in various parts of the world that have extended invitations to entertain Rotary's 1940 and 1941 conventions.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Rotarian Charles A. Dostal of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A., was appointed by the president as sergeant-at-arms of the 1939 convention. He will be assisted by Rotarian Ed. S. Clark of Cleveland, Ohio, as first assistant sergeant-at-arms and Rotarian George F. Sommer of Bedford, Ohio, as second assistant sergeant-at-arms. In addition, there will be over a hundred assistant sergeants-at-arms appointed from clubs in the three districts of Ohio.

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

The personnel of the credentials and nomination and election arrangements committees appointed by the president is as follows:

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Karl Miller, Dodge City, Kansas, U. S. A., Chairman
 Cyril Derry, London, England
 Edward A. Dow, Santiago, Chile
 Earl E. Gill, Tucson, Arizona, U. S. A.
 Ricardo Hernandez, Chihuahua, Mexico
 Walter C. Hickmon, Fort Smith, Arkansas
 H. Grady Huddleston, Nashville, Tenn., U. S. A.
 Charles A. Philhower, Westfield, New Jersey, U. S. A.
 F. D. Pigeaud, Buitenzorg, Java
 Ernest E. Weston, Christchurch, New Zealand

NOMINATION AND ELECTION ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

Charles Reeve Vanneman, Albany, New York, U. S. A., Chairman
 Alberto Pires Amarante, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil
 B. Basu, Poona, India

G. Adelbert Emard, Mansfield, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
 Raymond Ham, Aurora, Missouri, U. S. A.
 Russell T. Kelley, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
 John Bruce MacLaren, Appleton, Wisconsin, U. S. A.
 Marcel Michelin, Montpelier, France
 Edwin A. Strout, Jr., Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.
 Robert R. Wilson, Clarksburg, West Virginia, U. S. A.

COUNCIL ON LEGISLATION

Complying with the provisions of the by-laws of R. I., the president has, with the approval of the board of directors, appointed the following representatives of non-districted clubs and representatives-at-large on the council on legislation at the 1939 convention:

REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-DISTRICTED CLUBS

Ljuban Boshkoff, Sofia, Bulgaria
 Nelson Ramirez, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
 Walters Woits, Riga, Latvia

REPRESENTATIVES-AT-LARGE

Geronimo Ramirez Brown, Managua, Nicaragua
 Hugh A. Butler, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.
 Tom J. Davis, Butte, Montana, U. S. A.
 Lewis A. Hird, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.
 Ed. F. McFaddin, Hope, Arkansas, U. S. A.
 Norman Sommerville, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

The president has appointed Rotarian T. A. Warren of Wolverhampton, England, immediate past president of R. I. B. I. to act as vice-chairman of the council on legislation at the 1939 convention when the president is unable to occupy the chair.

CLUB ACTIVITIES IN USCNB

Of the nearly 3,500 clubs in North America, it may be truly said that the general condition of these clubs is not only good but even better than a year ago. There is evidence of a uniformly higher tone to the club programs, and there is, too, an evident tendency to keep the clubs' affairs going along practical business lines with regular scheduled board meetings, active committees, and an increasing pride in membership on the part of individual Rotarians. This general improvement is reflected in attendance averages. The study as made during the year largely on the basis of the governors' reports following their official visits, but also, in consideration of other factors, discloses a larger percentage of clubs which may be graded as excellent and good, and a smaller percentage of clubs to be rated as either fair or weak. Among the smaller clubs this general condition may be said to be better than at any time in the last six years.

Again this conclusion is reached after reviewing membership and attendance figures, information that has been submitted by the district governors, club activities reports, and comments made by club officers through the medium of correspondence.

A special analysis of the membership figures reveals that better than 75% of the small clubs are experiencing no difficulties whatsoever in holding their membership at a satisfactory figure considering the circumstances of the communities in which the clubs are located. No more than 10% of the smaller clubs would be considered weak enough to cause any concern.

Attitude of Members of the Club

Many of the club activities reports include comments indicating that clubs are functioning better than in the past, and that the members are taking a greater interest in the program and activities of the club. From various sources such as correspondence with district governors and with clubs, and from activities reports of clubs, it is evident that the attitude of the individual member is one of loyalty to his own club, and that a spirit of cooperation with his fellow members in promoting the interests of his own club generally prevails. Only in rare instances are there expressions of dissatisfaction over local Rotary affairs; and equally rare are expressions of dissatisfaction with the services rendered by the secretariat.

Activity of the Clubs Reflected by Use of the Secretariat

If further and conclusive evidence were needed of the activity of the clubs in general, small or large, such activity, as well as interest, is reflected in the large number of requests for service of many kinds flowing into the central office every day of the working year. These requests come by surface and air mail, by telegraph and telephone. They include requests for new ideas for club programs, requests for help in solving administrative problems, and classification problems. There are frequent requests for information concerning the early history of the club. Often information is requested concerning the club's early history because club records have been lost, misplaced, or destroyed. There come requests for information and suggestions regarding competent speakers, requests for ideas and helps for the club publication; lists of books for a vocational book-shelf; still other lists of books not found in the usual publishers' catalogs. Not infrequently come requests for a list of past or ex-members of a club for use in sending invitations to former members for a home-coming meeting. Frequent requests come in for ideas and suggestions in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary and other anniversary club events.

As for prevalent interest in club programs it is difficult to point out any one field in which clubs are particularly interested. As a result of a contest conducted by the vocational service section of the aims and objects committee in March, 1939, there was renewed interest in vocational service programs. Perhaps the largest percentage of requests for information and assistance from clubs have been in the fields of international and vocational service. Many clubs have been giving attention to club service programs and the subject of classifications.

District Governors' Visits

The official visit of the district governor to a club, and his contact with club officers and committee chairmen, frequently results in requests from the governor for special service from the secretariat. In all instances where special service is requested, it is given careful attention in an effort to give immediate and thorough support to the work of the district governors.

Helpful Hints

In an effort to give clubs in the larger membership brackets a practical service, a bulletin of program suggestions has been issued from time to time. These suggestions have included ideas relating to club administration, aids to speakers, new films available, program ideas and stunts, and new and worth-while civic projects.

Booking Work—Speakers and Films

Up to 1 May, there have been arranged 243 visits by present and past officers as a special service, mostly to the smaller and more out-of-the-way clubs in North America. Over the same period 132 club visits have been reported to us by present or past officers, arranged by themselves.

A further special service to clubs, the arrangements for which were made by the secretariat, is the "Community Service Day" with the services of Rotarian Charles E. Barker. Up to May 29th Rotarian Barker had appeared in 178 communities in 34 districts, addressed 7,949 Rotarians at Rotary club meetings, approximately 93,368 school children at high school meetings, and approximately 49,461 parents and students at public meetings, all under the auspices of local Rotary clubs.

The films in the library of the secretariat were booked to over 622 clubs in 3 countries up to 1 May, the only cost to the clubs being that of shipping the film to the next club on the schedule. Ten copies of the "On-to-Cleveland" convention film had solid bookings for a period of about 4 months.

CLUB ACTIVITIES IN LATIN AMERICA

The year has been marked by a steadily increasing traffic in correspondence between Ibero-American clubs and the secretariat. We have been able to be of more help to a greater number of clubs than we were the year before by reason of the improved facilities and closer contacts established with the clubs. The field service appears to have been especially successful in aiding the governors and serving the clubs.

A review of the topics discussed in the regular weekly meetings throughout all of Latin America reveals the useful purpose the clubs are serving, not only for their members, but for the benefit of their respective communities.

The general condition of the majority of clubs in Latin America has improved greatly. The attendance percentages are much higher than a year ago. The clubs are realizing more and more the value of the functioning of the various committees.

In Latin America the clubs have been particularly active and successful in the field of community service, and it is especially in the general field of youth service that the Latin American clubs are finding opportunities to do helpful work. Typical of the trend in this regard is the fact that in the three Chilean districts the observance of youth week was co-ordinated and made a national affair, and more recently the Colombian clubs at their district conference decided to do the same thing.

A great number of children's playground, hospitals, free medical dispensaries and dental clinics, establishments for free milk distribution to poor children,

cradles, etc., have been established by Latin American Rotary clubs. Also the clubs of Peru and Ecuador held with great success an exchange of visits by sons of Rotarians of the two countries.

In the field of international service the clubs in Latin America have cause for feeling gratified with the development which has followed on the initiative started some years ago in Valparaíso, Chile, for revising the history books used in American schools, so as to take the emphasis off war and place it on cultural development. This initiative became the subject of discussion at the first American conference of National Commissions of Intellectual Co-operation held in January, 1939 at Santiago, Chile. The following proposal was unanimously approved at that conference:

To recommend to the National Commissions of Intellectual Cooperation of the countries of our continent that through every possible medium they endeavor to spread knowledge of the bases of the contest started by the Rotary Club of Valparaíso for the preparation of a Manual of the History of America, and further that the most capable men of their respective nations take part in that contest.

The visit made by the President to all those Latin American countries which it was possible for him to touch in the course of a hurried two months' tour by airplane, has given added stimulation and an increased sense of unity and solidarity to the Latin American clubs.

CLUB ACTIVITIES IN OTHER REGIONS

Information about Rotary in the Continental European, North African and the Eastern Mediterranean region is given in the section of this report devoted to the work of the Continental European Office at Zurich.

In Great Britain and Ireland there are now some 480 clubs grouped into 17 districts, all supervised by the General Council of R. I. B. I. and served through the secretariat in London, England. The keen interest and serious activity of the clubs in this region are evident in the prestige enjoyed by Rotary in Britain and Ireland, and are reflected in the columns of their quarterly review "Service in Life and Work" and their monthly magazine "The Rotary Wheel," as well as in their excellent district conferences and their great annual conference, held this year at Brighton, England, the President of R. I. representing the board of directors of R. I.

Activities of Clubs Reflected by Use of the Secretariat

Letters from clubs, bulletins and governors' reports received in the secretariat indicate that in general the programs at weekly meetings of the clubs in Asia, southern Africa, Australia and New Zealand have been planned to make them worth-while to the individual member and constructive in the advancement of the objectives of Rotary.

There has been a steady demand by the clubs in these regions for services from the secretariat in the way of information and suggestions pertaining to ways and means for carrying on effective activities in the various fields of Rotary service. A greater demand for information on vocational service has been noted, the clubs in southern Africa manifesting a particular desire for this type of material as well as for information on international service. Splendid activity in community service has been reported from all these regions.

Attitude of the Members of the Clubs

The attitude of Rotarians toward their Rotary work, the virility and general condition of most of the clubs in these regions is best ascertained from the constructive contributions that the clubs and their individual members are making to the well-being of their respective communities and countries. There are so many evidences of splendid activity in all parts of these regions that mention of all of them is impossible within the scope of this report.

In China, for example, there seems to be a stronger bond of fellowship and common interest between clubs than has ever before been evidenced. One particularly interesting manifestation of this unity is the Outport Rotarians' Tiffin Club composed of Rotarians from various parts of China who have found it necessary to leave their home cities and are now living in Shanghai. This club, conducting its meetings in Chinese, has about 50 members who meet regularly every fortnight, many of them in addition, attending the meetings of the Shanghai Club.

The huge refugee problem confronting China has given the Chinese Rotarians an unparalleled opportunity for service and this they have responded to most effectively.

SPECIAL SERVICES TO CLUBS AND GOVERNORS

Frequent requests are received for information relating to specialized activities in which clubs may be interested. In addition to the Rotary mimeographed files available, there are also maintained files of special reports and statements on many specialized activities which can be supplied on short notice. It is usually possible to supply to the inquiring club officer, also, the name of one, or more clubs, which is engaged, or has previously engaged in a similar activity, so that it is possible to contact clubs in certain instances for specific information on some of the larger projects which Rotary clubs engage in. Special service has been given a number of clubs in metropolitan centers in helping them to find a satisfactory break-down in certain major classifications such as steel, law, medicine, insurance, so that through the legitimate process of opening up additional minor classifications, the way may be provided for increased membership in the club.

Service has been given the two clubs in this year's world's fair cities of North America, San Francisco and New York, in publishing announcements regarding special events, and in advising Rotarians of meeting days and places where Rotary attendance may be maintained.

Many calls for suggestions as to speakers for special meetings have been given attention.

Pursuant to the decision of the board of directors at its January, 1939, meeting, with regard to field and secretarial service in Asia, the General Secretary requested Honorary Assistant Alex. O. Potter to proceed to Asia, as his substitute, to implement that decision. Rotarian Potter undertook the trip in the course of which he visited Rotary clubs and conferred with leading Rotarians in Japan, China, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Malaya, and India. Among his special activities were consultations with China's Rotary leaders regarding the establishment of R. I. field service in China; completion of arrangements for closing the R. I. office for Asia at Singapore; and negotiations regarding the location and

activities of the R. I. office for Middle Asia which is to be opened in India early in the coming year.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

In an endeavor to assist member clubs to follow a well-rounded Rotary program, the secretariat has given attention to each of the channels of Rotary activity—club service, vocational service, community service and international service. In addition to answering questions from clubs and from individual members on these four subjects, new literature has been prepared by the secretariat as indicated in the following paragraphs:

Club Service

The pamphlet formerly called "Membership in Rotary" has been revised and somewhat expanded. Its new title, "Membership and Classifications in Rotary," indicates its more inclusive content and purpose. "The Manual of Information for Presidents and Secretaries," and "The Manual of Information for Rotary Club Committees," have been revised to incorporate changes which experience indicated would make these pamphlets more useful to club officers and committees.

Emphasis has been put on the importance, stressed by the aims and objects committee, of making members better acquainted with Rotary. The early education of new members, beginning even before they are formally elected, has been advocated. A program outline based on interesting information contained in the Official Directory and another on "The Literature of Rotary" were prepared for use in acquainting Rotarians with their organization and its program.

About 175 papers on various aspects of club service are now available. That they are being used is indicated by the increasing number of requests for them.

Vocational Service

A very active program of vocational service has characterized the year. The last week of August was observed by many clubs as Vocational Service Week in Rotary. For this occasion a special program outline was prepared, "A Rotarian's Full-Time Job." Other program outlines were prepared from time to time on such subjects as: "What Vocational Service Means to Me"; "National Trade Conflicts and World Peace"; "Fair Dealings and Dividends"; "Being Boss and Friend."

In preparing this material and in servicing requests from Rotary clubs information is frequently secured from other agencies such as National Chambers or the International Chamber of Commerce, trade associations, trade papers, etc. The attention of clubs was called occasionally through the medium of the News Letter to events or subjects pertinent to vocational service.

Vocational Service Conference

On recommendation of the aims and objects committee, the conference group met at the central office of the secretariat the first three days of December, and developed a comprehensive program "to make vocational service more real and tangible."

As a first step in this program, all clubs in the USCNB were invited to submit drafts of a statement similar to "Service through Business" in an attempt to improve this statement. There is evidence that a very large number of Rotarians gave thought to this contest, as nearly 200 clubs submitted entries. Rotarian Sterling M. Andrews, past president of the Rotary Club of Walsenburg, Colorado, was selected by the judges as the writer of the best statement.

The second step in the program was the observance of "Competitor Week," designated by President Hager as the fourth week in May. For the use of clubs in connection with this week, a program outline, drafted by Past President Crawford McCullough, and entitled, "Right Relationships between Competitors," was sent to all clubs in the USCNB.

Other steps in the program consist of a presentation and discussion of vocational service at the international assembly, the holding of group assemblies for club vocational service committee men at the convention, the preparation and circulation of suggestions for preparing classification talks, and preparation of other program outlines dealing with various aspects of the competitor relationship.

Community Service

New papers prepared during the year indicate the wide range of interest covered by the term "Community Service." Some of these papers are: "Putting the Unity in Community,"—suggestions for coöperative effort in community service; "The Rotary Club and Community Health"; "An Ounce of Prevention,"—suggesting possibilities in the field of crippled children work; "Corporate and Individual Action,"—contrasting the possibilities under the two methods.

Continued emphasis has been placed on the importance of two kinds of surveys. One type is designed to determine the needs in a club's community; the other to discover the interests and talents of members, so as to provide leadership in service that may be needed.

International Service

Program outlines for international service topics are designed to inform Rotarians on subjects of international concern, and to encourage activities by clubs and individuals which will contribute to the advancement of international understanding. One series of files, completely revised during the year, deals with international economic relations. Typical titles are: "Nationalism in Economics and Its International Consequences"; "Self-Sufficiency: Pro and Con." Three files were added to the series which describes the workings of various international organizations. They are: "The League of Nations at Work"; "Organizing for Peace"; "The Permanent Court of International Justice."

The following papers suggest activities suitable for clubs and for individual Rotarians: "Understanding Other Nationals in Our Community," and "Contacts with 'Foreign' Students." "Help for Refugees" is the title of a file outlining the international problem of refugees, and some of the ways in which Rotarians may assist in their resettlement.

Occasionally events like Pan American Day are brought to the attention of the clubs through the medium of the News Letter. For Rotary's Anniversary Week, special program outlines developed around the theme, "Fellowship for

Understanding," were prepared and supplied to all clubs. These outlines included special messages from President Hager and President-Emeritus Harris. From various reports and newspaper clippings it is apparent that the anniversary was observed by many clubs all over the world.

Boys Work

In this specialized field of community service, the secretariat has continued to prepare and revise program outlines and other papers descriptive of appropriate boys work activities. The basic pamphlet, "Boys Work by Rotary Clubs," was completely revised, and the material re-organized with the consent and approval of the boys work-youth service committee. Likewise, "What a Man Can Do for a Boy," was condensed and reprinted. Papers entitled, "Clubs for Boys," and "Boys Are Community Assets," were prepared; the former to meet a need often expressed in club requests; the latter as one of the outlines for topics suggested in Form 251.

Youth Service

Though relatively young among the activities of Rotary clubs, this specialized form of community service has grown rapidly in interest and importance. For this reason, a new pamphlet was prepared and circulated to all Rotary clubs—"Youth Service by Rotary Clubs." Among the supplementary program papers are the following: "Youth Sponsorship"; "Youth Service Is Social Insurance"; and "They Will Soon Succeed Us." A paper on "Youth Hostels" is designed to inform Rotarians interested in this activity, and to assist clubs which desire to coöperate in it.

Boys and Girls Week

Boys and Girls Week originated as boys week, promoted by the Rotary Club of New York. Later it was expanded to include girls as well as boys, and the name was changed to Boys and Girls Week. It is observed by Rotary clubs in various parts of the world. The secretariat has coöperated with the National Committee for the United States by distributing to all Rotary clubs the Advance Herald, an illustrated folder containing information about the week. To all clubs requesting them there have also been sent copies of the Manual of Suggestions, which contains detailed information for carrying out Boys and Girls Week activities.

INSTITUTES OF INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

In closing the third year of Institute of International Understanding sponsorship, it is well to note the advance in this movement and the prospects. During the first or experimental year, 13 clubs sponsored these Institutes; during the second year, 88 clubs; and during the third year, 174. The preliminary inquiries as to Institutes for another year reveal that more than double that number will be desiring Institutes for the coming year. These Institutes were conducted in 27 Rotary districts.

Experience has shown that the best arrangement for Institutes is the grouping together of five neighboring Rotary clubs in the same district to coöperate in Institute sponsorship. In this way there can be a great saving in the expense of Institute speakers and a better planning for the use of their time. Each Institute

consists of four sessions, one each week, each addressed by a competent authority in some special field of international relations.

In addition to the addresses at the evening public forums, each speaker talks to the local high school during the daytime. The latter service has come to be very highly evaluated and many leaders of Rotary have commented extravagantly on the timeliness of this service to the youth of the communities. The average attendance for the evening forums has been 500; for the high schools, 1,000. Thus, the four speakers appearing before any one Institute of International Understanding ordinarily address eight audiences totaling 6,000.

The secretariat, working through the district governors has assisted the clubs by recommending speakers for their Institutes, by suggesting a method of procedure for setting up these Institutes, and by providing a technique for conducting them. Each club has reported that its effort at Institute sponsorship has been well worth-while, not only as a community service, but as a means of bringing before the community an appreciation of Rotary's ideal of service. The newspapers in the communities sponsoring Institutes have been very generous in the space given. They have provided ample news items as well as editorials. Competent observers outside the field of Rotary have been astounded at the results of the Rotary sponsored Institutes of International Understanding.

ROTARY INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Throughout the year much care and thought have been given to the increasing opportunities for the dissemination of Rotary information to the greatest number of Rotarians and non-Rotarians.

An international round table broadcast over the N.B.C. network was made during the week of the July meeting of the board. Five members of the board, introduced by President Hager, participated.

News releases were prepared concerning the departure and return of President Hager to and from Europe and Central and South America. Advance publicity was furnished the clubs where he was scheduled to appear.

Rotary regional and district magazines were sent Cleveland convention information, numerous photographs, the Official Call to the 1939 convention by President Hager, special articles, reprints from "The Rotarian," and translations from "Revista Rotaria."

Statistical and general information about Rotary International was prepared for a number of books, such as "The World Almanac," "Encyclopaedia Britannica," and others.

Special news releases were prepared for various and special occasions, such as: Institutes of International Understanding, Rotary's 34th Anniversary, National Boys and Girls Week, and Paul Harris' birthday. Releases were also prepared about prominent Rotarians. Assistance was rendered in helping newspapers in conference host cities issue special editions in honor of Rotary.

ROTARY PUBLICATIONS

A distribution chart of Rotary pamphlets for the year 1938-39 shows graphically the demand for and popularity of the most-used publications. "Brief Facts About Rotary" heads the list with a distribution of 125,000 copies in English and

10,000 copies in Spanish. Next in demand is the leaflet, "These Rotarians—They Meet, They Eat and They . . . ?" with 50,000 copies in English and 6,000 in Spanish. The pamphlet, "Welcome to Rotary," which was first issued last year, has required 25,000 English and 3,000 Spanish copies to fill requests. Distribution of other leading publications is as follows: "What is the Rotary Club" 20,000 (English) and 5,000 (Spanish); "Rotary and the Rotary Club" 10,000 (English) and 3,000 (Spanish); and "118 Questions and Answers" 25,000 (English).

Approximately 250 clubs have made use of the "Inside Pages" service for club bulletins during the past year. This has required the distribution of approximately 17,000 copies a week.

To date, 29 issues of the R. I. News Letter (in English) to club presidents and secretaries have been printed and distributed. During the year issues of this publication in French and Spanish have been gotten out at various intervals and sent to presidents and secretaries of clubs, international officers and committeemen in countries where those languages are most commonly used.

THE ROTARY FOUNDATION

No appropriation having been made in 1938-39 for the carrying on of the promotional work of the Rotary Foundation, part of the responsibility was assigned to the program department which, during the year, has prepared a number of pieces of literature relative to the Foundation.

To the department of service to clubs was given the responsibility of conducting the correspondence with clubs and Rotarians concerning the Foundation and with supplying the material requested.

The fiscal department has acknowledged all new contributions, and has sent periodical statements and collection letters to those owing payments on their pledges. (Reference to the report of the Rotary Foundation trustees in this book of reports will inform one as to the state of the Foundation funds.)

FISCAL MATTERS

In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws of R. I. the books of account of the organization for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, were audited by public accountants selected by the finance committee. The reports submitted by the auditors contained detailed information in regard to the assets, liabilities and surplus at the close of the year and the income and expense in the general administration accounts, the magazine accounts, and the 1938 convention hospitality accounts.

These reports were reviewed by the finance committee at its October, 1938, meeting, and subsequently presented to the board of directors of R. I. A consolidated report, prepared by the auditors, was approved by the finance committee and board and was sent to each club president and secretary on November 15, 1938. A brief statement regarding the finances of R. I., by the president accompanied this report.

Each month the secretariat has prepared and submitted to the board of directors and the finance committee a statement showing the income, expense, assets and liabilities of the organization as at the close of the preceding month.

In addition to these monthly statements special reports were prepared from time to time to furnish information to the board and finance committee on certain special phases of the finances of R. I. One such statement showed the income, expense, assets and liabilities of R. I. during the ten-year period from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1938. Another such statement showed the income and expense during 1937-38 divided according to the various districts and geographical regions comprising R. I.

In order to assist the finance committee in preparing the recommended general administration budget for next fiscal year (1939-40) the secretariat compiled for the committee operating data showing the actual income and expense for last year, the budget and probable actual figures for the current year and data concerning the estimates for next year. Similar data was compiled for the magazine committee in connection with the preparation of the magazine budgets for next year.

Contributions to the Rotary Foundation were received, acknowledged, and deposited in the Foundation's bank account. The books and financial records of the Foundation were kept by the secretariat and periodically statements were prepared and submitted to the trustees to show the status of the accounts of the Foundation.

Detailed records were maintained in connection with the securities in the investment portfolio of R. I. and assistance was given to the investment committee in handling the investment problems of the organization.

In general the collections from the clubs have been satisfactory during the current year. However, in a number of countries the currency is still depreciated and R. I. has continued to allow the clubs in those countries to deduct 50% of the exchange on their remittances to R. I. Also in certain countries restrictions on the exportation of funds have made it necessary to maintain bank accounts in those countries in order to handle the collections from the clubs.

A detailed statement of the finances of Rotary International for the current year appears as a separate but attached section of this report and in the report of the treasurer (see pp. 403-416). The budgets for next year (1939-40) as adopted by the board of directors have been printed in booklet form for distribution at the 1939 Convention.

CENTRAL OFFICE ADMINISTRATION

Personnel

On the 1st of May, 1939, the staff of the central office of R. I. consisted of 142 members, of whom two are on leave of absence because of illness. There are also eight field representatives, a convention manager who is on duty in Cleveland, Ohio, two members serving in the president's office and twelve people on duty in the Continental European Office. Thus the total number on the staff on the first of May was 165.

The central office of the secretariat is operating under the provisions of the U. S. Social Security Act and the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act. This requires the keeping of detailed personnel records on each person in the employ of R. I. It also requires the careful preparation of numerous reports for submission to the Collector of Internal Revenue and the Director of Labor of the State of Illinois.

All record procedures have been revised and simplified to provide increased efficiency.

In this same connection, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington, D. C., ruled under date of February 10, 1939, that individuals rendering clerical and stenographic services to district governors and members of the board of directors of Rotary International in the U. S. A. are engaged on behalf of Rotary International and accordingly are employees of Rotary International for purposes of the taxing provisions of the Social Security Act within the terms of Titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act.

Because Rotary International had maintained no records nor made any tax returns on any of these clerical assistants who performed services for district governors and members of the board of directors it was necessary to carry on a large amount of correspondence with the officers who served from 1937 to the present time in order to secure the information necessary to make the proper returns to the federal government and the various states in which Rotary was liable.

All the necessary reports to the federal government and the various states in U. S. A. in which Rotary International is liable have been completed and the tax paid.

Everything possible has been done during the year to maintain the high morale that exists among the members of the staff. When positions have been vacated by resignations we have in each instance endeavored to fill them by promoting members on the staff. This has been an incentive to each individual on the staff to do his best.

On the staff there is a registered nurse-stenographer who gives first aid to staff members. It has been demonstrated that by having this nurse on the staff much time has been saved which otherwise might have been lost on account of illness.

Staff members have been encouraged to talk over their problems with their department head or with the first assistant secretary, who is in charge of personnel. Many members of the staff have been helped in this manner.

Occasionally, as circumstances require, the staff is assembled. The secretary or one of the assistant secretaries whom he may delegate presides at the meeting. These meetings are held for the purpose of promoting better acquaintance and fellowship, affording an opportunity to introduce new members and to disseminate information regarding our work to those members of the staff not familiar with what is being done.

Purchases

Constant study is given to purchasing procedures in order to effect economies both as to purchases themselves and methods of storing and distribution.

Visitors at the Central Office

In the period from 1 July, 1938, to 24 May, 1939, there were 494 Rotarian visitors at the central office, of whom 434 were from within the United States and 60 from other countries.

Visitors who are making their first visits are taken through the office and given an explanation of its activities. Opportunities are afforded them for securing helpful information pertaining to any phase of Rotary in which they have

an especial interest. A letter concerning the visit is subsequently sent to the secretary of the club of which the visitor is a member.

Incoming Mail

In the ten months, July, 1938, to April, 1939, approximately 171,000 pieces of mail were received, representing a monthly average of nearly 17,100.

Checks, money orders and cash payments received totaled almost 17,000 during the ten months of the fiscal year, or a monthly average of approximately 1,700.

Central Files

Nearly 300,000 pieces of material were filed in the central filing division during the ten months, or an average of slightly less than 30,000 pieces per month.

Approximately 74,000 references were made to material in the files, an average of nearly 7,400 per month.

Concentrated effort has been put forth during this fiscal year in the work of reviewing subject and officers correspondence files dated prior to 1 July, 1937. Obsolete material representing probably 60% of the contents of the files is being discarded. Material of historical or legal value is being bound for permanent preservation.

Membership Files

During the first ten months of this fiscal year approximately 29,000 new members (including reinstated members) were reported to the central office by the secretaries of all Rotary clubs, except those located in G. B. & I. and CENAEM region. This means a monthly average of approximately 2,900 reports of new members.

A few more than 20,000 terminations were reported by secretaries of clubs in the same regions—an average of 2,000 per month.

20,500 references were made to the membership files during the first ten months of the fiscal year.

Statement of Membership July, 1938, and March, 1939

Region	Estimated Member- ship as of last meeting date— July, 1939	Estimated Member- ship as of last meeting date— March, 1939
United States, Canada, Newfoundland and Bermuda.....	142,724	148,892
Great Britain and Ireland.....	20,776	21,507
Other Regions.....	37,047	37,129
Totals.....	200,547	207,528

These figures are based upon membership entries contained on attendance reports submitted by district governors and by clubs of non-districted territory except the figures for Great Britain and Ireland which are based upon monthly reports of membership received from the secretaries of the clubs in Great Britain and Ireland.

Printing

During the approximate 200 working days from 1 July, 1938, to 30 April, 1939, the total of the printing and folding work done in our office print shop has shown an increase of better than 20% over the corresponding period of the previous year. This total is made up of 498 printing jobs, producing 3,750,005 pieces and 143 folding jobs totaling 1,017,310.

Multicopying

The multicopying section of the office has shown an increase in production of approximately 28% over the corresponding period of last year. From 1 July, 1938, to 30 April, 1939, a total of 1,239 jobs were completed as follows:

Mimeograph—1,118 jobs	1,221,234 impressions
Multigraph— 58 jobs	48,725 impressions
Rectigraph— 63 jobs	1,083 impressions
Total Production—1,239 jobs	1,271,042 impressions

Outgoing Mail and Shipments

There is a steady increase in the volume of outgoing mail which is due to the constantly increasing number of clubs and districts being serviced. During the period of 1 July, 1938, to 30 April, 1939, a total of 741,918 pieces of mail and express shipments were handled, an average of over 74,000 per month and an increase of better than 19% over the corresponding period of last year. Of this total 38,360 were 3rd class or parcel post mailings. Express shipments totaled 1,671. (The output of this section of the secretariat is estimated to be equivalent to the outgoing mail of a Post Office in the average city of 30,000 population.)

Mailing Lists and Addressograph

To facilitate the speedy and efficient addressing of large mailings we use the addressograph plate method. There are 14 different lists, making a total of approximately 21,000 plates. Additions, deletions and corrections must be constantly made in order to keep the lists accurate. From 1 July, 1938, to 30 April, 1939, 6,324 names have been added, 4,843 have been removed and 4,336 corrected. There were 659 addressing jobs completed during the period for a total of 700,120 impressions.

Official Directory

The 1938-39 edition of the Official Directory was distributed during the first week in August. In addition to the usual information, it contained 349 hotel listings—55 more than the previous issue.

The 1939-1940 edition is in process of preparation and is scheduled for distribution before the first of August.

Transportation

Pursuant to the instruction of the board of directors, upwards of two hundred travel cost calculations have been prepared for members of the board and of committees incident to their attendance at the called meetings. In addition, these calculations have been prepared for all those invited to attend the international assembly and convention.

As President Hager spent two-thirds of his time during the year in visiting regional and district conferences and Rotary clubs throughout the world, traveling approximately 60,000 miles, an unusual amount of time has been given in

preparation of his itineraries and purchasing transportation. Co-operation has also been given to various other present and past officers incident to travel and transportation problems in connection with Rotary business, with the result that, in numerous instances, savings have been made in both time and money.

The central office has available all the latest rail, air and steamship guides and is able, except in unusual instances, to give rail or steamship connections in any part of the world. It is understood that R. I. is one of the largest purchasers of transportation in the City of Chicago.

"THE ROTARIAN"

In keeping with its established policy, "The Rotarian" has endeavored during the year to mirror activities and to interpret the principles of the Rotary movement. Each month it presents features to promote the four objects of Rotary and, withal, understanding of the organization as a whole in operation.

Although a large percentage of its circulation is in the United States and Canada, there has been a continued effort to make "The Rotarian" acceptable to an increasing number of Rotarians in other countries by having in each issue articles of universal interest, contributions by non-American authors, and articles from or about overseas countries. During the latter part of this Rotary year, special attention has been given to increasing the pictorial content of the magazine.

There is full realization on the part of those who plan "The Rotarian" that there is much competition among publications for the reading time of busy business and professional men. Therefore, studied effort has been and is being devoted to producing a magazine which, because of content and general appearance, would and will win favorable attention not only of Rotarians but of non-Rotarians generally.

Each month there is a gratifying influx of manuscripts from free lance writers. These are studied by the editors in determining those best suited for "The Rotarian." However, most of the articles published are the result of advance planning as to what subjects should be treated in certain issues, then active solicitation of manuscripts from the authors thought best qualified to write about them. During the past 12 months such names as these have appeared over articles written for readers of "The Rotarian": James Truslow Adams, the late Viscount Snowden, Meredith Nicholson, Alan Villiers, Burges Johnson, H. G. Wells, Charles P. Taft, Roger Babson, Sir Charles Morgan-Webb, J. N. (Ding) Darling, Jose Ortegay Gasset, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, Stephen Leacock, Lawrence Tibbett, Edward Johnson, Nina Wilcox Putnam, F. Britten Austin, Henry J. Allen, Robert R. Updegraff, William Allen White, Louis Adamic, George Bernard Shaw, Channing Pollock, Earnest Elmo Calkins, Tris Speaker, André Maurois, Kay Stammers, Viscount Samuel, and Sir Arthur Salter.

District Governors, club officers, and club publication editors and others have given remarkable coöperation not only in supplying articles and news, but in stimulating reading and use of the magazine. Each month articles treat on club program topics suggested in "Form No. 251" (outline for a year's program prepared by the Secretariat), and this practice continues to make "The Rotarian" of practical value to Rotary clubs in the preparation of weekly programs.

"The Rotarian" continues as a valuable aid in promoting public relations of Rotary International. With emphasis upon extension in USCNB, "The Rotarian" has proved effective as a "card of introduction" for Rotary to the prospective member. More than 2,400 Rotary clubs, realizing the importance of informing the public about Rotary, are paying for some 8,500 subscriptions (an increase of some 15 percent during the year) to be sent to honorary members, non-Rotarians, school and public libraries, hospitals, etc. At least 20 school text books have used articles from "The Rotarian" as commendable samples of current literature. Newspapers and magazines continue to reprint articles and editorials. The "Reader's Digest" alone used nine articles during the last year. It is estimated that Rotary has made at least 100 million contacts through readers of other publications during the last twelve months.

Among projects worthy of special note should be mentioned the series of articles by Walter B. Pitkin on "How to Get a Start in Life." "The Rotarian" coöperated with Dr. Pitkin in a rather extensive survey which resulted in the use of six articles which were accorded very favorable reception not only among Rotarians, but as well among many non-Rotarians and young people especially interested in this theme.

Interest in the Clubs-of-the-Year contest, initiated by "The Rotarian" three years ago, is growing. The results of the 1937-38 contest, which were announced in March, indicated a 50 percent increase in number of entries over the previous year. The purpose of the contest is to stimulate a wholesome competition among all Rotary clubs of the world in sponsoring worth-while activities in club, vocational, community, and international service.* The success of these contests has led the magazine committee to recommend and the board of directors to approve their continuance.

Another contest which has attracted rather wide attention was one for wives and daughters of Rotarians for manuscripts on the subject: "Why I Am Going to Cleveland for the 1939 Convention"; more than 100 manuscripts were received.

Also in line with the desire of "The Rotarian" to make the magazine as useful as possible, is a new project developed during the last year whereby art work that has been used for the magazine has been made up into exhibits on "Modern American Magazine Art." These exhibits are available, without charge,

* Winners of the 1936-37 Clubs-of-the-Year contest were: *Club Service*: First—Toronto, Ont., Canada; Second—Dallas, Texas; Honorable Mention—Chicago, Illinois; Pottsville, Pennsylvania; Clarksburg, West Virginia; Valley City, North Dakota; Eugene, Oregon; Hays, Kansas; Hallettsville, Texas; Ballarat, Australia; Fremont, Nebraska. *Vocational Service*: First—Waxahachie, Texas; Second—Chicago, Illinois; Honorable Mention—Hays, Kansas; Ballarat, Australia; Ceske Budejovice, Czechoslovakia; Eugene, Oregon; Bessemer, Alabama. *Community Service*: First—Waurika, Oklahoma; Second—Greenville, S. C., and Chicago, Illinois; Honorable Mention—Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada; Lima, Peru; Chelmsford, England; San Salvador, Central America; Pottstown, Pennsylvania; Singapore, Straits Settlements; Leamington Spa, Warwick, England; Yonkers, New York; Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada; San Diego, California. *International Service*: First—Ithaca, New York; Second—Dewsbury, England; Honorable Mention—Beloit, Wisconsin; Charleroi, Belgium; Dallas, Texas; Anniston, Alabama; Ballarat, Australia; Schenectady, New York; Omaha, Nebraska; Eugene, Oregon; Folkestone, England; Chicago, Illinois.

Winners of the 1937-38 Clubs-of-the-Year contest were: *Club Service*: First—Rochester, New York; Second—Toronto, Ont., Canada; Honorable Mention: Owen Sound, Ont., Canada; Manila, The Philippines; Dewsbury, England; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Niles, California. *Vocational Service*: First—Manila, The Philippines; Second—Prosser, Washington; Honorable Mention—East Cleveland, Ohio; Lima, Peru; Meriden, Connecticut; Loveland, Colorado; Folkestone, England. *Community Service*: First—Yorkton, Sask., Canada; Second—Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Honorable Mention—Johannesburg, Union of South Africa; Waurika, Oklahoma; Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada; New Orleans, Louisiana; Lima, Peru. *International Service*: First—Ithaca, New York; Second—Lima, Peru; Honorable Mention—Buffalo, New York; San Antonio, Texas; Washington, D. C.; Morrisville, Pennsylvania; Warrnambool, Australia.

to Rotary Clubs that wish to sponsor such exhibits in school where art is taught, thus giving to the club an activity that puts it in contact with the public. While this project is in its initial stages at present, it is hoped that it can be expanded so that hundreds of communities can be served during the next few years. A very favorable response has resulted from the communities where the exhibits have been shown.

We are happy that Editor Leland Case is back at his desk after an absence on account of illness of over a year during which time he handled the editorial desk by "remote control" ably assisted by Paul Teetor as resident acting editor.

"REVISTA ROTARIA"

In 1938-39 "Revista Rotaria's" paid circulation increased by some 1,500 copies, making a total of 9,985 on May 1st. Almost 100 per cent of the Spanish-speaking Rotarians and 62 per cent of the Brazilian Rotarians, whose official language is Portuguese, are subscribers.

Many Latin American clubs have taken several extra subscriptions for schools, libraries, hospitals, etc., and recently two Mexican Rotary Clubs—Tampico and Saltillo—took two subscriptions for each member, and each one of these Rotarians gives his extra copy to a friend, to some prominent person, or to some institution of his city. There is also an increasing interest in "Revista Rotaria" on the part of students and teachers of Spanish in the United States.

"Revista Rotaria" is being used more and more in club programs, in which its articles are frequently read and commented upon.

Numerous articles which appear in its pages are reprinted by outstanding Latin American publications, in which "Revista Rotaria" is usually given credit.

Without cost for manuscripts, "Revista Rotaria" has published original and exclusive contributions by such eminent Spanish-speaking writers as Emeterio S. Santovenia, Cuban historian, author of several books; Dr. Saavedra Lamas, past Minister of Foreign Relations of Argentina and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize; Horacio H. Urteaga, outstanding Peruvian historian (two articles); Pablo A. Pizzurno, Argentine educator; Maximiliano Salas Marchán, Chilean educator; Luis Eduardo Nieto Caballero, outstanding Colombian writer, and many more. It also carried an interview with Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante, one of the most prominent internationalists of the American Continent and a Member of the Permanent Court of International Justice, of The Hague. It was secured through Dr. Pérez Cubillas, professor at the University of Havana.

Numerous letters from Rotarians, Rotary clubs, and district conferences bear evidence of the increasing usefulness of and favorable reception given to Rotary International's official publication in Spanish.

BUSINESS AND ADVERTISING

Owing to the economic situation in the United States, advertising sales for "The Rotarian" were slightly less than they were for the previous year. Notwithstanding this, during the past year "The Rotarian" published advertising from over 100 leading advertising agencies in the United States. Advertising has been carried for manufacturers of automobiles, office equipment, hotels, colleges and schools, golf equipment, books, etc.

During the year a number of national advertisers who operate in Latin America have published advertising in "Revista Rotaria." Included among these were manufacturers of radios, photographic equipment, office supplies, maps, etc.

CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN OFFICE

To approximately 450 Rotary clubs in the Continental European, North African and Eastern Mediterranean Region, the Continental European Office of the Secretariat in Zürich, Switzerland, endeavours to render service. Served also are a large number of district governors, committeemen of Rotary International, members of the Board resident in that region, the European Advisory Committee and other regional committees. The office at Zürich, as an integral part of the Secretariat of Rotary International, is under the supervision of the Secretary of Rotary International, who is represented by the European Secretary. Between the Central Office and the Continental European Office there is constant close contact.

With the disappearance of the Rotary clubs in Germany and Austria, and more recently in Italy, and with the Rotary clubs in Spain and what was formerly Czecho-Slovakia temporarily non-operative, it might seem that the Continental European Office would find its work lighter. But as a matter of fact the contrary is the case. Additional clubs formed have kept the total number of clubs served from being greatly reduced. Clubs in the other countries seem to be more active and if anything they are requiring more help from the office in Zürich than previously. Not only are they seeking supplies and information about programs, but they are writing to the Continental European Office about interpretations to be placed upon action by the convention and the board of directors of Rotary International and seeking suggestions about the best methods of getting Rotary better known in their communities. This means that the Continental European Office must be prepared to read correspondence and club bulletins in most of the languages used in the region and prepared also to reply in one of the three or four languages most commonly understood in the region.

Another duty which has kept the office in Zürich busy during the past year has been receiving payments of the financial obligations of Rotary clubs to Rotary International and making disbursements in accordance with the appropriations made by the board of directors, while at the same time observing and operating under the various monetary restrictions imposed by the different governments and each one different from every other.

Between the Chairman of the European Advisory Committee and the European Secretary there has been constant and close cooperation throughout 1938-39. The Chairman has been kept informed with regard to all of the matters developing in the region and has given generously of his counsel in connection therewith.

Preparations were made for and secretarial service given to the annual meeting of the European Advisory Committee in August of 1938 and also to a meeting of its Interim Committee in April of 1939.

In September of 1938 the Fourth Regional Conference for the region was held in Stockholm, Sweden. Due to the careful preparations made by the organizing committee for the conference and particularly the efficient detailed work done by the local arrangements committee, composed of members of the Rotary Club of Stockholm, the conference was an outstanding success. Fifteen hundred persons,

Rotarians and their ladies, registered at the conference. The plenary sessions and the group assemblies were well attended and the addresses were of the highest order. According to established procedure the European Secretary served both as secretary to the organizing committee and as secretary to the conference. With the assistance of members of the staff at the Continental European Office many details incident to the functioning of the conference were looked after and the proceedings book was edited, published and distributed.

Fortunately it has been possible for the European Secretary to have numerous conferences with directors, district governors, administrative advisers and committeemen of Rotary International in the CENAEM region during the past year.

The Continental European Office issues each month a bulletin, which is sent to international officers and committeemen, administrative advisers, club presidents and secretaries and the editors of district reviews in the CENAEM region. This bulletin is published in English, French and German and with each copy is enclosed a news sheet, giving information about activities which have been carried on by clubs in the region.

In order to endeavour to promote attendance at the 1939 Convention of Rotary International, a folder descriptive of Cleveland and the convention was prepared and published in English, French and German. Items have appeared regularly in the bulletin of the Continental European Office, stressing the importance during these troubled times of having the Rotary clubs in the region well represented at the annual convention of Rotary International. Whenever word has been received that a Rotarian might possibly be going to Cleveland individual correspondence has been undertaken with him on the subject.

The regional conference at Stockholm, the presence of the President of Rotary International in Europe following that conference, service at committee meetings, consultations with district governors and administrative advisers, necessary because of the disturbed conditions in the world, and the investigation of Cairo, Egypt, as a city for holding the Fifth Regional Conference in November of 1940, have caused the European Secretary to devote many hours to arduous travel. This travel, however, has made possible personal contacts with the presidents and secretaries, boards of directors and members of many Rotary clubs in the region. Rotary International has profited by having a more intimate knowledge of the conditions under which some of the clubs in the region are working and the clubs have had an opportunity to make a personal presentation of some of their problems, rather than the more difficult presentation by letter. On the whole it can safely be said that the majority of the Rotary clubs in the CENAEM region are healthy and vigorous.

OFFICE FOR ASIA

Soon after the new Rotary year began the area serviced by this office suffered the death of two district governors—Sir Phiroze Sethna and Dr. Fong Foo Sec. With both these governors we had cooperated most sincerely and we felt their death very much. Since then we have cooperated with Governors James and Dr. Yen Te Ching as well as possible under changed circumstances.

Governor van Hulstijn has as usual used this office when he found it necessary; but with Dr. Henry we have been unable to get in touch in spite of writing on several occasions. Probably this has been due to the war in China.

With Governor C. R. Samuel we have been able to maintain the most cordial relations, and he has used this office considerably, and it has been a great pleasure for us to cooperate with him in everything that he has asked us to do. Acting as his special representative the Secretary for Asia visited the Kuching Rotary Club and made a special report for Governor Samuel.

This office has done its best to serve loyally all the clubs comprised in the Asia region, and has maintained the most friendly contacts not only with club officials, but with numerous private Rotarians who have written to us for help and for suggestions. This has been one of the most pleasing and useful features of our work.

Early in July, 1938, we learned that there was a possibility that the Office for Asia might soon be closed down. This was bound somewhat to affect our spirits, but we did our best to work as if any possibility of closing the Singapore Office was non-existent.

In January of this year we learned that the Board of Directors of R. I. had decided to close the office, and to open an Office for Middle Asia in India, and to appoint a field representative for China. After this, many of our activities were curtailed, though it was not possible quickly to shut down arrangements which had been made months in advance. This particularly applied to much correspondence with distant clubs.

Dr. Alex. O. Potter has been with us for the past two weeks and we have done our best to cooperate with him in the necessary details which concern the closing of this office, and the sending away of supplies to India.

This office will be evacuated on Saturday afternoon, April 29th, but a certain amount of Rotary work may be done by Rotarian Sidney in his own office in Laidlaw Building, Singapore.

ROTARY CLUBS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

The secretary and his staff have been privileged to enjoy frequent contact with the secretariat of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland located in London, England, and although the office at London is not under the supervision of the secretary of Rotary International, the general secretary has had the opportunity to observe in a general way the usual splendid service given by the secretary of R. I. B. I., and the secretariat staff to the general council of RIBI, the committees of that association, its district R. I. representatives and chairmen and councils, its district conferences and its area conference. The helpful service provided by the staff of RIBI certainly has much to do with the splendid condition of the Rotary clubs in Great Britain and Ireland.

THE PROGRAM OF ROTARY

It is generally understood that there is a struggle going on in the world between the ideology of a democratic state and the ideology of a totalitarian state. Without regard to any particular form of government it is safe to say that the outstanding distinction between the two ideologies is that democracy is based upon a recognition of the individual person, his rights, his freedom of thought, speech and action, and the subordination of the state to the ends and welfare of its individual citizens, while totalitarianism is based upon the subordination of the individual to the state in every way with consequent elimination of the rights and freedom of thought, speech and action of individuals.

Rotary should not concern itself with what form of government any people desire to establish or accept. Rotary should not concern itself with any inter-governmental relations. Rotary should not concern itself with either external or internal policies of any nation.

However, Rotary has a program which starts with the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and we Rotarians have explained that by our ideal of service we mean thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to others and we have not limited the extent to which human beings can manifest thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to other human beings. We assume that there will be such manifestation in the fellowship of a Rotary club, in business and professional relations, in community life, local, national and world-wide. We emphasize high ethical standards in business and professions; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

It is quite evident that Rotary is based upon the recognition of the duties and responsibilities of the individual business or professional man and, therefore, upon his rights, his freedom of thought, speech and action, and his privilege to express his individuality.

Rotary should be energetic and fearless in stating and restating its objects, and in encouraging and fostering their acceptance as a basis of enterprise by business and professional men of the world.

Rotary should do this openly and without hesitation, but at the same time without permitting any Rotary club or any group of Rotary clubs or Rotary International as a whole to become involved in any political situation, in any conflict between governments or within countries.

To the extent that there are individual business and professional men in the world to whom the ideal of service appeals, the Rotary movement will continue to spread. If there is any individual business or professional man to whom the ideal of service does not appeal, he will not become a member of a Rotary club or be influenced by the idealism of Rotary. If there is any country in which this idealism is not acceptable by its business and professional men there will be no Rotary clubs there. If there is any country whose government will not permit the existence of Rotary clubs or perhaps any organization having outside affiliations, or where freedom of thought, speech and action is not permitted to its people, there will be no Rotary clubs in that country.

We Rotarians should philosophically accept whatever may be the situation in each country. We should not allow ourselves to become excited or irritated because our idealism is not accepted by someone or in some country. Among the by-products of thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to others are tolerance and patience. We do not seek to make converts to the Rotary program with the sword or by any form of force. We seek converts only by the appeal which our program may have to thinking and reasoning business and professional men.

We should make it clear that Rotary proceeds with its own program to encourage and foster the acceptance of the idealism of service, and that Rotary does this without uniting with any other organization, without associating itself with any other movement, without becoming involved in politics, local, national or international. We should make it clear that we are advancing a program for acceptance by individual business and professional men who believe in the ideal

of service and that the existence of Rotary clubs merely provides an opportunity for fellowship on the part of these men whereby they may be encouraged and inspired to make application of their idealism in their personal, business and community life. We should politely and gently but firmly resist every effort from without or from within to associate our Rotary organization in any other movement no matter how worthy its program may appear to be and no matter how much someone may think it resembles the Rotary program.

However, in club meetings, in district and regional conferences, in international conventions, in Rotary publications, we should be fearless and energetic in stating and restating the objects of Rotary and in rejoicing over their acceptance by an increasing number of business and professional men in almost all countries of the world.

CONCLUSION

Only brief mention of some of the innumerable activities engaged in by the secretariat can be incorporated into the annual report. If we were to attempt to tell the full story of the work of the staff the report would have to be extended to hundreds of pages.

The secretary expresses his appreciation for the opportunity which he and his associates at the secretariat have had through the entire year to serve Rotary clubs throughout the world. The sincere interest in the movement which Rotarians everywhere have demonstrated and the devotion which President Hager, members of the board and other R. I. officers and committeemen have shown in planning for and working towards its greater growth and development, have been a source of great inspiration to the secretary and other members of the staff.

To First Assistant Secretary Philip C. Lovejoy, to Honorary Assistant Alex. O. Potter who, during the year, has been giving generously of his time to assist the secretary with regard to activities outside the Americas, to Lester B. Struthers who has handled himself well in a difficult situation at the European office, and to all the other members of the R. I. staff in Chicago, Zurich and Singapore and in the field, and to RIBI Secretary Banner and the staff at the London office, the secretary extends his grateful thanks and those of the organization in general for their faithful and constructive service so cheerfully performed.

Respectfully submitted,

CHESLEY R. PERRY
Secretary, R. I.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ROTARY CLUBS CHARTERED IN 1938-39

(Brought down to date subsequent to the convention)

The geographical distribution of new clubs admitted this year, 1 July, 1938, to 30 June, 1939, is shown in the following table together with the same information for the previous year:

1937-38	REGION	1938-39
1	Africa (South of Equator)	2
25	Asia	17
6	Australia and New Zealand	12
41	The Continental European, North African and Eastern Mediterranean Region	23
18	Great Britain and Ireland	22
74	South America, Central America, Mexico and the Antillas	54
280	United States and Canada	171
<hr/> 445		<hr/> 301

CLUBS ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP IN ROTARY INTERNATIONAL DURING 1938-39

The new clubs admitted this year, 1 July, 1938, to 30 June, 1939, are given below, arranged alphabetically by countries and regions:

AFRICA	Prescott	Ely
Boksburg	Thornbury & Clarksburg	Glossop
Nigel	Walkerton	Kingswood
	Watford	Knutsford
ARGENTINA	Watrous	Ludlow
Bartolome Mitre	CHILE	Orpington
Bragado	Cabildo	Stone
Casilda	Chanco	West Norwood
Chivilcoy	Maipu	Whitchurch
Concepcion	Peumo	FINLAND
General José F. Uriburu	Pitrufrquen	Hämeenlinna
(Zarate)	Salamanca	
Goya	Santa Juana	FRANCE
Lincoln		Amiens
Rafaela	CHINA	Annecy
Reconquista	Chengtu	Dunkerque
Trenque Lauquen	COLOMBIA	Evreux
Villa Maria	Buenaventura	Mezieres-Charleville
Veinticinco de Mayo	Cartago	Montlucon
AUSTRALIA	Chiquinquirá	Valenciennes
Bairnsdale	CUBA	
Casino	Colon	HAWAII
Corowa	Moron	Waikiki (Honolulu)
Cowra	Regla	ICELAND
Glen Innes	CYPRUS	Isaffjörður
Kempsey	Nicosia	Siglufjörður
Parkes	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	INDIA
Swan Hill	Uherske Hradiste	Agra
Warrangul	DENMARK	Delhi
Young	Faaborg	Hyderabad
BELGIUM	Frederikshavn	Jubbulpore
Courtrai	Glostrup	Madura
	Haderslev	Rajkot
BRAZIL	ECUADOR	Salem
Caxias	Ambato	JAPAN
Cruz Alta	Ibarra	Kumamoto
Paranagua	Loja	Morioka
Parnahyba	ENGLAND	LITHUANIA
Pinhal	Abertillery and Blaina	Klaipeda
Sant' Anna do Livramento	Alfreton	MEXICO
Sao Joao da Boa Vista	Beeston	Ciudad del Carmen
Uberaba	Brierley Hill	Ciudad Valles
BULGARIA	Bury St. Edmunds	Culiacan
Tirnovó	Cheadle and District	Madera
BURMA	Cheshunt and Waltham	NETHERLANDS (THE)
Henzada	Abbey	Assen
Mandalay	Cromer	NETHERLANDS INDIES
CANADA	Crosby	Bandjermasin
Forest	Droitwich Spa	Tandjongkarang
Fort Qu'Appelle	Egham	
Hanover		
Maxville		

NETHERLANDS WEST

INDIES

Aruba

NEW ZEALAND

Dargaville

Mosgiel

PERU

Chimbote

Huancané

PHILIPPINES (THE)

Dagupan

Damaguete

Davao

POLAND

Pabianice

PUERTO RICO

Yauco

SCOTLAND

Crieff

Leven

UNITED STATES

Aiken, S. C.

Alamo, Tenn.

Altavista, Va.

Amherst, Va.

Amory, Miss.

Austell-Clarkdale, Ga.

Barnesville, Ga.

Bellefonte, Pa.

Belleville, Mich.

Bells, Tenn.

Blossburg, Pa.

Breckenridge, Mich.

Brookline, Mass.

Buchanan, Va.

Calhoun City, Miss.

Carnegie, Okla.

Carrollton, Ga.

Cedarville, Calif.

Centerville, S. D.

Chadbourne, N. C.

Chatham, Va.

Chesaning, Mich.

Claxton, Ga.

Clifton-Morenci, Ariz.

Corunna, Mich.

Covington, Ga.

Crossett, Ark.

Cyril, Okla.

Delphi, Ind.

De Quincy, La.

Dixie County, Fla.

Donaldsonville, La.

Dublin, Ga.

Dundee, N. Y.

Durand, Mich.

East Haven, Conn.

East Jordan, Mich.

El Campo, Texas

Encinitas, Calif.

Fairfield, Conn.

Falconer, N. Y.

Farmersville, Texas

Fincastle, Va.

Fleischmanns-Pine Hill,

N. Y.

Florence, Calif.

Fort Cobb, Okla.

Fort Sumner, N. M.

Frankenmuth, Mich.

Gainesboro, Tenn.

George West, Texas

Glasgow, Mo.

Gordo, Ala.

Grandville, Mich.

Grayson, Ky.

Greensburg, Ky.

Greenville, Ala.

Greenwood, Wis.

Hancock, N. Y.

Hawkinsville, Ga.

Herndon, Va.

Hillsville, Va.

Houston Heights (Hous-

ton), Texas

Independence, La.

Kaw City, Okla.

Keystone, W. Va.

Kinder, La.

Ligonier, Pa.

Lodi, N. J.

Louisa County, Va.

Livingston, N. M.

Loyalton, Calif.

Magdalena, N. M.

Magnolia, Ark.

Malakoff, Texas

Malvern, Iowa

Malvern, Ohio

Marble Hill-Lutesville, Mo.

Marcus, Iowa

Margaretville, N. Y.

Marienville, Pa.

Marion, N. C.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Marlton-Medford-Vince-

town, N. J.

Martin, S. D.

Martinsburg, Pa.

Mathews, Va.

Melrose, N. M.

Milford, Mich.

Millstadt, Ill.

Monahans, Texas

Monson, Mass.

Mountain City, Tenn.

Mountain View, Okla.

Mt. Horeb, Wis.

Mt. Vernon, Texas

Naples, N. Y.

Newark, Dela.

Newbern, Tenn.

New Boston, Mich.

New Cumberland, Pa.

New Haven, Mich.

New Kensington, Pa.

Newport-Balboa, Calif.

Newtown, Conn.

New Ulm, Minn.

North Baltimore, Ohio

North Manchester, Ind.

Northumberland County,

Va.

North Hunterdon, N. J.

Obion, Tenn.

O'Donnell, Texas

Pavilion-Wyoming, N. Y.

Pineville, Ky.

Piper City, Ill.

Princeton, Wis.

Revere, Mass.

Richardson, Texas

Ridgely, Tenn.

Rockingham, N. C.

Rockmart, Ga.

Rock Valley, Iowa

Rockwall, Texas

Rule, Texas

St. Joseph, La.

St. Michaels, Md.

St. Peter, Minn.

San Diego, Texas

San Marino, Calif.

Santa Rosa, N. M.

Sebewaing, Mich.

Seminole, Texas

Shafter, Calif.

Shenandoah, Va.

Stuart, Va.

Summit, Miss.

Sunland-Tujunga, Calif.

Sylvania, Ga.

Tabor, Iowa

Tallulah, La.

Teague, Texas

Terry, Mont.

Trenton, Nebr.

Troy, Mo.

Truckee, Calif.

Tule Lake, Calif.

Tyrone, Pa.

University District of Seat-

tle, Wash.

Union, W. Va.

Van Horn, Texas

Walton, Ky.

Wampum, Pa.

Wayne, Pa.

Westfield, Mass.

West Salem, Ill.

Wickenburg, Ariz.

Willows, Calif.

Wills Point, Texas

Winthrop, Mass.

Woodville, Texas	Minas	Maracay
Wyandotte, Mich.	San Jose	Valencia
	Treinta y Tres	
URUGUAY	VENEZUELA	YUGOSLAVIA
Canelones	Barquisimeto	Brcko
Melo	Maracaibo	Kranj

LIST OF CLUBS WHOSE MEMBERSHIPS HAVE BEEN TERMINATED
BETWEEN 1 JULY, 1938, AND 30 JUNE, 1939

Charter Number	City	Date
3043b	Honda, Colombia	September, 1938
2832	Campeche, Mexico	November, 1938
2683	Queenstown, South Africa	December, 1938
1582	Milan, Italy	December, 1938
1736	Trieste, Italy	December, 1938
1880	Turin, Italy	December, 1938
1881	Naples, Italy	December, 1938
1883	Rome, Italy	December, 1938
1884	Palermo, Italy	December, 1938
1900	Genoa, Italy	December, 1938
1933	Venice, Italy	December, 1938
1987	Leghorn, Italy	December, 1938
2113	Bergamo, Italy	December, 1938
2119	Florence, Italy	December, 1938
2180	Cuneo, Italy	December, 1938
2194	Parma, Italy	December, 1938
2384	Cremona, Italy	December, 1938
2468	Piacenza, Italy	December, 1938
2548	Bologna, Italy	December, 1938
2605	Brescia, Italy	December, 1938
3111	Varese, Italy	December, 1938
3112	Messina, Italy	December, 1938
3115	Novara, Italy	December, 1938
3191	Verona, Italy	December, 1938
3196	Como, Italy	December, 1938
3420	Catania, Italy	December, 1938
3421	Spezia, Italy	December, 1938
3422	Savona, Italy	December, 1938
3504	San Remo, Italy	December, 1938
3646	Mantova, Italy	December, 1938
3647	Bari, Italy	December, 1938
3706	Pisa, Italy	December, 1938
3810	Vicenza, Italy	December, 1938
3837	Lucca, Italy	December, 1938
4197	Perugia, Italy	December, 1938
4483	Biella, Italy	December, 1938
4556	Alessandria, Italy	December, 1938
4204	Osceola, Nebraska	January, 1939
3119	Beauvais, France	April, 1939
4162	Liberec-Reichenberg, Czecho-Slovakia	May, 1939
3727	Tunja, Colombia	June, 1939
3749	Monteria, Colombia	June, 1939
3544	Usti N./L.-Aussig, Czecho-Slovakia	June, 1939
3701	Opava, Czecho-Slovakia	June, 1939
3817	Marianske Lazne-Marienbad, Czecho-Slovakia	June, 1939
4797	Klaipeda, Lithuania	June, 1939
2484	Carlsbad, Czecho-Slovakia	June, 1939
3143	Teplice-Sanov, Czecho-Slovakia	June, 1939

FINANCIAL SECTION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

By the Secretary of Rotary International
to

Board of Directors

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939

(May and June Estimated)

May 20, 1939

To the Board of Directors of Rotary International:

Herewith I submit to you the financial section of the annual report of the secretary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939. This report consists of exhibits covering the following phases of the finances of the organization:

Assets, Liabilities and Surplus

Analysis of Surplus

Income and Expense of General Administration

Income and Expense of "The Rotarian"

Income and Expense of "Revista Rotaria"

The figures contained herein are based upon actual transactions recorded in the books during the ten months ended April 30th, and estimates covering transactions for May and June, 1939.

In the general administration accounts the estimates for the entire year are: income \$879,987.00; expense \$853,041.00; excess of *income* over expense \$26,946.00.

In the magazine accounts the estimates for the entire year are: "The Rotarian" income \$275,300.00; expense \$242,425.00; excess of *income* over expense \$32,875.00. "Revista Rotaria" income \$11,425.00; expense \$19,225.00; excess of *expense* over income \$7,800.00.

Consolidated operations for the year show a net increase of \$52,021.00 in surplus.

In accordance with the by-laws of Rotary International public accountants will make an audit of the books following the close of the fiscal year. Their report will be presented to the finance committee and the board of directors.

Respectfully submitted,

CHESLEY R. PERRY,
Secretary.

Prepared by
ROBERT C. HILKERT, C.P.A.
Assistant Secretary

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL BALANCE SHEET

As at June 30, 1939

(May and June Estimated)

ASSETS

CASH—ON DEPOSIT AND ON HAND

In United States.....	\$100,000	
Outside United States (\$30,000 subject to withdrawal restrictions).....	58,000	
	<u>158,000</u>	
Less Reserve for Possible Loss.....	10,000	\$148,000

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Club Accounts.....	\$ 20,000	
Sundry Accounts.....	5,000	\$ 25,000
	<u>25,000</u>	
Less: Reserve for Doubtful Accounts.....	\$ 3,500	
Reserve for Exchange.....	1,500	5,000
	<u>5,000</u>	
Advances to Officers and Field Representatives for Expenses.....	9,500	29,500

ACCRUED INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS.....	4,540
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INVENTORIES

Pamphlets, Club Supplies, etc.....	14,000
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INVESTMENTS

Certificate of Deposit.....	\$ 5,000	
Bonds at Amortized Cost (Current Market Value \$509,338).....	\$496,633	
Stock at Cost (Current Market Value \$10,600).....	15,300	
Mortgages on Real Estate (Cost).....	17,552	
Real Estate Sales Contract.....	8,696	
Real Estate (Cost).....	15,275	
	<u>553,456</u>	
Less Reserve for Possible Loss.....	25,000	528,456
		<u>533,456</u>

CONVENTION HOST CLUB GUARANTY DEPOSITS (See Contra)

1939 Convention—Cash on Deposit.....	\$ 5,107	
1940 Convention—Cash on Deposit.....	5,000	
1941 Convention—Securities on Deposit.....	5,000	15,107

EQUIPMENT—DEPRECIATED COST VALUE

Office Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$ 19,788	
Office Machinery and Devices.....	7,774	
Type Metal.....	2,917	30,479

DEFERRED CHARGES

Unexpired Insurance Premiums.....	\$ 299	
Postage.....	1,300	
Office Supplies.....	5,000	
Moving Expense and Leasehold Improvements.....	2,695	
Miscellaneous.....	4,000	13,294

"THE ROTARIAN" ASSETS

Cash and Postage Deposit.....	\$ 1,550	
Accounts and Notes Receivable—less reserve.....	6,600	
Hotel Exchange Certificates—less reserve.....	300	
Inventories (paper, manuscripts, art work, plates, etc.)....	20,750	
Equipment at depreciated cost value.....	4,325	
Moving Expense and Leasehold Improvements.....	375	
Deferred charges.....	200	\$ 34,100
		<u>\$822,476</u>

LIABILITIES**ACCOUNTS PAYABLE**

For Current End of Year Expenses, for District Governors, International Assembly, Convention, Merchandise, etc.....	\$ 45,000	
Federal and State Social Security Taxes.....	3,300	
Accounts Receivable Credit Balances.....	1,200	
Convention Host Club Deposits (See Contra).....	15,107	\$ 64,607

ACCRUED

Reserve for Unfinished Business.....		16,000
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DEFERRED INCOME

Per Capita Tax.....	\$ 2,500	
Charter Fees and Miscellaneous.....	500	3,000

"THE ROTARIAN" LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable.....	\$ 8,500	
Deferred Income.....	4,500	13,000

SURPLUS

General Fund.....	\$760,869	
Less: Provision for Possible Loss on Cash.....	\$ 10,000	
Provision for Possible Loss on Investments.....	25,000	35,000
		<u>725,869</u>
		<u>\$822,476</u>

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS

Year Ending June 30, 1939

(May and June Estimated)

Balance June 30, 1938.....		\$713,523
Operating Accounts for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939		
Excess of Income Over Expense in—		
General Administration.....	\$ 26,946	
"The Rotarian".....	32,875	
	<hr/>	
	59,821	
Less Excess of Expense Over Income in		
"Revista Rotaria".....	7,800	
	<hr/>	
Net Credit to Surplus.....		52,021
Other Income		
Profit on Investments.....	65	
Profit on Sale of Equipment.....	487	552
	<hr/>	
		766,096
Other Deductions		
Excess Cost of 1938 Convention Proceedings Book		
Over Amount Previously Provided.....	1,287	
Preliminary Expense Incident to 1940		
(Rio de Janeiro) Convention.....	3,615	
Miscellaneous Items.....	325	5,227
	<hr/>	
Balance June 30, 1939.....		760,869
Less: Provision for Possible Loss on Cash.....	10,000	
Provision for Possible Loss on Investments.....	25,000	35,000
	<hr/>	
		\$725,869
		<hr/>

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
INCOME AND EXPENSE OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Year Ending June 30, 1939

(May and June Estimated)

INCOME

Ordinary Income		
Per Capita Tax	\$833,362	
Charter Fees	32,700	
Interest and Dividends	19,000	
Gross Income from Sales of Supplies	5,000	
Net Income from Real Estate Operations	800	
Miscellaneous	775	
	<hr/>	
	891,637	
Minus Exchange	20,000	
	<hr/>	
Total Ordinary Income	871,637	
Extraordinary Income		
Grant from Rotary Foundation for Institutes of International Understanding	8,350	
	<hr/>	
Total Income		\$879,987

EXPENSE

General Administration (Except Secretariat)	\$497,780	
Secretariat (All Offices)	355,261	
	<hr/>	
Total Expense		853,041

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSE		<u>\$ 26,946</u>
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ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
EXPENSE OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
(Except Secretariat)

Year Ending June 30, 1939

(May and June Estimated)

Administrative Advisers.....	\$ 450
Attendance of Representatives of R.I. at District and Regional Conferences.....	23,500
Board of Directors:	
Meetings of and Service to Board..	27,000
Office Expenses of Directors.....	2,500
Committees: (\$15,675)	
Ad Hoc Committees.....	3,500
Aims and Objects.....	2,800
Boys Work-Youth Service.....	600
Canadian Advisory.....	800
Constitution and By-Laws.....	600
European Advisory.....	6,000
Finance.....	1,000
Investment.....	50
Stationery, etc., for Committees.....	325
Convention Administration.....	84,250
District Governors.....	158,000
Field Service—General.....	25,500
General Expense.....	1,000
Institutes of International Understanding.....	8,350
International Assembly (1939).....	51,070
Loss on Accounts Receivable.....	4,000
Organizing New Clubs: (\$67,150)	
Extension Committee.....	1,800
Extension Field Service.....	36,300
Traveling by District Governors, et al.....	10,000
USCNC Extension Division (in Central Office) ..	19,050
President Emeritus' Honorarium.....	5,000
President's Memento.....	5,000
President's Office.....	7,785
President's Travels (not otherwise provided for) ..	4,500
Protection of Name and Emblem.....	25
Redistricting Expense.....	1,000
Treasurer's Office.....	150
Trustee Service on Investments.....	1,375
Visits to Clubs by Present and Past International Officers ..	4,500
Total.....	<u><u>\$497,780</u></u>

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL EXPENSE OF SECRETARIAT

Year Ending June 30, 1939

(May and June Estimated)

CENTRAL OFFICE

Auditing.....	\$ 1,000
Equipment Depreciation.....	5,650
Equipment Repairs and Maintenance.....	750
Films, Slides, and Phonograph Records for Club Programs...	300
Insurance—Employees' Life, Health and Accident.....	2,700
Insurance—Employees' Retirement.....	15,500
Insurance—Social Security Tax.....	10,750
Insurance—Fire, Surety Bonds, etc.....	900
Light and Power.....	3,150
Magazines (TR and RR) for R.I. Officers, Club Secretaries, etc...	1,800
Moving Expense and Leasehold Improvement—Amortization of...	2,040
Multicopying.....	3,500
Official Directory (cost less income).....	800
Pamphlets for Distribution to Clubs, Rotarians, etc.....	7,500
Photographs and Matrices.....	1,500
Postage, Express, etc.—Outgoing.....	18,800
Postage, Freight, etc.—Incoming.....	400
Printing.....	11,000
Rent of Office Space.....	23,393
Stationery and Supplies.....	6,500
Supervision and Clerical.....	198,000
Telephone—Local.....	2,100
Telegraph and Long Distance Telephone Tolls..	3,500
Traveling.....	200
All Other Classes of Expense.....	2,000
	<hr/>
	323,733
Less Services Rendered to Magazine Office.....	8,775
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$314,958

CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN OFFICE

	Swiss
	Francs
Auditing.....	3,000
Entertaining Visitors.....	200
Equipment Depreciation.....	3,000
Equipment Repairs and Maintenance.....	500
Exchange.....	500
General Expense.....	750
Insurance—Fire, Surety Bonds, etc.....	1,630
League of Nations Contacts.....	200
Pamphlets and CENAEM Directory.....	6,500
Postage.....	8,000
Printing and Multicopying.....	5,000
Rent, Light, and Heat.....	6,250
Stationery and Supplies.....	4,000
Supervision and Clerical.....	77,000
Taxes.....	1,800
Telephone and Telegraph.....	3,500
Traveling.....	9,550
	<hr/>
Total—Swiss Francs.....	130,380
@ .23 = U. S. Dollars.....	29,989

OFFICE FOR ASIA	Straits Dollars
Entertaining Visitors	300
Equipment Depreciation	250
Exchange	470
General Expense	150
Insurance—Fire, Surety Bonds, etc.	120
Light and Water	75
Newspaper Subscriptions	110
Pamphlets	275
Postage	450
Rent of Office Space	2,000
Stationery, Supplies and Printing	700
Supervision and Clerical	12,245
Telephone and Telegraph	325
Traveling	1,250
Total—Straits Dollars	17,780
@ .58 = U. S. Dollars	10,314
TOTAL FOR SECRETARIAT (ALL OFFICES)	<u>\$355,261</u>

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
INCOME AND EXPENSE OF "THE ROTARIAN"

Year Ending June 30, 1939

(May and June Estimated)

INCOME

Subscriptions.....	\$246,665	
Advertising.....	27,410	
Miscellaneous.....	1,725	
	<hr/>	
	275,800	
Minus Exchange.....	500	
	<hr/>	
Total Net Income.....		\$275,300

EXPENSE

Addressing and Mailing.....	1,520	
Advertising Cash Discounts.....	360	
Advertising Commissions.....	4,100	
Advertising Promotion.....	1,950	
Auditing.....	600	
Audit Bureau of Circulation Membership.....	310	
Books and Magazine Subscriptions.....	430	
Editorial and Circulation Promotion.....	6,600	
Equipment Depreciation.....	1,375	
Express, Dray and Messenger Service.....	135	
General Expense.....	1,250	
Insurance—Fire, Surety Bonds, etc.....	200	
Insurance—Employees' Life, Health & Accident.....	425	
Insurance—Employees' Retirement.....	2,950	
Insurance—Social Security Tax.....	1,975	
Light and Power.....	1,100	
Loss on Accounts Receivable.....	800	
Loss on Inventory of Manuscripts, Drawings, Plates, etc.....	700	
Loss on Sale of Hotel Exchange Certificates.....	1,125	
Magazine Committee.....	1,250	
Manuscripts, Sketches, Drawings, Plates, Zincs and Electros.....	30,200	
Moving Expense and Leasehold Improvement—Amortization of..	375	
Paper Stock—Body and Cover.....	45,550	
Postage (Exclusive of Magazine).....	1,700	
Postage on Magazine.....	18,700	
Printing (Exclusive of Magazine).....	100	
Printing of Magazine.....	41,700	
Rent of Office Space.....	5,930	
Services Rendered by Secretariat.....	8,475	
Stationery and Supplies.....	1,350	
Supervision and Clerical.....	51,990	
Telephone and Telegraph.....	2,100	
Traveling.....	5,100	
	<hr/>	
Total Expense.....		242,425

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSE.....		<u>\$ 32,875</u>
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ROTARY INTERNATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENSE OF "REVISTA ROTARIA"

Year Ending June 30, 1939

(May and June Estimated)

INCOME

Subscriptions.....	\$ 11,375
Advertising.....	2,400
	<hr/>
	13,775
Minus Exchange.....	2,350
	<hr/>

Total Net Income.....\$ 11,425

EXPENSE

Addressing and Mailing.....	135
Advertising Cash Discounts.....	40
Advertising Commissions.....	350
General Expense.....	75
Insurance—Employees' Life, Health and Accident.....	50
Insurance—Employees' Retirement.....	210
Insurance—Social Security Tax.....	225
Losses—Accounts Receivable.....	400
Manuscripts.....	10
Paper Stock—Body and Cover.....	1,800
Plates, Zincs and Electros.....	1,250
Postage (Exclusive of Magazine).....	250
Postage on Magazine.....	550
Printing (Exclusive of Magazine).....	100
Printing of Magazine.....	7,150
Promotion.....	200
Services Rendered by Secretariat.....	300
Sketches and Drawings.....	100
Stationery and Supplies.....	100
Supervision and Clerical.....	5,700
Telephone and Telegraph.....	30
Traveling.....	200
	<hr/>

Total Expense.....19,225

EXCESS OF EXPENSE OVER INCOME (Deficit).....\$ 7,800

Annual Report

of

RUFUS F. CHAPIN

Treasurer, R. I.

May 22, 1939

In accordance with Article V. Section 6 (c) of the international by-laws I submit herewith the report of the treasurer of Rotary International for the fiscal year 1938-39.

During the past year there has been a further slight decline in the exchange value of the currency of a number of countries, consequently the board of directors has continued in force action taken several years ago whereby Rotary International shares part of the exchange loss on payments of per capita tax, etc. from clubs located in countries where the currency is substantially below what is considered the par value.

Due to restrictions imposed by certain countries on the exportation of funds it has been necessary to continue the R. I. bank accounts in those countries in order to handle the collections from the clubs. Insofar as possible these funds are used to meet obligations which can be paid with such currencies.

In order to provide for any possible loss which might arise in connection with the cash assets of R. I. the board of directors has authorized the establishment of a reserve of \$10,000 out of the surplus of the organization.

As a whole the investments of R. I. are in a very satisfactory condition. The bonds have a present market value of \$509,338.50 which is \$12,183.97 in excess of their amortized cost and the stock has a present market value of \$10,600.00 which is \$4,700.00 under the cost price. The amount invested in mortgages (\$17,552.56) is \$10,659.56 less than one year ago due to the payment in full of one mortgage amounting to \$8,360 and payments of \$2,299.56 on account of the other mortgages. The foreclosure proceedings started over a year ago on the mortgage on property at 643 Park Drive, Kenilworth, have been concluded and title to this property will be obtained by R. I. at the expiration of the redemption period in December, 1939. The mortgage on property at 224 West Illinois Street, Chicago, is in excellent condition. All installments on the real estate sales contract which have fallen due up to the present time have been paid by the purchaser of the property. The one property owned by R. I. is leased and is producing income of approximately \$800.00 per year in excess of the expense in connection with it.

Following the receipt and approval of the report covering the income and expense incident to the hospitality of the 1938 convention the \$5,000.00 guaranty deposited by the Rotary Club of San Francisco, plus interest earned thereon, was returned to the club. The Rotary Club of Rio de Janeiro has deposited Rs.

100:000\$000 (\$5,000.00) to the credit of R. I. in the Banco Almeida Magalhaes of Rio de Janeiro as a guaranty in connection with the contract to hold the 1940 convention in that city. Likewise the Rotary Club of Toronto has deposited with R. I. \$5,000.00 in securities as a guaranty in connection with the contract to hold the 1941 convention in that city.

The deposit of all collections and the disbursement of all funds during the year were in accordance with procedure approved by the board of directors.

The investments of R. I. as shown in this report are in the custody of the First National Bank of Chicago under a trust agreement approved by the board of R. I.

On May 20, 1939, the cash accounts according to reports received in the central office of the secretariat up to that date, and the investments of R. I. were as follows:

STATEMENT OF CASH

As at May 20, 1939

(Listed in U. S. dollars at current rates of exchange)

UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

\$216,779.71	United States:	First National Bank, Chicago
5,346.81	Canada:	Bank of Toronto, Montreal (Ca. \$5,366.13)
15,387.99	England:	Westminster Bank, Ltd., London (£3,287.6.7)
4,497.23	Australia:	Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Sydney (£1,200.17.3)
1,771.28	New Zealand:	Bank of New Zealand, Wellington (£469.11.9)
2,393.83	Switzerland:	Zurcher Kantonalbank, Zurich (Sfr.10,639.26)
10,296.67	"	Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft, Zurich (Sfr. 45,762.98)
5,458.95	"	Postal Account, Zurich (Sfr. 24,262.02)
1,000.00	Secretariat (Central Office)	Petty Cash Account
1,125.00	Secretariat (Continental European Office)	Petty Cash Account (Sfr. 5,000.00)
1,189.10	Secretariat (Office for Asia)	Petty Cash Account (SS\$2,183.84)
<hr/>		
\$265,246.57		

FUNDS SUBJECT TO WITHDRAWAL RESTRICTIONS

\$ 343.75	Czecho-Slovakia:	Zivnostenska Banka, Praha (Cr. 9,992.80)
4,694.48	Denmark:	Danske Landmandsbank, Copenhagen (Kr. 22,461.65)
6,506.64	Germany:	Reichsbank, Berlin (RM 16,213.90)
357.88	"	Deutsche Bank, Freiburg (RM 891.80)
56.65	"	Oesterreichische Creditanstalt-Wiener Bank-Verein (RM 141.18)
1,004.25	Greece:	American Express Co., Athens (Dr.116,773.45)
74.26	Hungary:	Pester Ungarische Commercial-Bank Budapest (P.376.94)
10,170.76	Italy:	46th District Council, Milan (L.193,360.55)
332.28	Poland:	General Banking Corp., Warsaw (Zl. 1,762.79)
1,255.74	Argentina:	Bank of Italy and Rio de la Plata, Buenos Aires (Ps. 5,417.33)
467.88	Bolivia:	Banco Mercantil, La Paz (Bs. 13,368.17)
3,018.36	Brazil:	National City Bank of N. Y., Recife (Rs. 54:879\$300)
3,200.55	Chile:	Banco Espanol, Temuco (Ps. 61,667.58)
1,948.97	"	National City Bank of N. Y., Santiago (Ps. 37,552.35)
2,850.06	"	Banco Espanol, San Felipe (Ps. 54,914.42)
872.73	Colombia:	Banco de Colombia, Pereira (Ps. 1,517.79)
194.20	Uruguay:	Banco Aleman Translantico, Montevideo (Ps. 528.44)
6,707.92	Japan:	Mitsubishi Bank, Tokyo (¥24,562.13)
<hr/>		
\$ 44,057.36		

\$309,303.93 Total Cash

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS

As at May 20, 1939

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

\$ 5,000.00 National Builders Bank of Chicago.

BONDS

(Listed at par value)

GOVERNMENT BONDS

\$ 10,000.00	Dominion of Canada—4%—due 1952
10,000.00	Dominion of Canada—4%—due 1960
10,000.00	Dominion of Canada—4½%—due 1940
10,000.00	Dominion of Canada—4½%—due 1958
10,000.00	Dominion of Canada—5%—due 1943
20,000.00	Province of Ontario, Canada—4½%—due 1949
500.00	Republic of Chile (External Debt)—6%—due 1962
330.00	Republic of Chile (Internal Debt)—7%
14,598.00	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (£3,000)—3½%—due 1952
12,150.00	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (£2,500)—4%—due 1990
35,000.00	United States of America—1¾%—due 1942
48,000.00	United States of America—2½%—due 1960
8,000.00	United States of America—3¾%—due 1956
97,000.00	United States of America—4%—due 1954

\$285,578.00 Total Government Bonds

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

\$ 10,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—3¼%—due 1961
5,000.00	Bell Telephone Co. of Canada—5%—due 1955
10,000.00	Commonwealth Edison Co.—4%—due 1981
15,000.00	Consumers Power Co. of Michigan—3¾%—due 1965
10,000.00	Duquesne Light Co.—3½%—due 1965
10,000.00	Hydro Electric Power Comm.—4%—due 1957
10,000.00	Kentucky Utilities Co.—5%—due 1969
10,000.00	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.—5%—due 1969
7,000.00	Pacific Gas & Electric Co.—3¾%—due 1961
3,000.00	Pacific Gas & Electric Co.—4%—due 1964
5,000.00	Shawinigan Water & Power Co.—4½%—due 1968
15,000.00	Socony Vacuum Oil Co.—3½%—due 1950

\$110,000.00 Total Public Utility Bonds

RAILROAD BONDS

\$ 10,000.00	Canadian National Railway—4½%—due 1957
10,000.00	Canadian Northern Railway—6½%—due 1946
9,720.00	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (£2,000)—4%—due 1962
10,000.00	Pennsylvania Railroad—4¼%—due 1984
5,000.00	St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—4½%—due 1978
15,000.00	Virginian Railway Co.—3¾%—due 1966

\$ 59,720.00 Total Railroad Bonds

INDUSTRIAL BONDS

\$ 15,000.00	Swift & Co.—3¾%—due 1950
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REAL ESTATE BONDS

\$ 10,000.00	Ambassador East Inc. (Chicago)—4% to 1942—5% thereafter to 1952
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\$480,298.00 Total Bonds

The foregoing bonds with a total par value of \$480,298.00 are carried on the books of Rotary International at an amortized cost of \$497,154.53. Their market value at the present time is approximately \$509,338.50.

STOCKS

(Listed at cost)

\$ 15,300.00 First National Bank of Chicago—50 shares common stock of \$100 par value
At the present time the market value of this stock is approximately \$10,600.00

INDIVIDUAL FIRST MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE

(Listed at cost)

\$ 14,552.56 643 Park Drive, Kenilworth, Illinois—6%
3,000.00 224 West Illinois Street, Chicago, Illinois—5%

\$ 17,552.56

REAL ESTATE SALES CONTRACT

\$ 8,766.86 2242 Forestview Road, Evanston, Illinois

REAL ESTATE

(Listed at cost)

\$ 15,275.51 445 Oakdale Avenue, Glencoe, Illinois

The annual financial report submitted by the secretary contains detailed statements of the income and expense during 1938-39, and the assets, liabilities, and surplus of the organization as at June 30, 1939.

RUFUS F. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ROTARY FOUNDATION TRUSTEES

May 17, 1939

To Rotary International:

The last meeting of the trustees of the Foundation was held in June, 1938. Matters requiring attention since that time have been taken care of by correspondence. It is planned to hold the next meeting at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, when the international assembly is held there during the week of June 12th.

The books of the Foundation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, were audited by public accountants. Their report was submitted to the trustees and the balance sheet of the Foundation as at June 30th was included in the printed report of the auditors of R. I. for last year, which was mailed to all clubs.

At the 1938 international convention the following resolution was adopted:

It is resolved that the campaign to raise a fund of \$2,000,000 as a part of the Rotary Foundation, inaugurated a year ago and now about to be conducted, is approved and endorsed, and all the officers of Rotary International and all member clubs are requested to cooperate to make the campaign a complete success.

Serious consideration was given to this matter by the board of R. I. but due to the many difficulties involved in organizing and conducting such a campaign it has not been possible to launch it up to the present time, consequently, no special efforts have been made to raise funds during this year.

The income of the Foundation during the ten months ended April 30, 1939, consisted of \$1,054.74 cash contributions, \$40.00 in pledges and \$1,077.65 in interest and profit on the investments, or a total of \$2,172.39. The operating expenses during this period amounted to \$229.54.

The promoting of institutes of international understanding was started by R. I. in 1936-37 and the expenses that year amounting to \$3,869.00 were covered by a grant from the Foundation. In 1937-38 the Foundation made a second grant of \$6,300 for this purpose and this year (1938-39) the Foundation made a third grant of \$9,000.00 for this item; however, the actual expenditures this year will be somewhat less than the amount appropriated.

A grant of 2,000 French francs (U. S. \$53.05) was made by the Foundation for expenses of Past District Governor André Gardot of France, incident to his appointment as observer of Rotary International at the 1938 sessions of the Academy of International Law at The Hague.

In November, 1937, R. I. received from the executor of the will of Henry Howard Courtenay, deceased, \$3,716.07 in cash and securities appraised at \$17,299.75. In April, 1939, R. I. received the final assets of the estate amounting to \$1,322.54 in cash and \$53.00 worth of securities, thus making the total of the bequest \$22,391.36. The will specified that the bequest was for the use of the

Rotary Club of Winchester, Virginia, for such educational and charitable purposes as its directors or trustees may deem proper. In accordance with the provisions of the constitution of R. I. these funds have been turned over to the Rotary Foundation. Since receipt of the estate the trustees of the Foundation have invested \$3,127.50 of the cash in Virginian Railway 3¾% bonds of 1966 and \$1,808.32 of the cash in United States Treasury 2⅞% bonds of 1955-60. The trustees also remitted to the Rotary Club of Winchester, Virginia, \$386.73 to cover the income received on the estate up to June 30, 1938, and \$837.99 to cover the income received on the estate from July 1, 1938, to December 31, 1938. Since December 31, 1938, the Foundation has received \$185.12 income on the estate which has not yet been transmitted to the Winchester Club.

The investments of the Foundation as shown in the accompanying balance sheet are in the custody of the First National Bank of Chicago under a trust agreement approved by the trustees of the Foundation.

Following is the balance sheet of the Foundation as at April 30, 1939:

ROTARY FOUNDATION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL BALANCE SHEET

April 30, 1939

ASSETS

CASH

On Deposit in Savings Accounts in—		
First National Bank, Chicago, Illinois	\$16,920.69	
First National Bank, Ontario, California	1,096.34	\$18,017.03

INVESTMENTS

Bonds—at Cost	\$25,011.38	
Less Reserve to Reduce to Quoted Market at April 30, 1939	3,616.13	21,395.25
Accrued Interest	194.65	21,589.90

PLEDGES	17,392.75	
Less Reserve	4,674.50	12,718.25

DUE FROM WILL BEQUEST		1,000.00
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SUNDRY RECEIVABLE

Insurance Premiums Recoverable Upon Surrender or Maturity of Policy		151.14
		<u>\$53,476.32</u>

LIABILITIES

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Due Rotary International	\$ 833.32	
Due Others	164.41	\$ 997.73

ROTARY FOUNDATION FUND		52,478.59
		<u>\$53,476.32</u>

Contingent assets as at April 30, 1939, consisted of the following:

Life insurance policies in which Rotary Foundation has been named beneficiary—at face value of policies	\$36,852.60
Will Bequests	<u>4,000.00</u>
	<u>\$40,852.60</u>

HENRY HOWARD COURTENAY ESTATE TRUST FUND

April 30, 1939

The following assets were held by the trustees of the Rotary Foundation on April 30, 1939, for the Rotary Club of Winchester, Virginia, under the terms of an estate trust fund established by Henry Howard Courtenay:

PRINCIPAL

Cash	\$ 102.79	
Investments in stocks and bonds	<u>22,288.57</u>	\$22,391.36

INCOME

Cash	185.12	
	<u>\$22,576.48</u>	

GLENN C. MEAD, Chairman
 RUSSELL F. GREINER
 ROBERT E. LEE HILL
 ED. R. JOHNSON
 SYDNEY W. PASCALL

Report to the 1939 Convention
of the
Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Nomination and Election of the
President and Treasurer of Rotary International

Introduction

The committee, having examined the records of the proceedings of the 1938 council on legislation and convention, and having considered many communications sent to its members on the matter of existing methods for the nomination and election of president, is convinced that more effective methods are necessary.

While the committee has no desire to confirm or contradict the criticism of present methods, it has received ample evidence that these methods have given rise to so much dissatisfaction that it is desirable to amend them.

Having come to this conclusion, the committee considered basic principles suggested by various Rotarians, including members of the committee, which, if applied, might be expected to reduce, if not entirely obviate, the causes of this dissatisfaction.

The committee accepted the following basic principles:

1. The election of the president of Rotary International should be guided by an officially constituted body of experienced and known Rotarians fully aware of their responsibility toward the movement.
2. This body should be representative of the clubs in the various regions of Rotary International and those composing it should hold, or have held, an important office in the organization, to which office they have been chosen, directly or indirectly, by the member clubs. This implies outstanding confidence in them by their fellow Rotarians.
3. The task of this body should be to bring about the nomination of the most capable men available for the highest office in Rotary International.
4. The determination of the membership of this body should be such that a maximum of efficiency can be obtained with a minimum of sacrifice of time and money.
5. The set-up of this body and the procedure regarding the nomination and election of the president of Rotary International should be such as will exclude, as much as possible, personal or partial influence and propaganda both before and during the convention.
6. The circumstances which at present govern the election of the president of Rotary International are entirely different from those regarding its treasurer. The two cases should therefore be considered separately.
7. The text of this report should be published well in advance of the 1939 convention.

In accordance with these principles the committee unanimously agreed to the following recommendations:

Recommendations

1. Nominating Committee

There shall be a nominating committee of nine members, representatively selected, to deal with the nominations for president of Rotary International.

2. Geographical Distribution of Membership of Committee

		<i>From Rotary International Board</i>	<i>From Outside Rotary International Board</i>
United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda	4	2 R. I. directors	2 last USNB past vice-presidents of R. I., able and willing to serve.
Canada	1		Chairman, Canadian Advisory Committee
Ibero-America (South America, Central America, Mexico, and the Antilles)	1	1 R. I. director	
Great Britain and Ireland	1	1 R. I. director	
The Continental European, North African and Eastern Mediterranean region, and South Africa	1		Chairman, European Advisory Committee
Other Geographical Regions	1	1 R. I. director	

3. Methods of Determination of Members

United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda: The two USNB members shall be elected from and by the Rotary International board, the whole board voting by ballot containing the names of all USNB directors. The two receiving the highest number of votes shall be the members of the nominating committee. The two receiving the third and fourth highest numbers of votes shall be the first and second alternates respectively.

The two USNB members of the committee from outside the board of Rotary International shall be the two last available USNB past vice-presidents of Rotary International. Their alternates, if required, shall be drawn from their predecessors in the office of vice-president, in order of their most recent service.

Canada: The member of the committee from Canada shall be the chairman of the Canadian Advisory Committee. His alternate shall be his predecessor of most recent service who is available.

Ibero-America: In the event of there being only one director from Ibero-America on the Rotary International board, he shall be a member of the nominating committee, and the board of directors shall appoint as his alternate a past director of the Ibero-American region. In the event of there being two or more Ibero-American directors on the board, the member of the nominating committee and his alternate shall be chosen in a similar way as the USNB director members are chosen.

Great Britain and Ireland: The member of the committee from Great Britain and Ireland shall be the director of Rotary International nominated by Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland (R.I.B.I.). His alternate shall be his predecessor of most recent service who is available.

The Continental European, North African and Eastern Mediterranean Region, and South Africa: The member of the committee from the CENAEM region and South Africa shall be the chairman of the European Advisory Committee. His alternate shall be his predecessor of most recent service who is available.

Other Geographical Regions: In the event of there being only one director on the Rotary International board from other geographical regions, he shall be

a member of the nominating committee, and the board of directors shall appoint as his alternate a past director from such other geographical regions. In the event of there being two or more directors on the board from other geographical regions, the member of the nominating committee and his alternate shall be chosen in a similar way as the USNB director members are chosen.

Tie Vote: In case of a tie vote in any of the foregoing provisions, if, after three ballots have been taken for a specific position, the tie has not been broken, then the decision of the tie shall be made by lot.

4. Procedure

The board of directors of Rotary International shall, at its July meeting, determine those members of the board and their alternates who are to serve on the nominating committee.

The board shall designate one member of the committee as chairman of the committee.

The secretary shall ascertain the acceptances of the other members of the nominating committee in accordance with the established provisions for membership of the committee.

Upon his appointment the chairman of the committee shall issue or cause to be issued to member clubs in the name of the committee, an invitation for suggestions for nominations for president of Rotary International. The board of Rotary International shall prescribe the form for submitting such suggestions and a copy of this form shall be sent by the secretary of Rotary International to the secretary of each member club, and a copy of the invitation and the form shall be sent to such persons as usually receive a copy of communications to club officers.

Such suggestions for the consideration of the committee must reach the central office of the secretariat on or before December 31st of the same year.

The meeting of the nominating committee shall take place immediately preceding or immediately following the January meeting of the Rotary International board. At this meeting the nominating committee shall make its nomination for president of Rotary International. A member of the nominating committee or of the board of Rotary International shall not be eligible to be nominated by the committee for president of Rotary International.

Quorum: Seven members of the nominating committee shall constitute a quorum. The transaction of all business of the committee shall be by majority vote, except that the votes of at least six members of the nominating committee must be cast in favor of the selection of the committee's nominee for president.

Emergency Provision: In the event the nominee selected by the committee at its meeting is unable to serve for any cause whatsoever, the committee shall have the power, by affirmative vote of six members, to select another nominee in a ballot-by-mail, or by telegraph, or in an emergency meeting. The exact procedure for meeting such contingency shall always be determined by the committee at its January meeting. In the event of a contingency arising which has not been provided for by the committee, then the board of directors of Rotary International shall decide the procedure to be followed.

Report of Nominating Committee: The nominating committee shall make its report direct to the member clubs. The report shall contain a detailed explanatory statement regarding the status and function of the nominating com-

mittee. At the same time the clubs shall be reminded that they have the constitutional right to make additional nominations on or before April 1.

The report of the nominating committee shall be certified to the secretary of Rotary International by the chairman of the committee. It shall be the duty of the secretary of Rotary International to transmit promptly such report to the secretary of each member club.

Nominations from Member Clubs: Nominations for president of Rotary International from member clubs must reach the secretary of Rotary International at the central office on or before April 1. If on April 1 no additional nominations have been received from the clubs, the president of Rotary International shall announce the name of the candidate of the nominating committee as the president nominee of Rotary International.

If additional nominations have been received from the clubs and such additional nominations are still standing on April 15, the secretary of Rotary International shall notify the clubs of the names and qualifications of the additional nominees and announce that an election for the office of president of Rotary International will take place at the convention.

If the foregoing recommendations of the ad hoc committee are made effective it obviously will be necessary to delete from the constitution and by-laws the present provisions for nominations for president to be made at the convention.

In the event of an election at the convention becoming necessary it is desirable that it take place as soon as possible after the opening of the convention.

PROCEDURE FOR NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF TREASURER OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

The committee considered the matters referred to it in relation to the treasurer. It had no evidence that there was any dissatisfaction with regard to the present methods of nomination and election of the treasurer. The committee felt that under conditions as they now exist, arrangements with regard to the treasurer are entirely satisfactory, although it recognized that possibly in the near future the increasing ramifications of Rotary International finances may need further consideration. Therefore, as existing arrangements are deemed to be entirely satisfactory, the committee makes no recommendation for any change.

AD HOC COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND TREASURER OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL.

A. B. MARTIN, *Chairman*, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.
WM. DE COCK BUNING, The Hague, The Netherlands
ARTHUR S. FITZGERALD, Windsor, Ontario, Canada
MANUEL GAETE FAGALDE, Santiago, Chile
GEORGE C. HAGER, President Rotary International (*ex officio*)
G. M. VERRALL REED, Southgate, England

1938-1939 Officers of Rotary International

GENERAL OFFICERS

President

George C. Hager (building materials distributing), 111 West Washington Street (Mail address: 35 East Wacker Drive), Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Cable address: "Hagerotary."

First Vice-President

Fernando Carbajal (civil engineering), Wiese Building, 210 (Mail address: P. O. Box 315), Lima, Peru. Cable address: "Carjal."

Second Vice-President

Nils Parmann (savings banking), Ovre Slottsgate 11, Oslo, Norway. Cable address: "Parmann, Sparekassen, Oslo."

Third Vice-President

Charles Reeve Vanneman (public utility engineering), 555 Providence Street, Albany, New York, U. S. A.

Directors

W. R. Allen (past service member), Room 14, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Frank C. Barnes (insurance), 433 River Street, Manistec, Michigan, U. S. A.

Maurice Duperrey (abrasives manufacturing), 19 rue de Paradis, Paris, France. Cable address: "Duperyus-Paris."

Francisco Marseillan (highway construction), Avenida Roque Saenz Peña 501, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Cable address: "Marseillan Buenos Aires."

Karl Miller (general law practice), Court House (Mail address: P. O. Box 592), Dodge City, Kansas, U. S. A.

Allen L. Oliver (corporation law practice), 402-407 H-H Building, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, U. S. A.

Agripa Popescu (charity associations), Str. Paris 67, Bucuresti III, Roumania.

G. M. Verrall Reed (building materials distributing), LNER Station, Palmers Green, Southgate, London, N. 13 (Mail and cable address: 33, Grove Ave., Muswell Hill, London, N. 10), England.

Carlos P. Romulo (newspaper publishing), D-M-H-M Newspapers, Manila, Philippines. Cable address: "Romulo, Manila, Philippines."

Richard H. Wells (hardware retailing), P. O. Box 1152, Pocatello, Idaho, U. S. A.

Secretary

Chesley R. Perry (Rotary International), 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Cable address: "Interotary." Telephone: State 4020.

Treasurer

Rufus F. Chapin (past service member), 1320 North State Street, Apt. A1, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

OFFICERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

President: P. H. W. Almy (general law practice), Bank Chambers, Torquay, England.
Vice-President: T. D. Young (linen distributing), Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England.
Immediate Past President: T. A. Warren (education—general administration), Education Offices, North Street, Wolverhampton, England.
Honorary Treasurer: Sydney W. Pascall (sugar confectionery manufacturing), James Pascall, Ltd., Streatham Road, Mitcham, Surrey, England. Cable address: "Pascall Mitcham." (Member, Rotary Club of London, England.)
Secretary: H. S. Banner (Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland), Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, London, W. C. 1, England.
Cable Address: "Interotary Westcent" (London).
 The General Council is composed of the officers and the R. I. representatives in the districts.

R. I. REPRESENTATIVES AND DISTRICT GOVERNORS

Districts 1 and 2—Thomas Hunter (general law practice), 35, High Street, Paisley, Scotland. (District Council Chairman: Jas. S. Hogg (coal retailing), 109, Newington Road, Edinburgh 9, Scotland.)
District 3—William Stockdale (surveying), 5 Windsor Gardens, North Shields, England. (District Council Chairman: James W. Harker (accounting service), Barclays Chambers, Durham, England.)
District 4—George B. Harrison (general law practice), "Lingholm," Raikeswood Road, Skipton, Yorks., England. (District Council Chairman: Joseph Torry Lancaster (education—private schools), Ashville College, Harrogate, Yorks., England.)
District 5—Percy Reay (clothing manufacturing), 49 Piccadilly, Manchester 1, England. (District Council Chairman: Alfred Eames (religion—established church), The Vicarage, Crawshawbooth, Rossendale, Lancs., England.)
District 6—T. H. Rose (banking), Barclays Bank, Ltd., New Street, Birmingham, England. (District Council Chairman: Arthur H. Moyle (grocery and provisions retailing), Foodville, Oldbury Road, Smethwick, Staffs., England.)
District 7—C. Emerson Huston (perfumery manufacturing), Zenobia, Ltd., Woodgate, Loughborough, Leics., England. (District Council Chairman: Henry Morley (newspaper publishing), "Eastfield," Park Drive, Hucknall, Notts., England.)
District 8—Stamp W. Wortley (general law practice), Lea. Rig. Cornsland, Brentwood, Essex, England. (Member, Rotary Club of Chelmsford, England.) (District Council Chairman: F. E. Hares (drapery distributing), Homelands, Gaywood Road, King's Lynn, Nfk., England.)
District 9—Wilfrid L. P. Float (religion—established church), The Vicarage, High Wycombe, Bucks., England. (District Council Chairman: Maynard Tomson (surveying and estate agency), 120 Bancroft, Hitchin, Herts., England.)
District 10—Hugh Towl (mouldings distributing), Avondale Road, Weston, Bath, England. (District Council Chairman: Cyril Franklin (feed and grain retailing), "Greentrees," St. Margaret's Road, Hereford, Hfdshire., England.)
District 11—John A. Peart (education—administration), 3, The Square, Winchester, Hants., England. (District Council Chairman: Henry Bristow (past service member), 1, Stockbridge Road, Winchester, England.)
District 12—A. J. Southam (estate agency), 15 Station Road, Ashford, Kent, England. (District Council Chairman: W. M. Valon (tar distilling), "Valeda," Wilderness Avenue, Sevenoaks, Kent, England. (Member, Rotary Club of Tonbridge, Kent, England.)
District 13—R. Gordon Bradley (dentistry), 356 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, S. W. 15, England. (District Council Chairman: James P. Ryan (electrical contracting), 10 High Street, Wanstead, London, E. 11, England.)
District 14—Thomas Benson (dairy products), "Apple Tree Cottage," Toddington, Littlehampton, Sussex, England. (District Council Chairman: Harold H. Coote (household furnishing), 49, Furzedown Road, Belmont, Surrey, England. (Member, Rotary Club of Wimbledon, England.)
District 15—T. J. Rees (education—general administration), Education Dept., The Guildhall, Swansea, Glam., Wales. (District Council Chairman: Isaac Edwards (auctioning service and estate agency), The Hawthorns, Merthyr Tydfil, Glam., Wales.)
District 16—William McCarter (shipping), 4 Duncreggan Road, Londonderry, Ireland. (District Council Chairman: Patrick T. Montford (magazine publishing), Dublin Opinion House, Mid. Abbey Street, Dublin, Ireland.)

- District 17—**Norman Black** (medicine—dental surgery), Dunstanville, Greenback, Falmouth, England. (District Council Chairman: Arthur J. Allams (china and glass distributing), The Rotunda, Torwood Street, Torquay, England.)
- District 18—**H. D. Darbishire** (general law practice), 13, Union Court, Liverpool, 2, England. (District Council Chairman: G. Roberts Jones (religion—free churches), Treflys, Pwllheli, N. Wales.)
- District 23—**Adolfo E. Autrey** (wholesale drugs), Aduana 202 Sur. (Mail address: Apartado 50), Tampico, Tam., Mexico.
- District 24—**Miguel Gonzalez** (investments), Apartado 5, Tijuana, Mexico. Telegrams: San Ysidro, California.
- District 25—**Alfredo Correo y Quesada** (general law practice), Hermanos Aguero 1A (Mail address: Apartado 467), Camaguey, Cuba. Cable address: "Correo."
- Districts 26, 27, 28 and 29—**Luiz Dias Lins** (hydro electric power), Ed. do Banco Auxiliar de Commercio, Rua 1° de Marco N. 25 (Mail address: Caixa Postal 561), Recife, Brazil. Cable address: "Goverly."
- District 30—**Horacio Damianovich** (chemical research), 25 de Mayo 1885, Santa Fe, Argentina.
- District 31—**Joaquin Serratos Cibils** (past service member), Calle Rio Branco 1430, Montevideo, Uruguay. Cable address: "Rotarygo."
- District 33—**Franklin Quezada Rogers** (judiciary), Corte de Apelaciones, (Mail address: Casilla 24D), Temuco, Chile. Cable address: "Franquero."
- District 34—**Armando Hamel** (insurance—general), Bandera 140, (Mail address: Casilla 1051), Santiago, Chile. Cable address: "Interotary Santiago de Chile."
- District 35—**Luis Gajardo Guerrero** (pediatrics), Casilla 110, San Felipe, Chile. Cable address: "Gajardo."
- District 38—**Federico Martins** (past service member), Avenida 16 de Julio 188, (Mail address: Casilla Correo 284), La Paz, Bolivia. Cable address: "Martins."
- District 39—**Cesar D. Andrade** (pharmaceutical products manufacturing), Calle Luque 327, (Mail address: Casilla 703), Guayaquil, Ecuador. Cable address: "Cesand."
- District 40—**Jorge Roa Martinez** (farm loans), Banco Agricola Hipotecario, (Mail address: Apartado 54), Pereira, Colombia. Cable address: "Joromar."
- District 42—**Gustavo Enrique Alvarez** (general medicine), Santa Ana, El Salvador. Cable address: "Riozarco."
- District 47—**Andre Pons** (notary), 54, rue Houles, Mazamet, France.
- District 48—**Emile Couibes** (cements), 48ème District du Rotary International, 26, Place Tolozan, Lyon, France.
- District 49—**Paul Longuet** (pharmaceutical chemical products), 34 rue Sedaine, Paris, France. Cable address: "Laboratoires."
- District 53—**George Wm. Hutchison** (accountancy), Premier Buildings, Queen Street, (Mail address: P. O. Box 540), Auckland, New Zealand. Cable address: "Auditus."
- District 54—**Louis F. Lambelet** (freight shipping agency), Grand-Bourgeau, Les Verrières, Switzerland. (Member, Rotary Club of Val de Travers, Switzerland.) Cable address: "Flambelet."
- District 55—**Henry John Millard** (boot and shoe mach. spec.), P. O. Box 388, Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Cable address: "Prominent."
- District 56—**William Kerr McLuckie** (past service member), 24 Adelaide Street, Clayfield N. 2, Brisbane, Australia.
- District 59—**Daniel de Jongh Wzn** (engineering—efficiency engineer), de Hoochweg 122, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. (Mail address: care of Mr. C. A. Wegelin, Kralingsch Plaslaan 178, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.)
- District 60—(Spain)
- District 61—**Emile Deckers** (ship owner), 68 Marché aux Chevaux, Antwerp, Belgium. Cable address: "Emildeck."
- District 65—**Angus S. Mitchell** (past service member), "Mindanao," 7 Haverbrack Avenue, Malvern, Vic., Australia. Cable address: "Rotaryclub Melbourne." (Member, Rotary Club of Melbourne, Australia.)
- District 66—**František Král** (veterinary—medicine), Pražská 67, Brno, Czecho-Slovakia. Cable address: "Professor Král."
- District 67—**Leif S. Rode** (barrister), Karl Johansgate 27, Oslo, Norway. Cable address: "Holmrod."

- District 69—Marcus Tollet (news bureau—foreign), Glogatan 8, (Mail address: Villagatan 27), Helsinki-Helsingfors, Suomi-Finland. Cable address: "Martollet."
- District 70—Kenjiro Matsumoto (cotton spinning), Meiji-cho, Tobata, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. (Member, Rotary Club of Moji, Japan.) (Mail address: Governor's office, 70th Rotary District, 348, Maru-Biru [P. O. Box 333], Tokyo, Japan.)
- District 71—Andres F. Dasso (lumber manufacturing), Calle Beytia No. 309, Oficina No. 204, (Mail address: P. O. Box 1171), Lima, Peru. Cable address: "Sangrent."
- District 75—T. C. Thomsen (water purification), Christiansgade 22, Copenhagen K., Denmark. Cable address: "Softwater."
- District 76—Fox Martin (drugs retailing), Summer Street, Orange, N. S. W., Australia.
- District 77—Ivan Slokar (commercial banking), Miklošičeva c. 10, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Cable address: "Slokar Gospobanka."
- District 78—Edward Wilhelm Peyron (past service member), Gustav Adolfs Torg 16, V., Stockholm, Sweden. Cable address: "Peyron."
- District 79—Dr. Pieter van Hulstijn (judiciary), Buitenzorg, Java, Netherlands Indies. Telegrams: "Vanhulstijn, Buitenzorg."
- District 80—Charles Robert Samuel (solicitor), 5 Union Street, Penang, Straits Settlements. Cable address: "Samuel Rossam."
- District 81—George A. Malcolm (legal adviser to High Commissioner), High Commissioner's Office, Manila, Philippines. Cable address: "Malcolm"—Manila. (Temporary address: % Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.)
- District 82—Zoltan Koós (stock exchange), Szabadságtér 17, (Mail address: Herman Otto ut 38), Budapest, Hungary. Cable address: "Börse für Koós."
- District 83—Baron Harold de Bildt (law arbitration—international arbitration), Ebildslätt, Kårehogen, Sweden. Cable address: "Baron Bildt Kårehogen."
- District 84—Prince C. Basarab Brancoveanu (agriculture), 76 Strada Sfintii Apostoli, Bucuresti 3, Roumania. Cable address: "Nuvanco."
- District 85—Count Witold Sagajllo (coal mining), Rakowiecka ul No. 7, Warsaw 12, Poland. Cable address: "Sagajllo Rakowiecka 7."
- District 89—F. E. James (planters association), 200 Mount Rd., Madras, India. Cable address: "Rotary care Eurasso Madras."
- District 96—James M. Henry (education—universities), Lingnan University, Canton, China.
- Districts 97 and 98—Dr. Yen Te-Ching (railways), Rotary Governor's Office, Room 103, Metropole Hotel, Shanghai, China.
- District 100—Wayne Stewart (automobile retailing), Beretania and Miller Sts. (Mail address: P. O. Box 119), Honolulu, Hawaii. Cable address: "Retserwb."
- District 101—Marshall E. Cornett (refined oil products distributing), P. O. Box 1028, Klamath Falls, Oregon, U. S. A.
- District 104—Floyd A. Parton (mortgage loans), 24 North First Street, San Jose, California, U. S. A.
- District 105—Jos. N. Borroughs (linen supply), 958—28th Street, Oakland, California, U. S. A.
- District 106—J. Thomas Crowe (insurance law), Jacob Building, Visalia, California, U. S. A.
- District 107—Samuel E. Gates (electrical machinery manufacturing), 212 North Vignes Street, (Mail address: P. O. Box 600, Arcade Station), Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.
- District 108—Fred B. Mack (drugs—retailing), 1198 "E" Street, San Bernardino, California, U. S. A.
- District 110—Gilbert W. Williams (air conditioning equipment distributing), 204 Dooly Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A.
- District 111—William R. Carty (tires distributing), P. O. Box 112, Needles, California, U. S. A.
- District 112—William E. Rae (fire insurance), 303 Masonic Temple Building, Havre, Montana, U. S. A.
- District 113—Mortimer Stone (general law practice), 1225 W. Oak Street, Fort Collins, Colorado, U. S. A.
- District 115—John P. Sheehan (lime manufacturing), 300 Cotton Avenue, (Mail address: P. O. Box 601), El Paso, Texas, U. S. A.
- District 116—Percy Reed (government services—administration), Parliament Buildings, Regina, Sask., Canada.
- District 117—Fred J. Traynor (general law practice), Mann Building, Devils Lake, North Dakota, U. S. A.
- District 119—Raymond C. Cook (syndicated newspaper features), Fifth and Virginia Streets, (Mail address: P. O. Box 264), Sioux City, Iowa, U. S. A.

- District 120—Harry F. Russell (corporation law), 205 City Water and Light Building, Hastings, Nebraska, U. S. A.
- District 122—James Eugene Conklin (insurance annuities), 504 First National Bank Building, Hutchinson, Kansas, U. S. A.
- District 123—John M. Feller (lumber retailing), Sixth and Cherokee Streets, Leavenworth, Kansas, U. S. A.
- District 124—Doane R. Farr (motor freight lines), 101 E. Choctaw, Clinton, Oklahoma, U. S. A.
- District 125—Charles E. Bowlby (farm mortgage investments), 602 American National Bank Building, Shawnee, Oklahoma, U. S. A.
- District 127—Linton H. Estes (paper distributing), 1400 Scott Avenue, (Mail address: P. O. Box 479), Wichita Falls, Texas, U. S. A.
- District 128—Hubert T. Johnson (institutions), 619 Herring Avenue, Waco, Texas, U. S. A.
- District 129—Datus E. Proper (associations—good roads), 1019 Frost National Bank Building, San Antonio, Texas, U. S. A.
- District 130—Francis B. Dunn (civil law practice), P. O. Box 717, Port Arthur, Texas, U. S. A.
- District 132—P. K. Wright (securities brokerage), P. O. Box 609, Iowa Falls, Iowa, U. S. A.
- District 134—Carl E. Bolte (flour milling), Slater, Missouri, U. S. A.
- District 135—A. B. Jackson (christianity—protestantism), 418 Madison Street, Jefferson City, Missouri, U. S. A.
- District 136—Herbert H. Hiller (electric light and power service), Wall and National Avenue, Fort Scott, Kansas, U. S. A.
- District 138—Frank T. Dooley (hardwood lumber manufacturing), Brinkley, Arkansas, U. S. A.
- District 139—J. A. Welch (life insurance), 410 Triad Building, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, U. S. A.
- District 140—William R. Herstein (past service member), 545 Stonewall Place, Memphis, Tennessee, U. S. A.
- District 141—E. D. Elliott (christianity—protestantism), 204 S. Pine, Hammond, Louisiana, U. S. A.
- District 143—Laurence W. Reynolds (telephone service), Ontonagon, Michigan, U. S. A.
- District 144—Howell G. Evans (drafting furniture manufacturing), Two Rivers, Wisconsin, U. S. A.
- District 146—Philip M. Dale (medicine—general practice), 1919 Cleveland Boulevard, Granite City, Illinois, U. S. A.
- District 147—David E. Walker (education—public schools), Nichols Intermediate School, 800 Greenleaf Street, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A.
- District 148—J. Bruce Buckler (education), Casey Township High School, Casey, Illinois, U. S. A.
- District 149—E. G. Lentz (education—colleges), Carbondale, Illinois, U. S. A.
- District 151—James F. Shaw (feed manufacturing), Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada.
- District 152—Thomas J. Carney (surgery), Carney-Wilcox Hospital, Alma, Michigan, U. S. A. Telegrams: The Truscon Laboratories, Caniff Avenue and Grand Trunk Rwy., Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.
- District 153—Roy A. Plumb (paint manufacturing), P. O. Box 69, Milwaukee Junction, P. O., Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A. (Member, Rotary Club of Hamtramck, Michigan.)
- District 154—Paul E. Chalfant (christianity—protestantism), 211 West Jackson Street, Columbia City, Indiana, U. S. A.
- District 155—John R. Stemm (transportation—railroads), 5th and Salem Streets, Lafayette, Indiana, U. S. A.
- District 156—Paul D. Crimm (chest surgery), Boehne Hospital, Evansville, Indiana, U. S. A.
- District 157—Harold I. Covault (insurance—casualty), 201 Cleveland Trust Bank Building, Lorain, Ohio, U. S. A.
- District 158—Ralph W. Bell (general law practice), 1335 Standard Building, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. (Member, Rotary Club of Bedford, Ohio.)
- District 159—Bert F. Downey (steel spring manufacturing), Shuey Building, Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.
- District 161—Lawrence W. Hager (newspaper publishing), 100 East Third Street, Owensboro, Kentucky, U. S. A.
- District 162—John Shaw (education), Maysville, Kentucky, U. S. A.

- District 163—J. U. Overall, Jr. (refined oil products distributing), 919 E. Court Street, (Mail address: P. O. Box 456), Dyersburg, Tennessee, U. S. A.
- District 164—Houston Cole (education), Tuscaloosa, Alabama, U. S. A.
- District 165—Porter W. Carswell (cotton growing), Waynesboro, Georgia, U. S. A.
- District 167—Garland W. Powell (communication radio), Radio Station WRUF, (Mail address: P. O. Box 578), Gainesville, Florida, U. S. A.
- District 169—Harry W. Rockwell (education—teacher training), State Teachers College, Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.
- District 171—Harry E. Hovey (food distribution—wholesale), Gates Avenue, Geneva, New York, U. S. A.
- District 172—Adrian M. Newens (speech education), Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York, U. S. A.
- District 174—Robert F. Walmsley (banking—national), Nyack, New York, U. S. A.
- District 175—Glenn H. Rickert (education—public schools), High School Building, Kane, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- District 176—Willard A. Griffin (mine, mill, railroad supplies—wholesale), Headquarters, Rotary Club of Brownsville, Union Station Building, Brownsville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- District 177—D. Ed. Edmondson (life insurance), 129 Mill Street, Danville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- District 179—Ralph E. Springer (automobiles retailing), 132 St. Pauls Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- District 180—Walter N. Kirkman (public health work—state), 2411 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.
- District 182—Peter R. Deckenbach (christianity—protestantism), 393 Washington Avenue, Belleville, New Jersey, U. S. A.
- District 183—Arthur McCallum (food manufacturing), 314 Cleveland Avenue, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U. S. A.
- District 184—Thomas V. Wingate (christianity—protestantism), 114 W. Broadway, (Mail address: P. O. Box 138), Salem, New Jersey, U. S. A.
- District 185—Kenneth M. Gillespie (flowers retailing), Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, U. S. A.
- District 186—Irvin W. Cubine (general law practice), Shackelford Building, Martinsville, Virginia, U. S. A.
- District 187—Francis S. Chase (education—secondary schools), P. O. Box 534, Suffolk, Virginia, U. S. A.
- District 188—J. Mack Hatch (hosiery manufacturing), P. O. Box 344, Belmont, North Carolina, U. S. A.
- District 189—Irvin Morgan, Jr. (cottonseed products manufacturing), Farmville, North Carolina, U. S. A.
- District 190—T. Wilbur Thornhill (petroleum products), P. O. Box 8 Sta. A, Charleston, South Carolina, U. S. A.
- District 192—Laurence H. Alline (electric light and power service), Presque Isle, Maine, U. S. A.
- District 193—Percy L. Vernon (christianity—protestantism), Main Street, Lewiston, Maine, U. S. A.
- District 195—E. LeRoy Rice (christianity—protestantism), 48 Perry Street, Barre, Vermont, U. S. A.
- District 196—Abraham Glovsky (general law practice), 234 Cabot Street, Beverly, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
- District 197—Fenwick L. Leavitt (christianity—protestantism), Rotary Office, Bancroft Hotel, Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
- District 198—Oliver S. Edmiston (oil heating), 430 Hospital Trust Building, (Mail address: P. O. Box 1354), Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
- District 199—Lewis D. Bement (investment management), 277 Main Street, Greenfield, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
- District 200—Chas. W. Pettengill (civil law practice), Smith Building, (Mail address: P. O. Box 1250), Greenwich, Connecticut, U. S. A.

(For district description refer to the Rotary International Official Directory—1938-1939 edition)

1938-1939 Committees of Rotary International

Aims and Objects

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Members:

Club Service: G. Ramirez Brown (corporation law practice), Managua, Nicaragua. Cable address: "Rambrown-Managua, Nic."

Alternate: Robert E. Heun (trade associations), 32 South Ninth Street, Richmond, Indiana, U. S. A.

Community Service: Sinclair James McGibbon (accounting service), Shell House, 209 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Australia. Cable address: "Northern."

Alternate: Alexander F. Roberts (wool broking), P. O. Box 1519, Wellington, New Zealand. Cable address: "Care of Pinfire," Wellington.

Vocational Service: Edward F. McFaddin (attorney at law, civil practice), 411 First National Bank Building, Hope, Arkansas, U. S. A.

Alternate: Joyce C. Hall (social stationery manufacturing), 25th & Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.

International Service: T. H. Rose (banking), Barclays Bank, Ltd., New Street, Birmingham, England.

Alternate: C. J. Steiger (overseas trade), Seegartenstrasse 2, Zurich, Switzerland. Cable address: "Steiger care Outremer, Zurich." (Member, Rotary Club of Winterthur, Switzerland.)

Boys Work—Youth Service

Chairman: Emmet Richards (newspaper publishing), Alpena News Publishing Company, Alpena, Michigan, U. S. A. Cable address: "Richalpena."

Members:

Edward Lester Merritt (urology), 130 Rock Street, Fall River, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Roy J. Weaver (automobiles—wholesale), 246 Dunsmere Avenue, Pueblo, Colorado, U. S. A. Cable address: "Weaver Pueblo."

Carl Zapffe (metal mining lands), P. O. Box 93, Brainerd, Minnesota, U. S. A.

Miles D. Zimmerman (dentistry), Warne Clinic Building, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Constitution and By-Laws

Chairman: Kenneth S. Kurtz (corporation law practice), Box 486, Weston, West Virginia, U. S. A.

Members:

Norman Sommerville (law practice—counsel), Temple Building, Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto, Ont., Canada. Cable address: "Norsom."

Jeff H. Williams (lawyer), P. O. Box 170, Chickasha, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

Convention

Chairman: Abit Nix (general law practice), 203-208 Southern Mutual Building (Mail address: P. O. Box 155), Athens, Georgia, U. S. A. Cable address: "Nix-Athens Georgia."

Members:

- H. J. Brunnier** (structural engineering), 612 Sharon Building, San Francisco, California, U. S. A.
Tom J. Davis (general law practice), 601-3 Metal's Bank Building, Butte, Montana, U. S. A.
Manuel Galigarcia (nervous and mental diseases), Kukoito "Los Pinos" (Mail address: Calle J. No. 461, Vedado), Havana, Cuba. Cable address: "Aligarcia."
Walter D. Head (education—private schools), Montclair Academy, Montclair, New Jersey, U. S. A. (Aims and objects member.)
J. V. Hyka (government—foreign publishing service), 11, Avenue Ernest Hentsch, Geneva, Switzerland.

Extension

Chairman: **Charles N. Cadwallader** (furs retailing), 129 South 12th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska, U. S. A.

Members:

- Lauro Borba** (hydraulic engineering), Rua da Aurora, 463, Recife, Brazil.
Harold I. Covault (insurance—casualty), 201 Cleveland Trust Bank Building, Lorain, Ohio, U. S. A.
C. Albert Oulton (education—public schools), 321 21st Street, East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.
Carl Harald Trolle (commercial banking), Storgatan 16, Kalmar, Sweden. Cable address: "Trolle Kalmar."

Finance

Chairman: **Almon E. Roth** (associations—employer's council), 114 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California, U. S. A. (Mail address: 462 Santa Teresa, Stanford University, California, U. S. A.) (Appointed for two year term.)

Members:

- Maurice Duperrey** (abrasives manufacturing), 19 rue de Paradis, Paris, France. Cable address: "Duperyus-Paris." (Past president member appointment for one year.)
Lewis A. Hird (worsted piece goods manufacturing), 257 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., U. S. A. Cable address: "Hirdansons." (Appointed for two year term.)
Edo Marković (grain distributing), Cika Ljubina 20/II, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. (Hold-over appointment from last year.)
Carl E. Steeb (education—universities), The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A. (Hold-over appointment from last year.)

Investment

Chairman: **Lewis A. Hird** (worsted piece goods manufacturing), 257 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., U. S. A. Cable address: "Hirdansons." (Finance committee member.)

Members:

- Rufus F. Chapin** (past service member), 1320 North State Street, Apartment Al, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. (Treasurer member.)
Allen L. Oliver (corporation law practice), 402-407 H-H Building, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, U. S. A. (Board of directors member.)

Magazine

Chairman: **Elbridge W. Palmer** (book printing), c/o Kingsport Press, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee, U. S. A. Cable address: "Kingsport Press." (Hold-over appointment from last year as member.)

Members:

- Stanley C. Forbes** (automobile distributing), 48-66 Darling Street (Mail address: 40 Lorne Crescent), Brantford, Ontario, Canada. (Hold-over appointment from last year.)
Clinton F. Karstaedt (newspaper publishing), 413-17 Pleasant Street (Mail address: P. O. Box 741), Beloit, Wisconsin, U. S. A. (Appointed for three year term.)
Francisco Marseillan (highway construction), Avenida Roque Saenz Peña 501, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Cable address: "Marseillan Buenos Aires." (Board of directors member.)
Carlos P. Romulo (newspaper publishing), D-M-H-M Newspapers, Manila, Philippines. Cable address: "Romulo, Manila, Philippines." (Board of directors member.)

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Language Association**

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Members:

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Jerzy Loth (economic geography), Wiejska 19 m. 4, Warsaw, Poland.
Frank Phillips (apiculture), Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U. S. A.
Herbert Schofield (education—colleges), Loughborough College, Loughborough, England.

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Members:

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Robert E. Lee Hill (education—universities), 217 Jesse Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, U. S. A. Cable address: "Interotary." (Term ends 1940.)
Ed. R. Johnson (past service member), 609-614 Liberty Trust Building, Roanoke, Virginia, U. S. A. (Term ends 1942.)
Sydney W. Pascall (sugar confectionery manufacturing), James Pascall, Ltd., Streatham Road, Mitcham, Surrey, England. Cable address: "Pascall Mitcham." (Member, Rotary Club of London, England.) (Term ends 1939.)

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Chairman: Arch C. Klumph (lumber—wholesaling and retailing distributing), 1948 Carter Road, S. W., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Maurice Duperrey (abrasives manufacturing), 19 rue de Paradis, Paris, France. Cable address: "Duperyus-Paris."

Donato Gaminara (civil engineering), Burgues 3275, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Paul P. Harris (pioneer veteran member), 10856 Longwood Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Herbert C. Hoover, Palo Alto, California, U. S. A. (Honorary member, Rotary Club of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, U. S. A.)

Louis L. Lang (leather harness tanning), 30 Francis Street South, Kitchener, Ontario, Canada.

Charles A. Mander (paint and varnish manufacturing), John Street, Wolverhampton, England.

J. Layton Ralston, 1210 Royal Bank Building, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. (Honorary member, Rotary Club of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.)

Umekichi Yoneyama (past service member), 116 Minami-cho, 6 chome, Aoyama, Akasaka, Tokyo, Japan.

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Percy W. Turner (rubber goods distributing), 83 Queen Street (Mail address: P. O. Box 156), Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

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Past Chairman: **Kurt Belfrage** (financial exchanges), Borshuset, Stockholm, Sweden. Cable address: "Belfrage Borsen Stockholm."

Past Directors:

Joseph Imre (medicine—ophthalmology), VIII Romanelli ú. 15, Budapest, Hungary.

Edwin Robinson (fruit distributing), Castlefolds Market, Sheffield, England. Cable address: "Bananas."

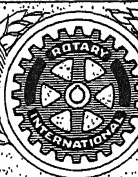
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Jean Appleton (education—law), 99, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France.

Paul Baillod (general law practice), 1, Rue du Pommier, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

Cable address: "Baillod avocat."

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ACCOMPANIST

HERBERT J. VOGES (organist), Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

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Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

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765 Union Commerce BuildingVICE-CHAIRMAN: GEORGE H. MILLER
(proprietary remedies, external—manufacturing)
1748 East 27th Street

FRED P. AUXER (telephone and electric line material—manufacturing), 5100 Superior Avenue.

CY T. BURG (mechanical stokers—manufacturing), 3170 W. 106th Street.

MARK EGAN (convention bureau—operation), Terminal Tower.

WALTER KLIE (steam heating systems—installation), 6107 Carnegie Avenue.

ARCH C. KLUMPH (lumber—wholesale and retail distributing), 1948 Carter Road, S. W.

JACK E. NORTH (electrical league), 1831 Midland Building.

FRED ROTH (shoes—wholesaling), 110 St. Clair, N.W.

HARRY D. SIMS (groceries—retailing), 234 Euclid Avenue.

BIRKETT L. WILLIAMS (automobiles—retailing), 4601 Euclid Avenue.

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Hotel Committee

CHAIRMAN: WILLIAM B. WATKINS (insurance—casualty), 7th Floor, Hanna Building.

House of Friendship Committee

CHAIRMAN: EDGAR H. GUSTAFSON (telephone service), 750 Huron Road.

Information and Post Office Committee

CHAIRMAN: WM. Y. ARMSTRONG (appraising service), Hanna Building.

Ladies' Committee

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CHAIRMAN: BUELL W. NUTT (safety devices—manufacturing), 1228 St. Clair Avenue.

Reception Committee

CHAIRMAN: DOUGLASS S. CAMPBELL (macaroni—manufacturing), 1873 East 55th Street.

Registration Committee

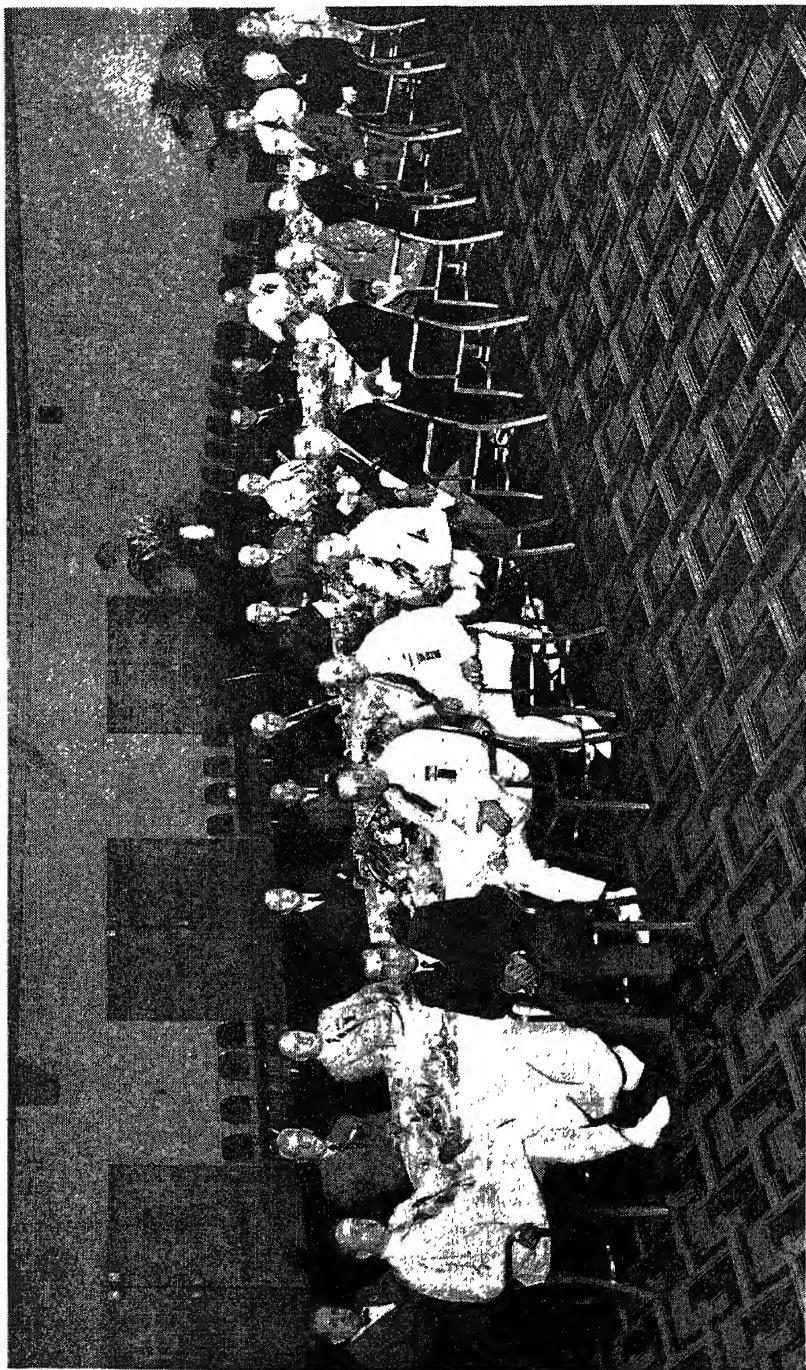
CHAIRMAN: JAMES W. KELLEY (metallurgy), 13209 Athens Avenue.

Sports Committee

CHAIRMAN: ELMER E. HEASLEY (underwriters' adjusters), 601 Swetland Building.

Transportation Committee

CHAIRMAN: JOHN B. SANFORD (paint—manufacturing), 101 Prospect Avenue.



(Wetzler Photo)

The Retiring President and Directors pass the torch to their successors at a joint luncheon.

1939-1940 Officers of Rotary International

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T. A. Warren (education-general administration), Education Offices, North Street, Wolverhampton, England.

Second Vice-President

G. Ramirez Brown (corporation law practice), Managua, Nicaragua. Cable address: "Rambrown-Managua, Nic."

Third Vice-President

Frank Phillips (apiculture), Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U. S. A.

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Emile Deckers (shipowner), 68 Marché aux Chevaux, Antwerp, Belgium. Cable address: "Emildeck."

W. Allan Eley (life insurance), Hongkong Bank Chambers, (Mail address: P. O. Box 197), Singapore, Straits Settlements. Cable address: "Care Sunbeam."

George C. Hager (building materials distributing), 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Jerzy Loth (economic geography), Wiejska 19 m. 4, Warsaw, Poland.

J. Edd McLaughlin (banking), Ralls, Texas, U. S. A. Cable address: "Jemac."

Elbridge W. Palmer (book printing), c/o Kingsport Press, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee, U. S. A. Cable address: "Kingsport Press."

George O. Spencer (drugs retailing), P. O. Box 24, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

Roy J. Weaver (automobiles-wholesale), 246 Dunsmere Avenue, Pueblo, Colorado, U. S. A. Cable address: "Weaver Pueblo."

Secretary

Chesley R. Perry (Rotary International), 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Cable address: "Interotary." Telephone: State 4020.

Treasurer

Rufus F. Chapin (past service member), 1320 North State Street, Apt. A1, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

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Secretary: H. S. Banner (Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland), Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, London, W. C. 1, England. Cable address: "Interotary Westcent" (London).

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District 4—George B. Harrison (general law practice), "Lingholme," Raikeswood Road, Skipton, Yorks., England.

District 5—Percy Reay (clothing manufacturing), 49, Piccadilly, Manchester 1, England.

District 6—T. H. Rose (banking), Barclays Bank, Ltd., New Street, Birmingham, England.

District 7—Henry Morley (newspaper publishing), Eastfield, Park Drive, Hucknall, Notts., England.

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District 11—W. T. Clegg (builders' hardware distributing), 403 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth, England.

District 12—A. J. Southam (estate agency), 15, Station Road, Ashford, Kent, England.

District 13—James P. Ryan (electrical contracting), 10, High Street, Wanstead, London, E. 11, England. (Member, Rotary Club of Leyton, Essex, England.)

District 14—Harold H. Coote (household furniture retailing), 49, Furzedown Road, Belmont, Surrey, England. (Member, Rotary Club of Wimbledon, Surrey, England.)

District 15—Garforth Mortimer (education—music), 49, Shirley Road, Roath Park, Cardiff, Wales.

District 16—Frederick John Brice (estate agency), 141 Main Street, Bangor Co. Down, Ireland.

District 17—R. Bennett Webb (drapery retailing), Boscawan Street, Truro, England.

District 18—Kenneth Peck (general law practice), 14 Hoghton Street, Southport, England.

District 23—Jorge E. Gomez Casauranc (general law practice), Calle Oriente 6 No. 9, Orizaba, Ver., Mexico.

District 24—Victores Prieto (general law practice), Ave. 16 de Septiembre Oriente No. 104, (Mail address: Apartado 122), Ciudad Juarez, Chih., Mexico.

- District 25—Carlos Garate Brú (law—trade marks and patents), Compostela No. 35, altos, Havana, Cuba.
- District 26—Menenio de Campos Lobato (civil law practice), Rua 15 de Novembro, No. 83, Para (Belem), Brazil. Cable address: "Goverota."
- District 27—Jose M. Fernandes (electric light and power service), Avenida Rio Branco 137, (Mail address: Caixa Postal 883), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable address: "Jomafer"—Rio de Janeiro.
- District 28—Nagib Jose de Barros (life insurance), Rua Boa Vista No. 175, (Mail address: Caixa Postal 2657), Sao Paulo, Brazil. Cable address: "Salic."
- District 29—A. J. Renner (textile industry), Avenida Octavio 24 de Outubro 1020, (Mail address: Caixa Postal 613), Porto Alegre, Brazil. Cable address: "Renner."
- District 30—Julio Ayala Torales (education—universities), Universidad Nacional de Tucuman, (Mail address: Salta 530), Tucuman, Argentina.
- District 31—Rodolfo Almeida Pintos (phthisiology), Julio Herrera y Obes 1192, (Mail address: Avenida Agraciada 2306), Montevideo, Uruguay.
- District 32—Enrique Gil (financial adviser), Avenida Roque Saenz Peña 530, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Cable address: "Blackstone."
- District 33—Raul Valdevenito Araos (judiciary), Casilla 61, Puerto Varas, Chile. Cable address: "Rilval."
- District 34—Carlos Hoerning (wool manufacturing), Augustinas No. 1111—Oficina 309, (Mail address: Casilla 2788), Santiago, Chile. Cable address: "Panos."
- District 35—Federico Carvallo (sugar manufacturing), Casilla 20 V., Valparaiso, Chile. Cable address: "Refazumar."
- District 36—Leoncio E. Maldonado (medical laboratories), Apartado No. 3, Cuzco, Peru.
- District 37—Felipe Ganoza (hardware retailing), Ferreteria Nacional, (Mail address: Apartado Correo 194), Trujillo, Peru.
- District 38—Abel Soliz S. (coffee distributing), Figueroa No. 467, (Mail address: Casilla Correo 631), La Paz, Bolivia.
- District 39—Miguel Heredia Crespo (marble distributing), P. O. Box 43, Cuenca, Ecuador. Cable address: "Hercres."
- District 40—Julio Gerlein Comelin (recreations—sporting events organizing), P. O. Box 181, (Air mail address: Apartado Aereo 170), Barranquilla, Colombia.
- District 42—Leopoldo Arosemena (civil engineering), Apartado 33, Panama City, Panama. Cable address: "Larosma."
- District 44—Cesar V. Anzola (sporting goods retailing), Apartado Postal No. 207, Caracas, Venezuela. Cable address: "Anzola yca."
- District 45—Nelson Ramirez (education—universities), P. O. Box 959, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. Cable address: "Josramirez."
- District 47—Louis Renard (solicitor), 10 Passage d'Auxances, Poitiers, France. Cable address: "Renard Avoue Poitiers."
- District 48—Charles Jourdan-Gassin (life insurance), 17, rue Alexandre Mari, Nice, France. Cable address: "L'Union-A-Nice."
- District 49—Charles Damaye (tug and tow service), 16, Quai de l'Ile, Le Havre, France.
- District 53—David Alexander Ewen (soft (dry) goods distributing), Sargood, Son & Ewen, Ltd., Jervois Quay, Wellington, New Zealand. Cable address: "Sargoods."
- District 54—Traugott M. Bruggisser (strawgoods importing), Wohlen VI, Switzerland. (Member, Rotary Club of Aarau, Switzerland.) Cable address: "Bruggisserco Wohlernaargau."
- District 55—Henry T. Low (general law practice), 89a Abercorn Street, (Mail address: P. O. Box 159), Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

- District 56—Richard Alexander Kerr (education—secondary schools), Boys' Grammar School, Ipswich, Queensland, Australia.
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- District 61—Paul Erculisse (education—universities), 215, rue du Trône, Brussels, Belgium.
- District 65—Louis Otto Carl Bayer (dentistry), Colac, Victoria, Australia. Cable address: "Bayer."
- District 66—František Král (veterinary—medicine), Pražská 67, Brno, Czecho-Slovakia. Cable address: "Professor Král."
- District 67—Bjarne Didriksen (judiciary), P. O. Box 46, Sarpsborg, Norway. Cable address: "Byfoged Didriksen."
- District 69—Marcus Tollet (news bureau—foreign), Glogatan 8, (Mail address: Villagatan 27, Helsinki-Helsingfors), Suomi-Finland. Cable address: "Martollet."
- District 70—Ichizaemon Morimura (porcelain goods—exporting), Rotary Governor's Office, P. O. Box 333, Central P. O., Tokyo, Japan.
- District 75—T. C. Thomsen (water purification), Christiansgade 22, Copenhagen K, Denmark. Cable address: "Softwater."
- District 76—James McIntyre (public service administration—department of labour and industry), Department of Labour and Industry, Sydney, Australia.
- District 77—Radovan Alaupović (dry wood distillation), Gjorgjičeva ul. 9, Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Cable address: "Acetik Zagreb."
- District 78—Edward Wilhelm Peyron (past service member), Gustaf Adolfs Torg 16, V., Stockholm, Sweden.
- District 79—Pieter van Hulstijn (judiciary), Buitenzorg, Java, Netherlands Indies. Cable address: "Vanhulstijn."
- District 80—Cecil Rae (share brokerage), Macphail & Co., Ltd., Ipoh, Federated Malay States. Cable address: "Rae."
- District 81—George A. Malcolm (legal adviser to High Commissioner), High Commissioner's Office, Manila, Philippines. Cable address: "Malcolm"—Manila. (Temporary address: c/o Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.)
- District 82—Zoltan Koós (stock exchange), Szabadságtér 17, (Mail address: Herman Otto ut 38), Budapest, Hungary. Cable address: "Börse für Koós."
- District 83—Francis A. Kettaneh (motor vehicles—distributing), P. O. Box 242, Beyrouth, Lebanon. Cable address: "Tanis."
- District 84—C. Basarab Brancoveanu (agriculture), 76 Strada Sfintii Apostoli, Bucuresti 3, Roumania. Cable address: "Nuvanco."
- District 85—Titus Zbyszewski (bilateral chambers of commerce), Warszawa, ul. Karowa 5, Warsaw, Poland. Cable address: "Warszawa Karowa 5 Zbyszewski."
- District 86—Ljuben Boshkoff (civil engineering), ul. Krakra 12, Sofia, Bulgaria. Cable address: "Boshkomp."
- District 88—B. T. Thakur (commercial banking), c/o The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Karachi, India. Cable address: "Thakur care Certain" or "Thakur Clifton."
- District 89—Shapoorjee Bomonjee Billimoria (auditing), 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, 1, India. Cable address: "Methodical."
- District 96—James M. Henry (education—universities), Lingnan University, Canton, China.
- Districts 97 and 98—Yen Te-Ching (railways), Rotary Governor's Office, Room 103 Metropole Hotel, Shanghai, China. Cable address: "District."
- District 100—Carl S. Carlsmith (general law practice), P. O. Box 686, Hilo, Hawaii. Cable address: "Carlsmith Hilo Hawaii." (Temporary address: 1224 Taylor Street, San Francisco, California, U. S. A.)

- District 101—H. Cline Fixott (dental diagnosis and radiography), 729 Medical Dental Building, Portland, Oregon, U. S. A.
- District 104—Russell F. O'Hara (general law practice), 525 Capitol Street, Vallejo, California, U. S. A.
- District 105—James A. Pardee (civil law practice), Bank of America Building, Susanville, California, U. S. A.
- District 106—Howard B. Kirtland (dentistry), Security-First National Bank Building, San Luis Obispo, California, U. S. A.
- District 107—Otto W. Nelson (life insurance), 7000 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel, (Mail address: P. O. Box 207, Hollywood Station), Hollywood, California, U. S. A.
- District 108—Glenn Harper (motion picture theatres), Corona Theatre Building, Corona, California, U. S. A.
- District 110—Lorenzo R. Thomas (general law practice), N. W. Main Street, Blackfoot, Idaho, U. S. A.
- District 111—Martin Gentry (general law practice), P. O. Box 45, Willcox, Arizona, U. S. A.
- District 112—Payne Templeton (education—public schools), 7th Avenue, Helena, Montana, U. S. A.
- District 113—Irving W. Dinsmore (real estate agency), 415 Cedar Street, Rawlins, Wyoming, U. S. A.
- District 115—Claude Simpson (chamber of commerce), 400 North Main Street, (Mail address: P. O. Box 692), Roswell, New Mexico, U. S. A.
- District 116—John A. Campbell (butter distributing), 163 Edwards Avenue, The Pas, Manitoba, Canada.
- District 117—Mendus R. Vevle (children's homes), State Public School, Owatonna, Minnesota, U. S. A.
- District 119—John E. Martin (education—public schools), 601-609 Williams Street, Brookings, South Dakota, U. S. A.
- District 120—Fred L. Haas (women's apparel), 205 So. 16th Street, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.
- District 122—Benjamin E. Evans (oil lands), 2 W. Broadway, Stafford, Kansas, U. S. A.
- District 123—Marion C. Hume (life insurance), 220 ½ S. Main Street, Ottawa, Kansas, U. S. A.
- District 124—W. Lee Woodward (natural gas distributing), Zenith Gas System, Inc., Alva, Oklahoma, U. S. A.
- District 127—Hiram Arrant (education—universities), % Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas, U. S. A.
- District 128—Charles W. Wooldridge (electric light and power service), 107 W. Oak Street, (Mail address: P. O. Box 573), Palestine, Texas, U. S. A.
- District 129—Joe C. Netzer (transfer and storage), 1311 Lincoln Street, (Mail address: P. O. Drawer 450), Laredo, Texas, U. S. A.
- District 130—Charles Harritt (automobiles retailing), P. O. Box 431, Conroe, Texas, U. S. A.
- District 132—G. B. Price (life insurance), P. O. Box 7, Leon, Iowa, U. S. A.
- District 134—H. Roe Bartle (scout executive), Land Bank Building, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.
- District 135—Wayne W. Gray (christianity—protestantism), 116 W. 7th Street, Caruthersville, Missouri, U. S. A.
- District 136—J. Burr Gibbons (sales and merchandising counseling), 628 National Bank of Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma, U. S. A.
- District 138—W. Fred Bradford (cotton oil manufacturing), P. O. Box 458, Camden, Arkansas, U. S. A.

- District 139—J. O. Modisette (general law practice), P. O. Box 970, Jennings, Louisiana, U. S. A.
- District 140—Jamie G. Houston (dry goods retailing), New Albany, Mississippi, U. S. A.
- District 141—Ellis W. Wright (funeral directing), 601 North West Street, Jackson, Mississippi, U. S. A.
- District 143—William C. Crosland (text book publishing), 514 Virginia Street, Antigo, Wisconsin, U. S. A.
- District 144—Theodore Winkler (past service member), 1230 No. 6th Street, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, U. S. A.
- District 146—Harry C. Bulkeley (plumbers brass goods manufacturing), 510 West Adams Street, Abingdon, Illinois, U. S. A.
- District 147—Norman C. Sleezer (young men's associations), Y. M. C. A., 206 S. Galena Street, Freeport, Illinois, U. S. A.
- District 148—Lewis M. Walker (grain retailing), Gilman, Illinois, U. S. A.
- District 149—Frederick T. Roberts (christianity—protestantism), 131 E. Market Street, Chester, Illinois, U. S. A.
- District 151—Frederick H. Mueller (upholstered furniture manufacturing), 600 Monroe Avenue, N. W., Grand Rapids, Michigan, U. S. A.
- District 152—Henry A. Nordheim (gas service), 122 South Dewey Street, Owosso, Michigan, U. S. A.
- District 153—Ernest H. Chapelle (education—public schools), Public Schools, Ypsilanti, Michigan, U. S. A.
- District 154—Gerald Edson Murray (department stores), G. E. Murray & Co., Rensselaer, Indiana, U. S. A.
- District 155—Russell L. Showalter (automobile insurance), 216 Citizens Bank Building, Anderson, Indiana, U. S. A.
- District 156—William J. Scheidler (telephone service), 222 N. Broadway, Greensburg, Indiana, U. S. A.
- District 157—Charles N. Sutton (banking), The Sutton State Bank, Attica, Ohio, U. S. A.
- District 158—Ray H. Kaspar (telephone service), 401 Cleveland Ave., N. W., Canton, Ohio, U. S. A.
- District 159—Joseph W. Fichter (education—universities), Miami University, (Mail address: 28 East Vine Street), Oxford, Ohio, U. S. A. (Member, Rotary Club of Hamilton, Ohio, U. S. A.)
- District 161—Eugene E. Pendergrass (past service member), Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville, Kentucky, U. S. A.
- District 162—Horace Kingsbury (christianity—protestantism), P. O. Box 425, Lancaster, Kentucky, U. S. A.
- District 163—Herbert B. Barks (education—private schools), The Baylor School, Chattanooga, Tennessee, U. S. A.
- District 164—Frank L. Grove (education—associations), 21 Adams Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama, U. S. A.
- District 165—Maynard R. Ashworth (newspaper publishing), Ledger-Enquirer Building, Columbus, Georgia, U. S. A.
- District 167—James A. Franklin (general law practice), Collier Building, (Mail address: P. O. Box 1111), Fort Myers, Florida, U. S. A.
- District 168—J. Owen Herity (chamber of commerce), Chamber of Commerce Building, Belleville, Ontario, Canada.
- District 169—Gerry Moes (electrical construction), 428 Cannon Street, East, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Cable address: "Sterling Hamilton" (office), "Moes Burlington Ontario" (home).
- District 170—Cecil T. Medlar (banking), 1140 St. Catherine St., West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. (Member, Rotary Club of Westmount, Quebec.)

- District 171—Walter A. Lindell (young men's associations), 201 E. Church Street, Elmira, New York, U. S. A.
- District 172—Irvin B. Perry (farm bureaus), 83 N. Main Street, Cortland, New York, U. S. A.
- District 174—Charles S. Morris (furniture—warehousing), 475 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, New York, U. S. A.
- District 175—Frank S. Jackson (education—public schools), 207 Highland Avenue, Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- District 176—Andrew T. Benson (scout executive), 2114 Investment Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- District 177—Frank A. Neff (past service member), 206 N. Fourth Street, Sunbury, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- District 179—Samuel T. J. Bennett (mechanical packings—mfg. and dist'g.), 401 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- District 180—Edward M. Elliott (general law practice), 30 E. Second Street, (Mail address: P. O. Drawer No. 31), Coudersport, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- District 182—Arthur L. Hahn (industrial Y. M. C. A.), 259 Avenue E, Bayonne, New Jersey, U. S. A.
- District 183—Charles Alexander Ross (christianity—protestantism), 221 Stiles Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey, U. S. A.
- District 184—William E. Matthews, Jr. (funeral directing), 407 W. Commerce Street, Smyrna, Delaware, U. S. A.
- District 185—Joseph R. Rosier (education—teacher training), Fairmont State Teachers College, Fairmont, West Virginia, U. S. A.
- District 186—Dave R. Shearer (electric light and power service), 334 East Main Street, Johnson City, Tennessee, U. S. A.
- District 187—James E. Mallonee (education—secondary schools), Hopewell High School, Hopewell, Virginia, U. S. A.
- District 188—Arthur Vann Gibson (christianity—protestantism), 35 Hawkins Avenue, Sanford, North Carolina, U. S. A.
- District 189—W. B. Kiker (highway construction), Reidsville, North Carolina, U. S. A.
- District 190—Joseph R. Sandifer (education—private schools), Blue Ridge Schools for Boys, Hendersonville, North Carolina, U. S. A.
- District 192—J. Artemas Clark (agriculture), Experimental Station, R. R. 6, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Canada.
- District 193—Harrison C. Lyseth (education—secondary schools), 22 Sewall Street, Augusta, Maine, U. S. A.
- District 195—George E. Ewing (banking), Room No. 6, Sun Life Building, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.
- District 196—Reuel W. Beach (printing), The Cosmos Press, 99 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
- District 197—Arthur Kay (life insurance), 27 Litchfield Avenue, (Mail address: P. O. Box 629), Southbridge, Massachusetts, U. S. A. (Member, Rotary Club of Webster, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)
- District 198—Percy Hodgson (novelty yarn manufacturing), 21 Commerce Street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
- District 199—Dana J. Lowd (insurance—fire and casualty), 237 Main Street, Northampton, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
- District 200—Alvin C. Smith (fire insurance), Broad Street, Milford, Connecticut, U. S. A.

(For district description refer to the Rotary International Official Directory—1939-40 edition)

1939

1940

Rotary International Representatives and District Governors

Nicol Smith



Districts 1-2
JAMES MACGREGOR
Hamilton, Scotland



District 3
ALBERT BRIGGS
Whitley Bay, England



District 4
G. B. HARRISON
Skipton, England



District 5
PERCY REAY
Manchester, England



District 6
T. H. ROSE
Birmingham, England



District 7
HENRY MORLEY
Hucknall, England



District 8
STAMP W. WORTLEY
Chelmsford, England



District 9
W. L. P. FLOAT
High Wycombe, England
Arthur Hands



District 10
CYRIL FRANKLIN
Hereford, England



District 11
W. T. CLEGG
Bournemouth, England



District 12
A. J. SOUTHAM
Ashford, England



District 13
JAMES P. RYAN
London, England
Elliott & Fry



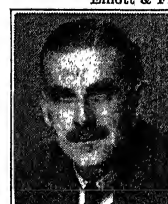
District 14
HAROLD H. COOTE
Wimbledon, England



District 15
GARFORTH MORTIMER
Cardiff, Wales



District 16
F. J. BRICE
Bangor, Ireland



District 17
R. BENNETT WEBB
Truro, England



District 18
KENNETH PECK
Southport, England



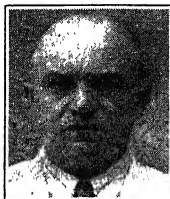
District 23
JORGE E.
GOMEZ CASAUANG
Orizaba, Mexico



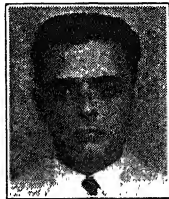
District 24
VICTORIOS PRIETO
Ciudad Juarez, Mexico



District 25
CARLOS GARATE BRU
Havana, Cuba



District 26
MENENIO DE
CAMPOS LOBATO
Para, Brazil



District 27
JOSE M. FERNANDES
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



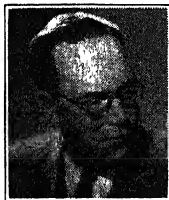
District 28
NAGIB JOSE DE BARROS
Sao Paulo, Brazil



District 29
A. J. RENNER
Porto Alegre, Brazil



District 30
JULIO AYALA TORALES
Tucuman, Argentina



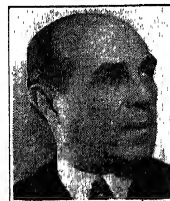
District 31
R. ALMEIDA PINTOS
Montevideo, Uruguay



District 32
ENRIQUE GIL
Buenos Aires, Argentina



District 33
R. VALDEVENTIO ARAOS
Puerto Varas, Chile



District 34
CARLOS HOERNING
Santiago, Chile



District 35
FEDERICO CARVALLO
Valparaiso, Chile



District 36
L. E. MALDONADO
Cuzco, Peru



District 37
FELIPE GANOZA
Trujillo, Peru



District 38
ABEL SOLIZ S.
La Paz, Bolivia



District 39
M. HEREDIA CRESPO
Cuenca, Ecuador



District 40
J. GERLEIM COMELIN
Barranquilla, Colombia



District 42
LEOPOLDO AROSEMENA
Panama City, Panama



District 44
CESAR V. ANZOLA
Caracas, Venezuela



District 45
NELSON RAMIREZ
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico



District 47
LOUIS RENARD
Poitiers, France



District 48
CHARLES JOURDAN-GASSIN
Nice, France



District 49
CHARLES DAMAYE
Le Havre, France



District 53
D. A. EWENJ
Wellington, New Zealand



District 54
T. M. BRUGGISSER
Aarau, Switzerland



District 55
HENRY T. LOW
Bulawayo,
Southern Rhodesia



District 56
R. A. KERR
Ipswich, Australia



District 59
J. P. KORTHALS ALTES
Amersfoort,
The Netherlands



District 61
PAUL ERGULISSE
Brussels, Belgium



District 65
L. O. C. BAYER
Colac, Australia



District 67
BJARNE DIDRIKSEN
Sarpsborg, Norway



District 69
MARCUS TOLLET
Helsinki-Helsingfors,
Suomi-Finland



District 70
ICHIKIZAEON MORIMURA
Tokyo, Japan



District 75
T. C. THOMSEN
Copenhagen, Denmark



District 76
JAMES MCINTYRE
Sydney, Australia



District 77
RADOVAN ALAUPOVIC
Zagreb, Yugoslavia



District 78
E. W. PEYRON
Stockholm, Sweden



District 79
PIETER VAN HULSTIJN
Buitenzorg, Java,
Netherlands Indies



District 80
CECIL RAE
Ipoh, Federated
Malay States



District 81
GEORGE A. MALCOLM
Manila, The Philippines



District 82
ZOLTAN KOOS
Budapest, Hungary



District 83
FRANCIS A. KETTANEH
Beirut, Lebanon



District 84
PRINCE C. BASARAB
BRANCOVEANU
Bucharest, Roumania



District 85
TTUS ZYBSZEWSKI
Warsaw, Poland



District 86
LJUBEN BOSHKOVF
Sofia, Bulgaria



District 88
B. T. THAKUR
Karachi, India



District 89
SIR SHAPOORJEE B.
BILLIMORIA
Bombay, India



District 96
JAMES M. HENRY
Canton, China



Districts 97-98
YEN TE-CHING
Shanghai, China



District 100
CARL S. CARLSMITH
Hilo, Hawaii

Davies



District 101
H. CLINE FIXOTT
Portland, Oregon



District 104
RUSSEL F. O'HARA
Vallejo, California



District 105
JAMES A. PARDEE
Susanville, Calif.



District 106
HOWARD B. KIRTLAND
San Luis Obispo,
California



District 107
OTTO W. NELSON
Hollywood, Calif.



District 108
GLENN HARPER
Corona, California



District 110
LORENZO R. THOMAS
Blackfoot, Idaho



District 111
MARTIN GENTRY
Willcox, Arizona



District 112
PAYNE TEMPLETON
Helena, Montana



District 113
IRVING W. DINSMORE
Rawlins, Wyoming



District 115
CLAUDE SIMPSON
Roswell, N. Mex.



District 116
JOHN A. CAMPBELL
The Pas, Man., Canada



District 117
MENDUS R. VEVLÉ
Owatonna, Minn.



District 119
JOHN E. MARTIN
Brookings, So. Dak.



District 120
FRED L. HAAS
Omaha, Nebraska



District 122
BENJAMIN E. EVANS
Stafford, Kansas



District 123
MARION C. HUME
Ottawa, Kansas



District 124
W. LEE WOODWARD
Alva, Oklahoma



District 127
HIRAM ARRANT
Abilene, Texas



District 128
C. W. WOOLDRIDGE
Palestine, Texas



District 129
JOSEPH C. NETZER
Laredo, Texas



District 130
CHARLES HARRITT
Conroe, Texas



District 132
G. B. PRICE
Leon, Iowa



District 134
H. ROB BARTLE
Kansas City, Mo.



District 135
WAYNE W. GRAY
Caruthersville, Mo.



District 136
J. BURR GIBBONS
Tulsa, Oklahoma



District 138
W. FRED BRADFORD
Camden, Arkansas



District 139
J. O. MODISETTE
Jennings, La.



District 140
JAMIE G. HOUSTON
New Albany, Miss.



District 141
ELLIS W. WRIGHT
Jackson, Miss.



District 143
WM. C. CROSLAND
Antigo, Wisconsin



District 144
THEODORE WINKLER
Sheboygan, Wis.



District 146
HARRY C. BULKELEY
Abingdon, Illinois



District 147
NORMAN C. SLEEZER
Freeport, Illinois



District 148
LEWIS M. WALKER
Gihman, Illinois



District 149
F. T. ROBERTS
Chester, Illinois



District 151
F. H. MUELLER
Grand Rapids, Mich.



District 152
HENRY A. NORDHEIM
Owosso, Michigan



District 153
ERNEST H. CHAPELLE
Ypsilanti, Mich.



District 154
G. E. MURRAY
Rensselaer, Ind.



District 155
R. L. SHOWALTER
Anderson, Indiana



District 156
WM. J. SCHRIDLER
Greensburg, Ind.



District 157
CHARLES N. SUTTON
Attica, Ohio



District 158
RAY H. KASPAR
Canton, Ohio



District 159
JOSEPH W. FICHTER
Hamilton, Ohio



District 161
E. E. PENDERGRASS
Louisville, Ky.



District 162
HORACE KINGSBURY
Lancaster, Ky.



District 163
HERBERT B. BARKS
Chattanooga, Tenn.



District 164
FRANK L. GROVE
Montgomery, Ala.



District 165
M. R. ASHWORTH
Columbus, Georgia



District 167
JAMES A. FRANKLIN
Fort Myers, Fla.



District 168
J. OWEN HERITY
Belleville, Ont., Canada



District 169
GERLAEUS MOES
Hamilton, Ont., Can.



District 170
CECIL T. MEDLAR
Westmount, Que., Canada



District 171
WALTER A. LINDELL
Elmira, New York



District 172
IRVIN B. PERRY
Cortland, N. Y.



District 174
CHARLES S. MORRIS
New York, N. Y.



District 175
FRANK S. JACKSON
Punxsutawney, Pa.



District 176
ANDREW T. BENSON
Pittsburgh, Pa.



District 177
FRANK A. NEFF
Sunbury, Pa.

Photo-Crafters



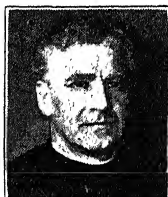
District 179
S. T. J. BENNETT
Philadelphia, Pa.



District 180
EDWARD M. ELLIOTT
Coudersport, Pa.



District 182
ARTHUR L. HAHN
Bayonne, New Jersey



District 183
C. A. ROSS
Elizabeth, N. J.

Foster



District 184
W. E. MATTHEWS, JR.
Smyrna, Delaware



District 185
JOSEPH R. ROSIER
Fairmont, W. Va.



District 186
DAVID R. SHEARER
Johnson City, Tenn.



District 187
JAMES E. MALLONEY
Hopewell, Virginia



District 188
ARTHUR V. GIBSON
Sanford, N. C.



District 189
W. B. KIKER
Reidsville, N. C.



District 190
J. R. SANDIFER
Hendersonville,
North Carolina



District 192
J. A. CLARK
Charlottetown,
P. E. I., Canada

Greystone



District 193
H. C. LYSETH
Augusta, Maine



District 195
GEORGE E. EWING
Sherbrooke, Que., Canada



District 196
REUEL W. BEACH
Cambridge, Mass.



District 197
ARTHUR KAY
Webster, Mass.



District 198
PERCY HODGSON
Pawtucket, R. I.



District 199
DANA J. LOWD
Northampton, Mass.



District 200
ALVIN C. SMITH
Milford, Conn.

Past Presidents

- Paul P. Harris** (1910-1912) (pioneer veteran member), 10856 Longwood Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.
- Glenn C. Mead** (1912-1913) (general law practice), 818 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- Russell F. Greiner** (1913-1914) (lithographing), 2609 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.
- Frank L. Mulholland** (1914-1915) (general law practice), 1041 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.
- Allen D. Albert** (1915-1916) (honorary), P. O. Box 303, Paris, Illinois, U. S. A. (Honorary member, Rotary Clubs of Chicago and Paris, Illinois, U. S. A.)
- Arch C. Klumph** (1916-1917) (lumber—wholesale and retail distributing), Cuyahoga Lumber Co., 1948 Carter Road, S. W., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.
- E. Leslie Pidgeon** (1917-1918) (honorary), 3411 Ontario Avenue, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- John Poole** (1918-1919) (honorary), 807 Fifteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
- Albert S. Adams** (1919-1920). Deceased December 31, 1926.
- Estes Snedecor** (1920-1921) (referee in bankruptcy), U. S. Court House, Portland, Oregon, U. S. A.
- Crawford C. McCullough** (1921-1922) (eye, ear, nose and throat specialist), 101 Dominion Bank Building, Fort William, Ontario, Canada.
- Raymond M. Havens** (1922-1923). Deceased December 2, 1934.
- Guy Gundaker** (1923-1924) (honorary), Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- Everett W. Hill** (1924-1925) (ice manufacturing), P. O. Box 57, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U. S. A.
- Donald A. Adams** (1925-1926) (insurance—casualty), P. O. Box 803, New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. A.
- Harry H. Rogers** (1926-1927) (civil law—oil and gas), 904 Atlas Life Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma, U. S. A.
- Arthur H. Sapp** (1927-1928) (general law practice), 346 North Jefferson Street, Huntington, Indiana, U. S. A.
- I. B. Sutton** (1928-1929) (hardware retailing), Avenida Salvador Diaz Miron, Num. 303 oriente, Tampico, Mexico. Cable address: "Sutton—Tampico."
- M. Eugene Newsom** (1929-1930) (office supplies retailing), 112 W. Main Street, Durham, North Carolina, U. S. A.
- Almon E. Roth** (1930-1931) (associations—employer's council), 114 Sansome St., San Francisco, California, U. S. A. (Mail address: 462 Santa Teresa, Stanford University, California, U. S. A.)
- Sydney W. Pascall** (1931-1932) (sugar confectionery manufacturing), James Pascall, Ltd., Mitcham, Surrey, England. (Member, Rotary Club of London, England.)
- Clinton P. Anderson** (1932-1933) (casualty insurance), 113 South Third Street (Mail address: P. O. Box 1291), Albuquerque, New Mexico, U. S. A.
- John Nelson** (1933-1934). Deceased January 24, 1936.
- Robert E. Lee Hill** (1934-1935) (education—universities), 217 Jesse Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, U. S. A.
- Ed. R. Johnson** (1935-1936) (past service member), 609-14 Liberty Trust Building, Roanoke, Virginia, U. S. A.
- Will R. Manier, Jr.** (1936-1937) (general law practice), Baxter Building, Nashville, Tennessee, U. S. A.
- Maurice Duperrey** (1937-1938) (abrasives manufacturing) 19 rue de Paradis, Paris, France.
- George C. Hager** (building materials distributing), 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Messages to the Convention

GOVERNMENTAL

Graasten, Denmark: Warmest greetings to all of you.

FREDERIK, CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK AND ICELAND

ROTARY

Adelaide, Australia: Best wishes successful convention.

ROTARY CLUB of Adelaide, Australia.

Barranquilla, Colombia: Greetings.

MARY BAKER

Widow of Past District Governor Hubert Baker.

Barranquilla, Colombia: We offer best wishes for success of convention and salute you in Rotary fellowship.

ROTARY CLUB of Barranquilla, Colombia.

Barretos, Brazil: Rotary Club of Barretos, Sao Paulo, Brazil, wishes the convention much success.

JERONIMO SERAFIM BARCELOS

Buenos Aires, Argentina: Greetings for all convention members.

LAUREANO A. BAUDIZZONE, President.

Cochin, India: Cochin greets convention.

ROTARY CLUB of Cochin, India.

Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.: Detroit Rotary extends greetings and felicitations with hopes for a most successful convention.

ROTARY CLUB of Detroit, Michigan.

Edinburgh, Scotland: Congratulations successful year under difficult world conditions. Scottish Rotarians remember your visit. Good luck to convention.

JAS. S. HOGG, District Chairman.

Guadalajara, Mexico: Wish you complete success your convention. To all old friends and fellows in Rotary a hearty handshake. Your sincere friend.

CHARLIE (COLLIGNON)

Past Governor, 3rd District (Mexico).

Ipoh, Federated Malay States: Greetings and wishing the convention all success.

ROTARY CLUB of Ipoh, Federated Malay States.

Littlehampton, England: Greetings.

ROTARY CLUB of Littlehampton, England.

Melbourne, Australia: Best wishes for success of convention.

ROTARY CLUB of Melbourne, Australia.

Montevideo, Uruguay: Greetings all Rotarians gathered for thirtieth convention from Club No. 1, southern world.

CESAR MAYO GUTIERREZ, President.
ALBERTO CASTELLS CARAFI, Secretary.

New York, N. Y., U. S. A.: We are trying to reach Cleveland on the 23rd, but are doubtful if our work at New York will permit us to have the pleasure of joining the International Rotary. In case we cannot, kindly accept and convey to the proper authorities messages of most happy connections from the following clubs of India, which we represent.

Amritsar (India)
Negombo (Ceylon)
Lucknow (India)

Very sincerely yours,

KANWAR SAIN
A. N. KHOSLA

Paris, France: Regret beyond words impossibility attend convention. Are with you in spirit. Congratulations on your splendid achievement. Sincerest wishes for successful meeting. Heartiest greetings to all.

MARGUERITE AND MAURICE DUPERREY

Quilpue, Chile: Please be bearer of the sincere wishes of the Quilpue Rotary Club for successful convention and development of Rotary International. Greetings.

JORGE ROCK LARA, President.
BENJAMIN BARROS, Secretary.

Rajkot, India: Rajkot club sends greetings and best wishes for success of convention.

ROTARY CLUB of Rajkot, India.

Recife, Brazil: On behalf of Brazilian Rotarians we express our best wishes for a very successful convention.

LUIZ DIAS LINS

Reykjavik, Iceland: Iceland clubs send warmest wishes for excellent results.

ROTARY CLUB of Reykjavik, Iceland.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Congratulations and best wishes for a successful convention.

ROTARY CLUB of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Rio Preto, Brazil: Rotary Club of Rio Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil, sends best wishes for a most successful convention.

DR. MARIO FURQUIM, President.

Santa Ana, Salvador: Best wishes for a successful convention.

ROTARY CLUB of Santa Ana, Salvador.

Santiago, Chile: Sincere thanks and gratitude generous help given by Rotarians entire world Chile earthquake zone.

ARMANDO HAMEL, Governor, 34th District.
RAMON MONTERO RODRIGUEZ, President, Rotary Club.

Santos, Brazil: Rotary Club Santos, Brazil, wishes convention every success and hopes to see all Rotarians there assembled at Rio de Janeiro next year.

ROTARY CLUB of Santos, Brazil.

Sao Paulo, Brazil: Rotary Club of Sao Paulo sends best wishes for a successful convention.

HERMINIO GOMES MOREIRA, President.

Stellenbosch, South Africa: Successful convention.

STELLENBOSCH ROTARY

Victoria, B. C., Canada: Best wishes for a very successful convention. Regret exceedingly that owing to exceptional circumstances we are unable to be present. Kindest regards to President George and our many friends who may be present.

PERCY B. SCURRAH, Past Director.

Jefferson City, Missouri, U. S. A.: As a Rotarian of many years' service, please convey my best wishes for a highly successful convention to my fellow Rotarians assembled in Cleveland from many parts of the world. The ethical concepts which Rotary has introduced in the field of business and industry, through its policy of "service above self," are no less useful as reminders that a spirit of service is an essential, too, of democratic government. In this time of stress, when we must marshal the forces of good citizenship for a united attack on the twin evils of political corruption and organized crime which threaten the foundations of our democratic institutions. With constructive leadership at a premium in this nation and throughout the world, Rotary faces the greatest challenge and the greatest opportunity in its history.

LLOYD C. STARK, Governor, State of Missouri.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Birmingham, Alabama, U. S. A.: Again Civitan International extends sincere congratulations to your great organization upon completion of another year of fine achievement and growth. May the tenets of Rotary be truly individualized by every member to the end that all peoples of the earth shall recognize that regardless of nationality all belong to the brotherhood of mankind under the fatherhood of our Creator. We congratulate you on your splendid leadership and wish Rotary International continued success.

ALFRED CUNDY, Secretary, Civitan International.

Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.: Kiwanis International extends cordial greetings to Rotary International in convention assembled. May you have an outstanding convention and may the coming year be one of still further progress and achievement.

FRED C. W. PARKER, Secretary, Kiwanis International.

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.: Cordial greetings from officers, directors and members Lions International to all Rotarians assembled for convention at Cleveland, with best wishes for most successful meetings. May your splendid organization ever continue its program of helpful service.

MELVIN JONES, Lions International.

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.: The officers and members of Gyro International extend friendly greetings and best wishes for the great success of your Cleveland gathering.

EDMUND L. KAGY, Secretary, Gyro International.

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.: Best wishes and congratulations upon such large and successful convention.

G. R. HOWARD, President, Toastmasters International.

Sacramento, California, U. S. A.: Heartly good wishes for the success of your convention. We enjoyed being with you in San Francisco and regret our inability to be your guest this year.

EDWARD RYAN, Secretary, Association 20-30 Clubs.

St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A.: Optimist International sends cordial greetings and best wishes to Rotary International as they gather for their convention. May the convention be most successful and an inspiration for a still better year ahead.

RUSSELL F. MEYER, Secretary-Treasurer, Optimist International.

Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.: Sincere wishes from the National Exchange Club for a highly successful convention and a continuance of your fine progress.

HEROLD M. HARTER, National Secretary.

Convention Action on Legislation

Thursday Afternoon, June 22, 1939

T. A. WARREN (Chairman, Council on Legislation): With your consent, I will present these recommendations in the order in which they came before the council on legislation. Then you can follow that order in the bulletin, of which I think most of you have a copy.

Note: For convenience in referring to these items of legislation they are arranged in numerical order. The actual order in which they were reported to the convention by the council and acted upon by the convention was as follows: No. 9, 5, 7, 10, 17, 20, 1, 2, 3, 4, 22, 12, 13, 6, 8, 14, 18, 19, 11, 15, 16, and 21.

Proposed Enactment No. 39-1

To provide more effective methods for the nomination of the president of Rotary International and to generally clarify the provisions relating to the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Before proceeding with the report of the council on proposed enactments 39-1 and 39-3, perhaps the following explanation may be helpful.

Proposed enactment 39-1 relates to the nomination of the president of Rotary International. It proposes to accomplish two things, as will be noted in the title, namely, to provide more effective methods for the nomination of the president of Rotary International and to generally clarify the provisions relating to the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International.

For some time it has been apparent that the text of Article IX of the Rotary International by-laws, setting forth the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International is very much in need of clarification. When the constitution and by-laws committee of Rotary International was asked to draft the necessary proposed enactment to implement the recommendations of the ad hoc committee to study the nomination and election of the president and treasurer of Rotary International, the committee saw an opportunity to effect this much needed clarification in the provisions relating to the whole procedure for the nomination and election of officers. Therefore, instead of simply patching up the present unsatisfactory text of Article IX to make the proposed changes relating to the nomination of the president, the committee redrafted all of Article IX so as to provide a text which, in the opinion of the committee, would be a decided improvement over the present terminology of Article IX. In this redrafting of Article IX, the committee made no changes in principles involved in the procedure

for the nomination and election of officers except in so far as such changes were required to implement the ad hoc committee's proposal to change the method of nominating the president of Rotary International.

Proposed enactment No. 39-3 relates to the nomination of United States directors by zones. The constitution and by-laws committee followed the same course in drafting No. 3 which also involves Article IX and which proposes to accomplish two things, namely, to provide for the nomination of directors from the United States by zones and to generally clarify the provisions relating to the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International. In other words, in No. 3 the committee also redrafted all of Article IX to improve the present terminology but made no changes in the principles involved in the procedure for the nomination and election of officers except in so far as such changes were required to implement the proposal to nominate the directors from the United States by zones.

Therefore, No. 1 includes the complete text of the procedure for the nomination and election of officers as it will appear in the by-laws of Rotary International if the convention adopts the proposed new method of nominating the president.

No. 3 includes the complete text of the procedure for the nomination and election of officers as it will appear in the by-laws of Rotary International if the convention adopts the proposal for the nomination of directors from the United States by zones.

Here is a very important observation. If No. 1 is adopted and No. 3 is not adopted, or vice versa, the text of either one is complete in itself. It will implement the primary purpose of the proposal and, in addition, will accomplish the much needed clarification in the terminology of Article IX.

If both 39-1 and 39-3 are adopted, the council has prepared a substitute text which is a consolidation of the provisions of these two proposed enactments. This substitute text is shown in the green folders which have been distributed to you at this session. I want it to be perfectly clear, that if you adopt 39-1 and 39-3, it will be as it appears in the green folder. If you adopt 39-1 only, it is complete in itself. If you adopt 39-3 only, it is complete in itself.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Are there any questions at this time that any member desires to ask of Chairman Warren? Otherwise he will proceed with the presentation of the recommendation of the council on proposed enactment 39-1. Are you clear on his statement? Chairman Warren will proceed with 39-1.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The text of proposed enactment No. 39-1 will be found on pages 9 to 17 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The 1938 convention in San Francisco last year requested the president of Rotary International to appoint an ad hoc committee to study the nomination and election of the president and treasurer of Rotary International. The report of this committee will be found on pages 73 to 78 of the booklet of proposed legislation. In depositing its report with the board of Rotary International, the ad hoc committee stated that: "It is the confident hope of the committee that the board of directors will take steps to incorporate the findings of the committee in such proposed enactments as are necessary to bring the recommendations of this ad hoc committee into effect by action of the 1939 convention." Accordingly, this proposed enactment No. 39-1 is being proposed by the board of directors to implement the recommendations of this ad hoc committee.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-1 be adopted, and, on behalf of the council, I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the recommendation of the council on legislation and the motion by Chairman Warren that proposed enactment No. 39-1, which was proposed by your board of directors pursuant to action at the San Francisco convention, be adopted. Is there a second to the motion?

JOS. P. BADGER (Brazil, Indiana, U. S. A.): I second it.

JOHN E. NORMAN (Miami, Florida, U. S. A.): I am glad that Tom Warren made an especial point of the fact that proposed enactments 39-1 and 39-3 are entirely distinct enactments. I want to speak only on proposed enactment 39-1. First, I want to lay a little background for what I am going to say. All of this proposed legislation comes out of the thought, on the part of a great many Rotarians, that there was in Rotary International a group of four or five or six or seven influential Rotarians who year after year had the ability to name the man who was elected president of Rotary International. That thing found its culmination in the San Francisco convention. You will recall the unfortunate situations that sometimes occurred between groups out there.

The Rotary Club of Chicago offered a resolution, or a proposed enactment, that an ad hoc committee (which means a committee for that purpose only) be appointed to draw up some sort of resolution to present here, to find a better way to nominate the president and the treasurer of Rotary International. The thought was that we would get away from this control by a group, and that is a very fine idea, to get away from control by any group. But I want to look at this to see whether or not we have cured it in this proposed enactment.

We had an unofficial group, we will concede for the moment, that had the ability to name the man who would be elected president some years in advance. At San Francisco we showed that that group did not have the power to name the man whenever the delegates wanted to elect somebody who wasn't the man that they named.

Now, the ad hoc committee have been working throughout the year, as Norman Sommerville so forcibly said yesterday before the council on legislation. They have put in their best efforts with regard to it. But I submit to you that that committee that worked so laboriously was influenced by a temporary situation that existed at the San Francisco convention, which does not exist today.

We have just gone through a campaign for the presidency of Rotary International, and I believe it has been as clean as any campaign could possibly be, so that we are out from under any thing of that kind.

This proposal is to cure the situation where you are controlled by a group. Let us see what it does. It sets up a committee of nine men, and that committee of nine men is composed of four United States members. Those four are set up this way: The two immediate past vice-presidents of Rotary International who were American or United States vice-presidents.

We have elected this year Frank Phillips as the most popular choice of our directors for next year. If this thing should pass—which I hope it will not—that means that next year Frank Phillips will be on this nominating committee, and it means, also, that the following year Frank Phillips will be on that nominating committee, and it means that the following year after that, he will be an alternate of that committee. That means what? This proposed enactment says that no member of the committee can be nominated as president of Rotary International. We might not want Frank Phillips for president of Rotary International, but I believe that we have a right to choose him if we do

want him, and not be told we cannot have him because he belongs to some organization.

Another thing, four of those nine men who are to determine whom we shall vote for for president of Rotary International are members of the board of directors—no, five are members of the board of directors. One is a member of the Canadian advisory committee, one is a member of the European advisory committee, and two are the Americans who were elected, as I said.

Let me point out something else, not for the purpose of using it to defeat this thing, but simply that you fellows who are here, who have been discussing it in your clubs, may recognize it. Rotary has been builded throughout all the years on the principle that the majority rules, yet what is the situation?

We have in the United States and Canada more than 3,000 of the 5,000 clubs. What representation do we have on the nominating committee? We have four United States members, one Canadian member—five out of nine, as against 3,000 out of 5,000, a reduction of the ability to vote, as we vote by majority.

I say this thing is green; it isn't ripe yet. I say that it hasn't been given consideration in the light in which it should be considered, that it needs to be considered, because it is a basic thing. And I will prove to you why I think it is green.

In the first place, the council on legislation, after discussing it one morning, voted a certain way on it. Yesterday afternoon, that late in the time, one man got up and pointed out certain things with regard to it, and the council on legislation agreed to reconsider it. If it were thoroughly ripe, why would they agree to reconsider it? Why didn't they say, "No, that is what it is"?

I am going to suggest that we find some way of continuing this ad hoc committee, with a different personnel, and that they study this question for another year. If there should be some other way of nominating a president of Rotary International, it will not hurt to wait one more year. We will have a fine president whether Walter Head or Amos Squire is elected. But we are dealing with a basic thing with regard to Rotary, and I think we ought to give more consideration to it than we are giving to it.

ERNEST H. GRISWOLD (Waltham, Massachusetts, U. S. A.): This is a question, rather than a discussion. I should like to ask Tom Warren if it is possible for a member club to nominate a man for president, as well as is it possible for the nominating committee to nominate a man for president?

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Yes.

ERNEST H. GRISWOLD: That seems to place it within our ability to do what we will. My understanding of the question was this nominating committee would have the entire sway. The gentleman preceding me has stated it is in the hands of the nominating committee. But any number of member clubs may present nominations. Is that true?

CHAIRMAN WARREN: In reply to the question, I state emphatically that if 39-1 is adopted, any club, as in the past, can offer a nomination for president of Rotary International.

ERNEST H. GRISWOLD: May I ask you this: Is it within the authority of this nominating committee to decline that nomination by a member club, or must it be presented to the convention?

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The nominating committee has no power whatsoever

except to make the nomination provided for in the ad hoc report, and they have no authority whatsoever over the nominations made by individual clubs.

ERNEST H. GRISWOLD: May I ask this: There are certain restrictions on nominations by the nominating committee—that is there are restrictions in regard to who may be nominated by the committee. Do those restrictions apply to a nomination by a member club?

CHAIRMAN WARREN: No.

C. REEVE VANNEMAN (Albany, New York, U. S. A.): The only reason I want to say a few words is because my good friend John Norman raised the question of the past vice-presidents being participants. I shall be a member of the committee next year, if this is passed. I just want you to think a minute, clearly and carefully, about the men who will be on this. I sat in an adjoining room while the ad hoc committee discussed this question pro and con for five days. I sat on the board of directors when it was discussed by them. I have heard people say "This is not democratic." If you stop and look through the type of men who will compose this, and think of how they are chosen, carefully, and don't let somebody hold up five fingers and say "There is the control" but think of the men who will be on those five fingers, I think you will see that, when this nominating committee has concluded its labors, it will have considered the very best man within the United States and throughout the world for the position of president of Rotary International. That man will, in my opinion, inevitably be an outstanding man, and, when he comes from the United States, no one within the United States will have any reason to be other than highly proud of his selection.

PRESIDENT HAGER: My distinguished predecessor, Maurice Duperrey, under the mandate of the San Francisco convention, appointed the ad hoc committee. On that committee he appointed the chairman of the European advisory committee, the chairman of the Canadian advisory committee, a distinguished governor from Latin America, the director from Britain and Ireland then serving on the board of directors, and a Rotarian from the United States, A. B. Martin of Chicago. The only one of that number being present at this convention is Arthur FitzGerald of Canada, chairman of the Canadian advisory committee, who has just asked to be recognized.

ARTHUR S. FITZGERALD (Windsor, Ontario, Canada): There are two things that you have to bear in mind in connection with this nominating committee. The first is that it shall be, as far as possible, an independent body. The personnel of this committee, as finally decided upon by the committee which I have the honor to represent here, are men who have already been elected to office by the Rotarians of the world, and the Rotarians of the world have therefore given their stamp of approval to these men, to represent them in the offices which they have held.

We have tried, in setting up this nominating committee, to set up a committee which will be automatic, with the exception of two men who are the directors from the United States of America, Newfoundland and Bermuda, who will be elected by the whole incoming board of Rotary International. Otherwise these men come into office automatically, and there is no election. Therefore, there can be no influence. At the same time the personnel of this committee will change every year, so that there is no perpetuity in personnel so far as this committee is concerned.

Secondly, the thing that decided the ad hoc committee as to the men who

would be members of this committee was the question of expense to Rotary International. Three out of the five come into office automatically and two are elected by the board. Therefore, you have five out of nine whose expenses are already taken care of in their presence at the meeting of the board of Rotary International, and the other four have to be taken care of, so far as expenses are concerned.

We have tried, therefore, to give you a full representation at as little cost as possible to Rotary International. I think that you should take those things into consideration.

RAYMOND J. KNOEPPPEL (New York, New York, U. S. A.): Whenever we have a proposed enactment, the question is, what is intended to be brought about and accomplished? I have been in favor, for four or five years, of the zoning system and of the nominating committee, but as one who, over a period of twenty years, has found great joy in contributing to the jurisprudence of Rotary, I believe that the set-up of this committee is about the worst that could possibly be found. I am not speaking in terms of individuals nor do I think it fair for my friend, the vice-president, to get up and try to say that an enactment is proper because the particular people who may serve under that for the first term, including himself, are proper persons to serve on the committee. First of all (and I want to divide my time into two parts), I am opposed to the set-up of the committee in any event, but the phraseology and the terms are such that it is so faulty, even if I were in favor of it, I would want to see it redrawn. In the first place, no past president of Rotary International can be a member of the committee. Why? Why pick out these men who have rendered outstanding service?

In the second place, if the three directors from the United States should all be elected vice-president, which is possible, there is no way of determining which one of the two should serve. Then, if no one of them would serve, there is no way of filling their places. If R.I.B.I. should change its system, as it has sometimes talked about in the past, of electing its representative first on the international board and then to their own presidency, and he happened to be a past president of Rotary International, he could not serve. There would be nobody to take his place. If the chairman of the European advisory committee happened to be a past president and the chairman of the Canadian advisory committee happened to be a past president, neither one of them could serve, and there is no provision for providing for someone to take their place.

The proposed enactment further provides that, on a date in April, this whole matter shall be closed and sealed, and if nobody else is nominated by a Rotary club up to the first of April, you have it in your lap, when you come to a convention, of never seeing the man whom the previous April was elected by acclamation, in effect, the president of this organization.

What is going to happen to the delegates coming to the convention, under such a system? I suggested yesterday to the council on legislation that, if this plan for zoning is effective for electing our directors, why is not it also effective for electing the nominating committee in a way that represents our own desires?

Lastly, and this is the main point, we fought in 1921 (I was chairman of the drafting committee) for a separation of administrative power in the board and the sovereignty of the individual Rotary club in the convention. I am speaking of no individuals; I am speaking of the board of directors in a generic sense. The board of directors of Rotary International should not be superimposed upon

the voters and the members of the local Rotary club to tell us who our next president should be.

PRESIDENT HAGER: The chair recognizes Norman Sommerville of Toronto, Canada, a member of the constitution and by-laws committee which assisted in the drafting of the proposed legislation.

NORMAN SOMMERVILLE (Toronto, Ontario, Canada): I bow to no one in my acknowledgment of the contribution which Ray Knoeppel has made to the jurisprudence of this organization—at least to the suggestions that he has made. I therefore take this opportunity of differing from him, because I believe that he is off on the wrong foot this time. Ray is looking at this purely as a national organization. Keep this in mind: To every organization there are two features; first of all, its objects, its aims, the purposes for which it was established, its philosophy. On the other hand, is its organization, that method by which it functions. And, however noble or fine your traditions may be, anything that reflects upon the functioning of that organization retards and hampers the development of that ideal throughout the world. That there have been difficulties in connection with the development of the organization and in the electioneering methods of the past, goes without saying. John said that everybody who has been associated with this thing for the last year has been under the influence of the battle at San Francisco. That is not so. Everybody outside the United States recognized the abuses that would creep into the system. San Francisco only demonstrated it to the members of the United States itself.

If you want to establish confidence, continued confidence, growing confidence, in the method by which this organization functions, in those countries that are beyond the seas or that are outside the territory of the United States, you will recognize some of the difficulties that have arisen and the abuses that have crept in. This proposed amendment is, in my judgment, the best possible means of meeting those abuses.

First of all, remember, it does not affect in one slightest degree the present right of every Rotary club in the world to nominate a president to this convention. Existing rights are reserved and preserved, and they are not objected to; they are not interfered with. On the contrary, a committee is set up that not only preserves those rights but invites them to be exercised by the clubs. Therefore, alongside of that which has been the prevailing system, you have set up a nominating committee that is, first of all, democratic in the extreme, because every last man on it is one who will have enjoyed and earned, by election, the confidence of Rotary International.

Secondly, it is democratic because it reserves to you all the rights that you now have to nominate and vote, and, thirdly, it reserves to you the right to pass upon the decision of that nominating committee. It is democratic; it is intelligent. It is the result of years of study. It is the result of concentrated study. It is the result of the decision of the San Francisco convention, followed by the careful consideration of five nations as represented by every section of the world, Europe, England, South America, Canada and the United States, after weeks of effort and careful study. It is the result of the approval that has been set upon it by your own elected, democratic board of directors, representing every section in the world. It has been passed upon by the constitution and by-laws committee and was approved by the council on legislation, where one hundred and sixty of your governors and representatives and respected elected officers considered every conceivable argument. It is the intelligent result of an

effort to improve things. It is progressive. The man who wants to stand still is not progressive. He is going backward in an age of progress. Because it is progressive, it should appeal to you. But it is more than that. It is a dignified way for a great, world-wide body to proceed. At present, we have any number of self-constituted, unofficial nominating committees, and they set themselves up throughout the whole jurisdiction, wherever a person desires to be nominated, and their methods of procedure have, all too frequently in the past, been those that we would not approve. Lastly, it is international. If you desire to retain your international aspect and add to it, you will make that sacrifice of these personal views you may have, in the interest of that which you regard as being international.

That which is progressive, democratic, intelligent, dignified and international should appeal to you as being a proper method to at least give a trial and see if it will not improve the methods that we have adopted in the past, so that somebody, commanding your respect, will give you an intelligent statement of your nominee.

ALLEN D. ALBERT (Paris, Illinois, U. S. A.): May I begin by expressing my full appreciation for the concern, in behalf of the past presidents, expressed by my dear and old friend, Ray Knoeppel. As long as Ray is on the watch, none of us past presidents is ever going to suffer.

Next may I call to your notice a very interesting circumstance about this legislation. When it was first discussed, men came into the quiet councils of older Rotarians and said very simply, "It can never be accomplished. No important change in the present set-up of Rotary will ever get past that conglomerate bunch that makes up the convention. Men will appeal upon one sentence or another, and men will protest at something, and there will be various readings of any proposed legislation. And, Allen, enough confusion can be created to prevent any important improvement."

That is the very situation which threatens you now. Let me tell you what your present method of electing has produced. There are about 3500 voters here. If Walter Head and Amos Squire and Dick Hedke, my old and dear friends, had, at the beginning of this convention, walked across this platform, not half of you who are casting votes for them could have told them apart. We have been electing our international officers in the dark. We have proposed men who must be quite unknown to the officers of the great majority of the clubs. This is called democratic. If it is, it is one of those expressions of democracy which moved Mussolini to say, according to the newspaper, that the totalitarian states could always win from the democracy because of the stupidity of the democracy.

Now, what we are trying to do in this change is, first, to present you with a plan that will work. Of course, fault can be found in it. Rotarians who are present and are citizens of the United States will be interested to know that fault was found with the constitution of the United States on the day it was signed. Of course, absurdities can be builded out of its positions. They can be builded, if I may say so without irreverence, out of the Ten Commandments.

The real question is this: Is it democratic for a voting body to choose agents who can take time to make the recommendation back to the voters? Is it? If it is, then this method is democratic. But if it is not democratic for voters to choose representatives to make recommendations back, then no government represented in this convention is a democracy.

Now, think for a moment. Four years were spent studying this program in the hope that a better way could be found than electing presidents by voters who did not know them.

Then, recommendations were submitted to the international board and considered by them. Then recommendations were made in the midst of a hot and ugly campaign in San Francisco and considered and approved by the convention. Then the international board and ad hoc committee and an international council all considered this method and found it to be good. Do you not think that a program so diligently wrought and so well considered is entitled to a year or two years of trial? Or are you so much in love, you men, with the idea of having your presiding officers chosen by electors who cannot possibly know them, that you will resist any effort to make any improvement in the method? You know the men who are proposing this. They include the members of your present board. They include men who have given of their time and service to Rotary through the years. They include men who were present at the first shaping of Rotary, and they bring before you a considered recommendation out of their love for Rotary. I have never known Rotary to be closed in its mind, and I am wondering today if, in the progress of a great organization, we have at last reached the stage where no important change can be accomplished.

JOHN E. NORMAN: I only want to clear up my friend Vanneman's thought about the kind of men we have. When we make a contract, we do not make a contract by what the parties will do. We make a contract by what the parties can do. In this, the parties can do a lot of things that we have not thought they will do. The second thing is this: Norman Sommerville said that the committee was not influenced by what went on at San Francisco, and yet he talked at length about the terrible situation there. My only point to make to you is this: Did not some of you vote for Dick Hedke? Did not some of you vote for Walter Head? Did not some of you vote for Amos Squire? If this thing should pass, next year you will have one of two choices. You will either vote as a Rotarian or you will vote as an anti. Personally, regardless of who would be nominated by the nominating committee, if you see fit to pass it, I would vote for him, if my own brother were nominated as the nominee by some club outside. In Rotary, after we have voted, we all want to stick together, and I will stick just as tight for this nominating committee as any one of you will, if you pass it by your majority vote here.

The question was called for.

PRESIDENT HAGER: All those in favor of sustaining the action of the council in its recommendation that proposed enactment 39-1 be adopted will make it known by saying "aye"; opposed "no." Only the voting delegates, and not the persons in the gallery, may vote. I would hate to have the floor cleared except of the voting delegates. Will only the voting delegates please vote? All those who favor the motion will make it known by saying "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it.

RAYMOND J. KNOEPP: I call for a poll of the vote in accordance with the rules of procedure as contained in the orange book.

PRESIDENT HAGER: The secretary will read the rules for polling the vote.

SECRETARY PERRY: We can take this poll if we all cooperate intelligently and quietly and patiently. It will not take very long to record the vote. We shall

have to assemble the tellers and ask you to take your places promptly. In perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes we can accomplish this vote. I will read the rules.

Secretary Perry then read "Procedure for Counting Votes" as shown on page 58 of the convention program booklet.

PRESIDENT HAGER: It has been suggested, in order to facilitate time, and the chair will so rule, that all of the voting delegates, single votes only, who favor the proposed enactment will sit on my right-hand side. Those who are not in favor (single votes) will sit in the right-hand section here. Those who have more votes than one, and are in favor, will sit in this section; those against, in this center section.

The convention then proceeded with the poll of the vote.

PRESIDENT HAGER: The chair is ready to announce the vote. Will the convention be in order? Are you ready to receive the vote? There were 2113 votes cast, of which 728 votes (singles) voted in the affirmative, and those holding more than one vote, 865 in the affirmative. Single votes in the negative, 226; multiple votes in the negative, 294. Therefore, there was a total vote, sustaining the motion, of 1593 votes as against 520 votes in the negative. The chair therefore declares that enactment 39-1 is adopted.

ENACTMENT No. 39-1 AS ADOPTED

(Note: See page 479 for substitute text subsequently adopted in lieu of this text.)

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention that Article IX of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Article IX and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

ARTICLE IX

ELECTIONS

SECTION 1. *Nominations for President.* Nominations for president of Rotary International shall be made either by the nominating committee for president, or by a member club, or by both, in the manner herein prescribed. A member of the committee, or a member of the board of directors of Rotary International, shall not be eligible to be nominated for president by the committee.

SECTION 2. *Nominating Committee for President.* (a) *How Constituted.* The nominating committee for president shall consist of nine (9) members, four (4) of whom shall be from the membership of clubs in the United States, Newfoundland and Bermuda; one (1) from Canada; one (1) from Great Britain and Ireland; one (1) from the Continental European, North African and Eastern Mediterranean region, and South Africa; one (1) from Ibero-America, which shall include South America, Central America, Mexico and the Antilles; and one (1) from the membership of clubs not located in any geographical region hereinbefore mentioned in this section.

Neither the president nor any past president shall be eligible for membership on the nominating committee for president.

Two (2) of the four (4) members from the United States, Newfoundland and Bermuda shall be the two former directors from that region who most recently held the office of vice-president and who are willing and able to serve on the committee. Their alternates shall be their predecessors in the office of vice-president in the order of their most recent service who are willing and able to serve. Two (2) of the four (4) members from the United States, Newfoundland and Bermuda shall be directors from that region. They shall be selected by the board of directors at its July meeting in a ballot containing the

names of all directors from the United States, Newfoundland and Bermuda. The two (2) receiving the highest number of votes shall be the members of the committee. The two (2) receiving the third and fourth highest number of votes shall be the first and second alternates respectively.

The chairman of the Canadian advisory committee shall be the member from Canada. The director from Great Britain and Ireland shall be the member from Great Britain and Ireland. The chairman of the European advisory committee shall be the member from the Continental European, North African and Eastern Mediterranean region and South Africa. Their alternates, less respectively, shall be their predecessors of most recent service who are willing and able to serve on the committee.

In the event of there being only one director from Ibero-America such director shall be the member from that region and the board of directors shall designate as his alternate a past director from the Ibero-American region. In the event of there being only one director from geographical regions not hereinbefore mentioned in this section such director shall be the member from those regions and the board of directors shall designate as his alternate a past director from such geographical regions. In the event of there being two or more directors from Ibero-America, or two or more directors from such other geographical regions, the member and his alternate from the Ibero-American region, or the member and his alternate from such other geographical regions, shall be selected by the board of directors in the same manner as is prescribed for the selection of the director members from the United States, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

In the event that a tie vote under any of the foregoing provisions of this section is not broken after three ballots have been taken, the decision of such tie vote shall be made by lot.

The committee shall be constituted in the month of July of each year and shall serve until the adjournment of the next succeeding convention. In the event an alternate is substituted for a member of the committee, such alternate shall serve for the unexpired term of the committee.

(b) *Procedure.* The secretary shall ascertain the acceptances of those members of the committee who are not directors, in accordance with the foregoing provisions for membership on the committee and shall notify the board of directors as to the names of such members. The board of directors, at its July meeting, shall determine those directors and their alternates who are to serve on the committee and shall designate one member of the committee as its chairman. The secretary shall thereupon notify the member clubs as to the personnel of the chairman and the members of the committee. Within thirty (30) days thereafter the chairman of the committee shall issue, or cause to be issued in the name of the committee, an invitation to all member clubs to submit suggestions for nomination for president for consideration by the committee. Said suggestions shall be submitted on a form prescribed by the board of directors and mailed to each member club by the secretary of Rotary International. In order to receive consideration by the committee such suggestions must reach the central office of the secretariat on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year.

(c) *Nomination by the Committee.* The meeting of the committee shall be held in the same place and immediately preceding or immediately following the January meeting of the board of directors. At this meeting the committee shall select a nominee for the office of president, having in mind its responsibility to bring about the nomination of the most capable man available for the highest office in Rotary International.

Seven (7) members of the committee shall constitute a quorum. The transaction of all business of the committee shall be by majority vote, except that in the selection of the committee's nominee for president, the votes of at least six (6) members of the committee shall be cast in favor of such nominee.

If, for any cause whatsoever, the nominee for president selected by the committee at its meeting is unable to serve, the committee shall select another nominee for president, either in a ballot-by-mail, or by telegraph, or in an emergency meeting of the committee. The exact procedure for meeting such contingency shall be determined by the committee at its meeting in January. In the event of a contingency arising which has

not been provided for by the committee, the board of directors shall determine the procedure to be followed by the committee in selecting its nominee for president.

(d) *Report of Committee.* The report of the committee, addressed to the member clubs, shall be certified to the secretary of Rotary International by the chairman within ten (10) days after the meeting of the committee. The secretary of Rotary International shall mail a copy of the said report to each member club within ten (10) days after the receipt thereof.

(e) *Nominations by Member Clubs.* Notwithstanding any nomination made by the nominating committee for president, any member club may select a nominee to be presented for election as president at the next ensuing convention by filing with the secretary of Rotary International on or before the first day of April a resolution of the club, adopted at a regular meeting thereof, naming such candidate. If on the said first day of April no such nomination has been received by the secretary from any member club, the president shall declare the nominee of the committee to be the president-nominee. If on the said first day of April any such nomination has been received from any member club and the said nomination continues effective until the fifteenth day of April immediately following, then the secretary shall notify all member clubs of the name and qualifications of each such nominee and that all nominees for president will be balloted upon at the next succeeding convention. If on the said fifteenth day of April immediately following, no nominations from member clubs continue effective, then the president shall declare the nominee of the committee to be the president-nominee.

(f) *Nominations Presented to Convention.* The secretary shall present to the convention for election the name of the nominee duly nominated for the office of president by the nominating committee for president and the name of any nominee duly nominated for the office of president by a member club.

SECTION 3. *Electors.* The duly accredited delegates, proxies, and delegates-at-large shall constitute the voting body of the convention and shall be known as electors.

SECTION 4. *Election Arrangements Committee.* On the first day of the convention the president shall direct the attention of the electors to the prescribed places, the days, and the hours for making nominations for and holding elections of officers and shall appoint from among the electors an election arrangements committee, which committee shall consist of not less than five (5) nor more than ten (10) electors, as may be determined by the president. The election arrangements committee shall have charge of the election arrangements, the printing and distribution of the ballots, and the counting of the same. Before the opening of the polls, the secretary shall provide the committee with a list of the electors as shown by the report of the credentials committee.

SECTION 5. *Nominations for Treasurer.* All nominations for treasurer shall be made from the floor of the convention at the time designated on the official program. Any elector may, subject to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, present the name of one nominee for the office of treasurer. This form only shall be employed in presenting such nominations for treasurer:

“..... of the Rotary Club of
places in nomination for the office of treasurer Rotarian
of”

Not more than two seconds to each nomination shall be recognized and this form only shall be employed:

“..... of the Rotary Club of seconds
the nomination of Rotarian of for the
office of treasurer.”

SECTION 6. *Nominations for Directors.* The electors, members of Rotary clubs in each of the following named geographical groups, shall meet during the convention, at the time and place designated on the official program, for the purpose of proposing a candidate or candidates from their respective group for director or directors:

United States of America
Canada and Newfoundland
Great Britain and Ireland

Any elector from a club in his respective group may, subject to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, propose at such meeting, as a candidate for the office of director, the name of an active or past service member of a club in his geographical group. This form only shall be employed in proposing a candidate for the office of director:

".....of the Rotary Club of proposes Rotarian.....of as a candidate for the office of director."

Not more than two seconders to each proposal shall be recognized and this form only shall be employed:

".....of the Rotary Club of.....seconds the proposal of Rotarian.....of.....as a candidate for the office of director."

The name or names of the candidate or candidates proposed by the electors of each geographical group shall be certified to the secretary of Rotary International by the chairman of the respective group meeting. If there be only five (5) candidates proposed by the electors from the clubs in the United States of America, or only one (1) candidate proposed by the electors from the clubs in Canada and Newfoundland, or only one (1) candidate proposed by the electors from the clubs in Great Britain and Ireland, such candidates or candidate shall automatically become the nominees or nominee of the respective geographical group and shall be so certified to the secretary of Rotary International by the chairman thereof.

In the event the electors from the clubs in the United States of America shall propose more than five (5) candidates for director, the electors from said geographical group shall ballot upon such candidates and each such elector shall be entitled to cast one vote for each of five (5) of the candidates proposed for directors from the United States of America. To be valid and counted, any ballot for directors from clubs in the United States of America must contain votes for five (5) nominees for such directors.

In the event the electors from the clubs in Canada and Newfoundland, or the electors from the clubs in Great Britain and Ireland, shall propose more than one (1) candidate for director, the electors from the clubs in such geographical group shall ballot upon such candidates and each such elector shall be entitled to cast one vote for the nomination of one (1) director from his respective geographical group.

The requisite number of candidates for director in each geographical group receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared nominated according to the number of directors provided for in the constitution. In the event that any two or more candidates for director shall receive an equal number of votes thereby affecting the nomination of directors there shall be further balloting upon such candidates until the requisite number of directors provided for each geographical group is duly nominated.

The board of directors of Rotary International shall annually nominate five (5) directors from the membership of clubs not located in the United States of America, Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain or Ireland.

The secretary shall present to the convention for election the names of the nominees duly nominated for the office of director by their respective geographical groups and the nominees duly nominated for the office of director by the outgoing board of directors.

SECTION 7. Nominations for Other Officers. The secretary shall present to the convention for election the names of the nominees certified to him as duly nominated for the office of district governor by their respective districts, and the names of the nominees certified to him as duly nominated to be the elective officers of the general council and the Rotary International representatives in Great Britain and Ireland by the conference of that area.

SECTION 8. *Election of Officers.* The electors shall each be entitled to cast one vote for president, for treasurer, for each of twelve (12) directors, of Rotary International, for one governor for each district of Rotary International, (except in Great Britain and Ireland) and for each of the elective officers of the general council and each of the Rotary International representatives in Great Britain and Ireland. The election of all these officers shall be by secret ballot, provided, however, that in the event of there being only one nominee for any office, the electors by viva voce vote may instruct the secretary of the convention to cast their united ballot for such nominee.

The election arrangements committee shall report promptly to the convention the result of the balloting which report shall be signed by a majority of the committee. The chairman thereof shall keep in his custody all ballots. After the committee's report has been adopted the chairman of the committee shall destroy all ballots unless otherwise instructed by the convention.

The nominee for president and the nominee for treasurer receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be declared elected to the office of president and the office of treasurer, respectively. If the result of any balloting for president or treasurer fails to show a majority for any nominee, the president shall designate a time and place during the convention for the casting of further ballots for that office under the supervision of the election arrangements committee. Prior to the second ballot the nominee having the lowest vote on the first ballot shall be dropped, and on each succeeding ballot the same procedure shall be followed until some nominee shall have received a majority of all votes cast.

The requisite number of nominees for director in each geographical group, according to the number provided in the constitution, receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

The nominee from each district for district governor and the nominee for each of the elective officers of the general council and each of the Rotary International representatives in Great Britain and Ireland receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

SECTION 9. All candidates or nominees for offices mentioned in this Article shall be either active or past service members of Rotary clubs in good standing.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 4 of Article IV of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 4 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 4. *Meetings.* The board of directors shall meet at such times and places as it may determine, provided that the first meeting of the board each year shall be held in the month of July following the close of the convention, and provided further that a meeting of the board shall be held in the month of January of each year.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 5 of Article XII of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 5 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 5. *Ex Officio Membership.* The president shall be an ex officio member of all committees and commissions of Rotary International, excepting the nominating committee for president, and as such ex officio member shall have all the privileges of membership thereon.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 11 of Article XII of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 11 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 11. *Authority.* All committee action, except that of the nominating committee for president, shall be subject to the approval of the board of directors.

Proposed Enactment No. 39-2

To provide for the election of the president and treasurer of Rotary International by the board of directors of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Hope, Arkansas, U. S. A.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Proposed enactment 39-2 proposes to amend the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International so as to provide for the election of the president and treasurer of Rotary International by the board of directors. The text of this proposal will be found on pages 18 to 20 of the booklet of proposed legislation. A representative on the council on legislation, who is a member of the Rotary Club of Hope, on behalf of that club, asks permission to withdraw this proposed enactment.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that the convention grant the request of the Rotary Club of Hope, and that proposed enactment 39-2 be withdrawn. On behalf of the council, I so move.

H. C. HULL (Saco-Biddeford, Maine, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HAGER: All those in favor of the adoption of the recommendation of the council on legislation will make it known by saying "aye"; opposed "no." The chair declares that the convention grants the request of the Rotary Club of Hope and that proposed enactment 39-2 is withdrawn.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-2

WITHDRAWN

(Note: The text of proposed enactment No. 39-2 appeared in full on pages 18, 19 and 20 of the booklet of Proposed Enactments and Resolutions to be Considered at the 1939 Convention of Rotary International.)

Proposed Enactment No. 39-3

To provide for the nomination of directors from the United States by zones and to generally clarify the provisions relating to the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The text of proposed enactment 39-3 will be found on pages 21 to 27 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The purpose of this proposed enactment is to provide for the nomination of the five directors from the United States by zones in accordance with the resolution adopted by the 1938 convention. A summary of the proposed procedure is given in the note on page 27 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The proposed five zones are shown on the map which will be found on page 8 of the supplement to the booklet of proposed legislation.

If this proposed enactment is adopted, it will be necessary to select one of the

alternative procedures given in lines 80 to 88 and lines 105 to 139 of the proposed text.

The resolution of the San Francisco convention which instructed the board to prepare and propose this proposed enactment No. 39-3 for consideration at Cleveland provided that it be drafted so as to provide that, in the event there is more than one candidate for nomination as director from any zone, all the electors everywhere in the United States should have a voice in selecting one of such candidates to be the nominee from such zone. Subsequent to the decision of the 1938 convention, there appears to be considerable sentiment from the Rotarians of the United States that, in the event there is more than one candidate from any zone, only the electors from that zone should participate in selecting the nominee of that zone from among its candidates.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-3 be adopted as amended, namely:

By deleting the words "Puerto Rico" in line 75 and by inserting the words "Puerto Rico" in line 79 before the word "Rhode Island."

By inserting the following three paragraphs after line 79.

Where any district is divided by the boundaries of a zone or zones, the electors of the clubs in such district shall vote and the members thereof be eligible for office only in the zone in which are located the greater number of clubs in such district on the 22nd day of June, 1939, provided however, that if there be an equal number of clubs in any district located in any two zones, the clubs of such district shall decide in which zone the electors of that district will vote and the members thereof be eligible for office and shall notify the board of directors of Rotary International of such decision under the hand of the district governor not later than the first day of November, 1939.

Provided further that the electors of the clubs in present District No. 141 shall vote and the members thereof be eligible for office only in Zone No. 3.

Provided further that the board of directors of Rotary International shall report to the convention of Rotary International for the year 1941 any suggested changes in the boundaries of the said zones having regard to the size of each zone and the numbers of clubs and Rotarians therein.

By striking out the alternative procedure in the right hand column of lines 80 to 88 and lines 105 to 134.

By striking out lines 140 to 169 and inserting in lieu thereof, the following:

In the event the electors from the clubs in any of the five (5) zones in the United States of America, or the electors from the clubs in Canada and Newfoundland, or the electors from the clubs in Great Britain and Ireland, shall propose more than one (1) candidate for director, the electors from the clubs in any such zone or geographical group shall ballot upon such candidates and each such elector shall be entitled to cast one vote for the nomination of one (1) director from his respective zone or geographical group.

The candidate for director in any such zone or geographical group receiving the highest number of votes in his respective zone or geographical group shall be declared nominated. In the event that any two or more candidates for director in any such zone or geographical group shall receive an equal number of votes, thereby affecting such nomination of directors, there shall be further balloting upon such candidates by the electors from the clubs in such zone or geographical group until one candidate for each such zone or geographical group is duly nominated.

By inserting the words "zones or" after the word "respective" in line 177 thereby making this paragraph read as follows:

"The secretary shall present to the convention for election the names of the nominees duly nominated for the office of director by their respective zones or geographical groups and the nominees duly nominated for the office of director by the outgoing board of directors."

By inserting a comma after the word "members" and after the word "clubs" in line 236.

The council on legislation recommends that proposed enactment No. 39-3 be adopted as amended, and I so move.

HARRY L. PERKINS (Coronado, California, U. S. A.): I second it.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the recommendation of the council on legislation, and Chairman Warren's motion. Is there discussion? All those in favor of the adoption of proposed enactment No. 39-3 as amended will make it known by saying "aye"; those opposed "no." The chair declares that enactment No. 39-3 is adopted as amended.

ENACTMENT No. 39-3 AS AMENDED AND ADOPTED

(Note: See page 479 for substitute text subsequently adopted in lieu of this text.)

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention that Article IX of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Article IX and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

ARTICLE IX

ELECTIONS

SECTION 1. *Electors.* The duly accredited delegates, proxies, and delegates-at-large shall constitute the voting body of the convention and shall be known as electors.

SECTION 2. *Election Arrangements Committee.* On the first day of the convention the president shall direct the attention of the electors to the prescribed places, the days, and the hours for making nominations for and holding elections of officers and shall appoint from among the electors an election arrangements committee, which committee shall consist of not less than five (5) nor more than ten (10) electors, as may be determined by the president. The election arrangements committee shall have charge of the election arrangements, the printing and distribution of the ballots, and the counting of the same. Before the opening of the polls, the secretary shall provide the committee with a list of the electors as shown by the report of the credentials committee.

SECTION 3. *Nominations for President and Treasurer.* All nominations for president and treasurer of Rotary International shall be made from the floor of the convention at the time designated on the official program. Any elector may, subject to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, present the name of one nominee for each one of these offices. This form only shall be employed in presenting nominations for president and treasurer:

"..... of the Rotary Club of places in nomination for the office of Rotarian of"

Not more than two seconders to each nomination shall be recognized and this form only shall be employed:

"..... of the Rotary Club of seconds the nomination of Rotarian of for the office of"

SECTION 4. *Nominations for Directors.* The electors, members of Rotary clubs in each of the following named geographical groups, shall meet during the convention, at the time and place designated on the official program, for the purpose of proposing a candidate or candidates from their respective group for director or directors:

- (A) United States of America (divided into five (5) zones as hereinafter provided)
- (B) Canada and Newfoundland
- (C) Great Britain and Ireland

Any elector from a club in his respective geographical group or zone, may, subject to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, propose at such meeting, as a candidate for the office of director, the name of an active or past service member of a club in his geographical group or zone.

For the purpose of proposing such candidates from Group A, the United States of America shall be divided into five zones numbered from one to five inclusive, as follows:

Zone No. 1: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawai'i, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Zone No. 2: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Zone No. 3: Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas.

Zone No. 4: Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

Zone No. 5: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Where any district is divided by the boundaries of a zone or zones, the electors of the clubs in such district shall vote and the members thereof be eligible for office only in the zone in which are located the greater number of clubs in such district on the 22nd day of June, 1939, provided however, that if there be an equal number of clubs in any district located in any two zones, the clubs of such district shall decide in which zone the electors of that district will vote and the members thereof be eligible for office and shall notify the board of directors of Rotary International of such decision under the hand of the district governor not later than the first day of November, 1939.

Provided further that the electors of the clubs in present District No. 141 shall vote and the members thereof be eligible for office only in Zone No. 3.

Provided further that the board of directors of Rotary International shall report to the convention of Rotary International for the year 1941 any suggested changes in the boundaries of the said zones having regard to the size of each zone and the numbers of clubs and Rotarians therein.

The electors from the clubs in each zone in the United States of America shall assemble in separate meetings and propose a candidate or candidates from such zone for the office of director of Rotary International.

The electors from the clubs in Canada and Newfoundland, and the electors from the clubs in Great Britain and Ireland shall assemble in separate meetings and propose a candidate or candidates from each such geographical group for the office of director of Rotary International.

This form only shall be employed in proposing a candidate for the office of director:

".....of the Rotary Club of proposes Rotarian..... of..... as a candidate for the office of director."

Not more than two seconds to each proposal shall be recognized and this form only shall be employed:

".....of the Rotary Club of seconds the proposal of Rotarian..... of..... as a candidate for the office of director."

The name or names of the candidate or candidates proposed by the electors from the zones in the United States of America, by the electors from Canada and Newfoundland, and by the electors from Great Britain and Ireland shall be certified to the secretary of Rotary International by the chairman of the respective zone or geographical group

meeting. If there be only one (1) candidate proposed by the electors from the clubs in any of the five (5) zones in the United States of America, or only one (1) candidate proposed by the electors from the clubs in Canada and Newfoundland, or only one (1) candidate proposed by the electors from the clubs in Great Britain and Ireland, such candidate shall automatically become the nominee of the respective zone or geographical group and shall be so certified to the secretary of Rotary International by the chairman of the respective zone or geographical group meeting.

In the event the electors from the clubs in any of the five (5) zones in the United States of America, or the electors from the clubs in Canada and Newfoundland, or the electors from the clubs in Great Britain and Ireland, shall propose more than one (1) candidate for director, the electors from the clubs in any such zone or geographical group shall ballot upon such candidates and each such elector shall be entitled to cast one vote for the nomination of one (1) director from his respective zone or geographical group.

The candidate for director in any such zone or geographical group receiving the highest number of votes in his respective zone or geographical group shall be declared nominated. In the event that any two or more candidates for director in any such zone or geographical group shall receive an equal number of votes, thereby affecting such nomination of directors, there shall be further balloting upon such candidates by the electors from the clubs in such zone or geographical group until one candidate for each such zone or geographical group is duly nominated.

The board of directors of Rotary International shall annually nominate five (5) directors from the membership of clubs not located in the United States of America, Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain or Ireland.

The secretary shall present to the convention for election the names of the nominees duly nominated for the office of director by their respective zones or geographical groups and the nominees duly nominated for the office of director by the outgoing board of directors.

SECTION 5. *Nominations for Other Officers.* The secretary shall present to the convention for election the names of the nominees certified to him as duly nominated for the office of district governor by their respective districts, and the names of the nominees certified to him as duly nominated to be the elective officers of the general council and the Rotary International representatives in Great Britain and Ireland by the conference of that area.

SECTION 6. *Election of Officers.* The electors shall each be entitled to cast one vote for president, for treasurer, for each of twelve (12) directors, of Rotary International, for one governor for each district of Rotary International (except in Great Britain and Ireland), and for each of the elective officers of the general council and each of the Rotary International representatives in Great Britain and Ireland. The election of all these officers shall be by secret ballot, provided, however, that in the event of there being only one nominee for any office, the electors by viva voce vote may instruct the secretary of the convention to cast their united ballot for such nominee.

The election arrangements committee shall report promptly to the convention the result of the balloting which report shall be signed by a majority of the committee. The chairman thereof shall keep in his custody all ballots. After the committee's report has been adopted the chairman of the committee shall destroy all ballots unless otherwise instructed by the convention.

The nominee for president and the nominee for treasurer receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be declared elected to the office of president and the office of treasurer, respectively. If the result of any balloting for president or treasurer fails to show a majority for any nominee, the president shall designate a time and place during the convention for the casting of further ballots for that office under the supervision of the election arrangements committee. Prior to the second ballot the nominee having the lowest vote on the first ballot shall be dropped, and on each succeeding ballot the same procedure shall be followed until some nominee shall have received a majority of all votes cast.

The requisite number of nominees for director in each geographical group, according to the number provided in the constitution, receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

The nominee from each district for district governor and the nominee for each of the elective officers of the general council and each of the Rotary International representatives in Great Britain and Ireland receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

SECTION 7. All candidates or nominees for offices mentioned in this Article shall be either active or past service members, of Rotary clubs, in good standing.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 9 of Article IV of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 9 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 9. *Vacancies.* In the event of a vacancy in the board of directors, the remaining members of the board shall elect a director to fill the unexpired term from the same geographical group or zone from which his predecessor was elected.

Substitute Text for Enactments 39-1 and 39-3

(Note: This substitute text is a consolidation of the provisions
of these two enactments.)

To provide more effective methods for the nomination of the president of Rotary International; to provide for the nomination of directors from the United States by zones, and to generally clarify the provisions relating to the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The delegates will remember that at the outset in introducing 39-1 I explained that if you passed 39-1 and 39-3 they would be brought together in the form shown in the green folder which you now have before you. The convention having now adopted enactment 39-1 relating to the nomination of the president of Rotary International, and having adopted, as amended, enactment 39-3 relating to the nomination of directors from the United States by zones, the council now offers as a consolidation of the provisions of these two enactments, the substitute text for 39-1 and 39-3 as shown in the green leaflet distributed to the delegates at this session.

The text of the three paragraphs shown on page 11 of the green leaflet is to be inserted after line 261 on page 6 of the green leaflet. You have already adopted these paragraphs as an amendment to the text of 39-3.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that this substitute text for enactments 39-1 and 39-3 be adopted in lieu of the texts previously adopted at this session for 39-1 and 39-3, this substitute text being a consolidation of the two texts previously adopted, and I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the statement and the recommendation of the council, and the motion. Is there a second to the motion?

AARON ARONSON (Rochester, New York, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Is there any discussion? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion will make it known by saying "aye"; those opposed "no." The consolidated text is declared adopted in lieu of the texts previously adopted for 39-1 and 39-3.

ENACTMENTS 39-1 AND 39-3 AS CONSOLIDATED AND ADOPTED

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention that Article IX of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Article IX and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

ARTICLE IX

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Nominations for President

SECTION 1. *Nominations for President.* Nominations for president of Rotary International shall be made either by the nominating committee for president, or by a member club, or by both, in the manner herein prescribed. A member of the committee, or a member of the board of directors of Rotary International, shall not be eligible to be nominated for president by the committee.

SECTION 2. *Nominating Committee for President.* (a) *How Constituted.* The nominating committee for president shall consist of nine (9) members, four (4) of whom shall be from the membership of clubs in the United States, Newfoundland and Bermuda; one (1) from Canada; one (1) from Great Britain and Ireland; one (1) from the Continental European, North African and Eastern Mediterranean region, and South Africa; one (1) from Ibero-America, which shall include South America, Central America, Mexico and the Antilles; and one (1) from the membership of clubs not located in any geographical region hereinbefore mentioned in this section.

Neither the president nor any past president shall be eligible for membership on the nominating committee for president.

Two (2) of the four (4) members from the United States, Newfoundland and Bermuda shall be the two former directors from that region who most recently held the office of vice-president and who are willing and able to serve on the committee. Their alternates shall be their predecessors in the office of vice-president in the order of their most recent service who are willing and able to serve. Two (2) of the four (4) members from the United States, Newfoundland and Bermuda shall be directors from that region. They shall be selected by the board of directors at its July meeting in a ballot containing the names of all directors from the United States, Newfoundland and Bermuda. The two (2) receiving the highest number of votes shall be the members of the committee. The two (2) receiving the third and fourth highest number of votes shall be the first and second alternates respectively.

The chairman of the Canadian advisory committee shall be the member from Canada. The director from Great Britain and Ireland shall be the member from Great Britain and Ireland. The chairman of the European advisory committee shall be the member from the Continental European, North African and Eastern Mediterranean region and South Africa. Their alternates, respectively, shall be their predecessors of most recent service who are willing and able to serve on the committee.

In the event of there being only one director from Ibero-America such director shall be the member from that region and the board of directors shall designate as his alternate a past director from the Ibero-American region. In the event of there being only one director from geographical regions not hereinbefore mentioned in this section such director shall be the member from those regions and the board of directors shall designate as his

alternate a past director from such geographical regions. In the event of there being two or more directors from Ibero-America, or two or more directors from such other geographical regions, the member and his alternate from the Ibero-American region, or the member and his alternate from such other geographical regions, shall be selected by the board of directors in the same manner as is prescribed for the selection of the director members from the United States, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

In the event that a tie vote under any of the foregoing provisions of this section is not broken after three ballots have been taken, the decision of such tie vote shall be made by lot.

The committee shall be constituted in the month of July of each year and shall serve until the adjournment of the next succeeding convention. In the event an alternate is substituted for a member of the committee, such alternate shall serve for the unexpired term of the committee.

(b) *Procedure.* The secretary shall ascertain the acceptances of those members of the committee who are not directors, in accordance with the foregoing provisions for membership on the committee and shall notify the board of directors as to the names of such members. The board of directors, at its July meeting, shall determine those directors and their alternates who are to serve on the committee and shall designate one member of the committee as its chairman. The secretary shall thereupon notify the member clubs as to the personnel of the chairman and the members of the committee. Within thirty (30) days thereafter the chairman of the committee shall issue, or cause to be issued in the name of the committee, an invitation to all member clubs to submit suggestions for nomination for president for consideration by the committee. Said suggestions shall be submitted on a form prescribed by the board of directors and mailed to each member club by the secretary of Rotary International. In order to receive consideration by the committee such suggestions must reach the central office of the secretariat on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year.

(c) *Nomination by the Committee.* The meeting of the committee shall be held in the same place and immediately preceding or immediately following the January meeting of the board of directors. At this meeting the committee shall select a nominee for the office of president, having in mind its responsibility to bring about the nomination of the most capable man available for the highest office in Rotary International.

Seven (7) members of the committee shall constitute a quorum. The transaction of all business of the committee shall be by majority vote, except that in the selection of the committee's nominee for president, the votes of at least six (6) members of the committee shall be cast in favor of such nominee.

If, for any cause whatsoever, the nominee for president selected by the committee at its meeting is unable to serve, the committee shall select another nominee for president, either in a ballot-by-mail, or by telegraph, or in an emergency meeting of the committee. The exact procedure for meeting such contingency shall be determined by the committee at its meeting in January. In the event of a contingency arising which has not been provided for by the committee, the board of directors shall determine the procedure to be followed by the committee in selecting its nominee for president.

(d) *Report of Committee.* The report of the committee, addressed to the member clubs, shall be certified to the secretary of Rotary International by the chairman within ten (10) days after the meeting of the committee. The secretary of Rotary International shall mail a copy of the said report to each member club within ten (10) days after the receipt thereof.

(e) *Nominations by Member Clubs.* Notwithstanding any nomination made by the nominating committee for president, any member club may select a nominee to be presented for election as president at the next ensuing convention by filing with the secretary of Rotary International on or before the first day of April a resolution of the club, adopted at a regular meeting thereof, naming such candidate. If on the said first day of April no such nomination has been received by the secretary from any member club, the president shall declare the nominee of the committee to be the president-nominee. If on the said first day of April any such nomination has been received from

any member club and the said nomination continues effective until the fifteenth day of April immediately following, then the secretary shall notify all member clubs of the name and qualifications of each such nominee and that all nominees for president will be balloted upon at the next succeeding convention. If on the said fifteenth day of April immediately following, no nominations from member clubs continue effective, then the president shall declare the nominee of the committee to be the president-nominee.

(f) *Nominations Presented to Convention.* The secretary shall present to the convention for election the name of the nominee duly nominated for the office of president by the nominating committee for president and the name of any nominee duly nominated for the office of president by a member club.

Electors and Arrangements

SECTION 3. *Electors.* The duly accredited delegates, proxies, and delegates-at-large shall constitute the voting body of the convention and shall be known as electors.

SECTION 4. *Election Arrangements Committee.* On the first day of the convention the president shall direct the attention of the electors to the prescribed places, the days, and the hours for making nominations for and holding elections of officers and shall appoint from among the electors an election arrangements committee, which committee shall consist of not less than five (5) nor more than ten (10) electors, as may be determined by the president. The election arrangements committee shall have charge of the election arrangements, the printing and distribution of the ballots, and the counting of the same. Before the opening of the polls, the secretary shall provide the committee with a list of the electors as shown by the report of the credentials committee.

Nominations for Treasurer

SECTION 5. *Nominations for Treasurer.* All nominations for treasurer shall be made from the floor of the convention at the time designated on the official program. Any elector may, subject to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, present the name of one nominee for the office of treasurer. This form only shall be employed in presenting such nominations for treasurer:

“ of the Rotary Club of places in nomination
for the office of treasurer Rotarian of ”

Not more than two seconds to each nomination shall be recognized and this form only shall be employed:

“ of the Rotary Club of seconds the nomination of Rotarian of for the office of treasurer.”

Nominations for Directors

SECTION 6. *Nominations for Directors.* The electors, members of Rotary clubs in each of the following named geographical groups, shall meet during the convention, at the time and place designated on the official program, for the purpose of proposing a candidate or candidates from their respective group for director or directors:

- (A) United States of America (divided into five (5) zones as hereinafter provided)
- (B) Canada and Newfoundland
- (C) Great Britain and Ireland

Any elector from a club in his respective geographical group or zone, may, subject to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, propose at such meeting, as a candidate for the office of director, the name of an active or past service member of a club in his geographical group or zone.

Note: The foregoing paragraph was subsequently amended by the adoption of Enactment No. 11: (See page 491).

For the purpose of proposing such candidates from Group A. the United States of America shall be divided into five zones numbered from one to five inclusive, as follows:

Zone No. 1: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Zone No. 2: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Zone No. 3: Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas.

Zone No. 4: Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

Zone No. 5: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Where any district is divided by the boundaries of a zone or zones, the electors of the clubs in such district shall vote and the members thereof be eligible for office only in the zone in which are located the greater number of clubs in such district on the 22nd day of June, 1939, provided however, that if there be an equal number of clubs in any district located in any two zones, the clubs of such district shall decide in which zone the electors of that district will vote and the members thereof be eligible for office and shall notify the board of directors of Rotary International of such decision under the hand of the district governor not later than the first day of November, 1939.

Provided further that the electors of the clubs in present District No. 141 shall vote and the members thereof be eligible for office only in Zone No. 3.

Provided further that the board of directors of Rotary International shall report to the convention of Rotary International for the year 1941 any suggested changes in the boundaries of the said zones having regard to the size of each zone and the numbers of clubs and Rotarians therein.

The electors from the clubs in each zone in the United States of America shall assemble in separate meetings and propose a candidate or candidates from such zone for the office of director of Rotary International.

The electors from the clubs in Canada and Newfoundland, and the electors from the clubs in Great Britain and Ireland shall assemble in separate meetings and propose a candidate or candidates from each such geographical group for the office of director of Rotary International.

This form only shall be employed in proposing a candidate for the office of director:

"..... of the Rotary Club of proposes Rotarian
of as a candidate for the office of director."

Not more than two seconders to each proposal shall be recognized and this form only shall be employed:

"..... of the Rotary Club of seconds the proposal of Rotarian
..... of as a candidate for the office of director."

The name or names of the candidate or candidates proposed by the electors from the zones in the United States of America, by the electors from Canada and Newfoundland, and by the electors from Great Britain and Ireland shall be certified to the secretary of Rotary International by the chairman of the respective zone or geographical group meeting. If there be only one (1) candidate proposed by the electors from the clubs in any of the five (5) zones in the United States of America, or only one (1) candidate proposed by the electors from the clubs in Canada and Newfoundland, or only one (1) candidate proposed by the electors from the clubs in Great Britain and Ireland, such candidate shall automatically become the nominee of the respective zone or geographical group and shall be so certified to the secretary of Rotary International by the chairman of the respective zone or geographical group meeting.

In the event the electors from the clubs in any of the five (5) zones in the United States of America, or the electors from the clubs in Canada and Newfoundland, or the electors from the clubs in Great Britain and Ireland, shall propose more than one (1) candidate for director, the electors from the clubs in any such zone or geographical group shall ballot upon such candidates and each such elector shall be entitled to cast one vote for the nomination of one (1) director from his respective zone or geographical group.

The candidate for director in any such zone or geographical group receiving the highest number of votes in his respective zone or geographical group shall be declared nominated. In the event that any two or more candidates for director in any such zone or geographical group shall receive an equal number of votes, thereby affecting such nomination of directors, there shall be further balloting upon such candidates by the electors from the clubs in such zone or geographical group until one candidate for each such zone or geographical group is duly nominated.

The board of directors of Rotary International shall annually nominate five (5) directors from the membership of clubs not located in the United States of America, Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain or Ireland.

The secretary shall present to the convention for election the names of the nominees duly nominated for the office of director by their respective zones and geographical groups and the nominees duly nominated for the office of director by the outgoing board of directors.

Nominations for District Governors, et al

SECTION 7. *Nominations for Other Officers.* The secretary shall present to the convention for election the names of the nominees certified to him as duly nominated for the office of district governor by their respective districts, and the names of the nominees certified to him as duly nominated to be the elective officers of the general council and the Rotary International representatives in Great Britain and Ireland by the conference of that area.

Elections

SECTION 8. *Election of Officers.* The electors shall each be entitled to cast one vote for president, for treasurer, for each of twelve (12) directors, of Rotary International, for one governor for each district of Rotary International (except in Great Britain and Ireland), and for each of the elective officers of the general council and each of the Rotary International representatives in Great Britain and Ireland. The election of all these officers shall be by secret ballot, provided, however, that in the event of there being only one nominee for any office, the electors by viva voce vote may instruct the secretary of the convention to cast their united ballot for such nominee.

The election arrangements committee shall report promptly to the convention the result of the balloting which report shall be signed by a majority of the committee. The chairman thereof shall keep in his custody all ballots. After the committee's report has been adopted the chairman of the committee shall destroy all ballots unless otherwise instructed by the convention.

The nominee for president and the nominee for treasurer receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be declared elected to the office of president and the office of treasurer, respectively. If the result of any balloting for president or treasurer fails to show a majority for any nominee, the president shall designate a time and place during the convention for the casting of further ballots for that office under the supervision of the election arrangements committee. Prior to the second ballot the nominee having the lowest vote on the first ballot shall be dropped, and on each succeeding ballot the same procedure shall be followed until some nominee shall have received a majority of all votes cast.

The requisite number of nominees for director in each geographical group, according to the number provided in the constitution, receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

The nominee from each district for district governor and the nominee for each of the elective officers of the general council and each of the Rotary International representatives in Great Britain and Ireland receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

SECTION 9. All candidates or nominees for offices mentioned in this Article shall be either active or past service members, of Rotary clubs, in good standing.

Note: The foregoing Section 9 was subsequently amended by the adoption of Enactment No. 11. (See page 491)

Other Amendments Required for Conformity with Foregoing

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 4 of Article IV of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 4 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 4. *Meetings.* The board of directors shall meet at such times and places as it may determine, provided that the first meeting of the board each year shall be held in the month of July following the close of the convention, and provided further that a meeting of the board shall be held in the month of January of each year.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 9 of Article IV of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 9 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 9. *Vacancies.* In the event of a vacancy in the board of directors, the remaining members of the board shall elect a director to fill the unexpired term from the same geographical group or zone from which his predecessor was elected.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 5 of Article XII of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 5 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 5. *Ex Officio Membership.* The president shall be an ex officio member of all committees and commissions of Rotary International, excepting the nominating committee for president, and as such ex officio member shall have all the privileges of membership thereon.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 11 of Article XII of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 11 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 11. *Authority.* All committee action, except that of the nominating committee for president, shall be subject to the approval of the board of directors.

Proposed Enactment No. 39-4

To provide for continuity on the board of directors of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Proposed enactment 39-4 proposes to provide for continuity on the board of directors of Rotary International.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment 39-4 be considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors of Rotary International for study and report, if found desirable, to the 1940 convention of Rotary International. On behalf of the council, I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the report of the council and its recommendation, and the motion of Chairman Warren. Is there a second to the motion?

JERZY LOTH (Warsaw, Poland): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried, and the President declared proposed enactment No. 39-4 considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors of Rotary International for study and report, if found desirable, to the 1940 convention of Rotary International.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-4

CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN

and Referred to Board of Directors of Rotary International

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention that Article V of the constitution of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of Section 1 of Article V and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. *How Constituted.* The governing administrative body of Rotary International shall be a board of directors consisting of fourteen (14) members. The president of Rotary International shall be a member and chairman of the board during his term as president. The immediate past president of Rotary International shall be a member of the board during the year immediately following his term as president. Twelve (12) directors shall be elected by the convention, eleven (11) of whom shall serve for a term of two years and one (1) for a term of one year, as hereinafter provided. These twelve (12) directors shall be nominated and elected in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

At the convention of each *even* numbered year beginning with 1940, there shall be elected two (2) directors from the clubs in the United States of America, one (1) director from the clubs in Canada and Newfoundland, and three (3) directors from the membership of clubs not included in any geographical group mentioned in this Section.

At the convention of Rotary International in each *odd* numbered year beginning with 1941, there shall be elected three (3) directors from the clubs in the United States of America, and two (2) directors from the membership of clubs not included in any geographical group mentioned in this Section.

At the convention each year, there shall be elected one (1) director from the clubs in Great Britain and Ireland.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 3 of Article V of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of Section 3 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 3. *Term of Office.* The term of each officer of Rotary International shall begin on the first day of July following the adjournment of the convention at which he is elected and shall continue for the term for which he is elected or until his successor shall have been elected and qualified, unless otherwise herein specified.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Article IX of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the text of the last paragraph of Section 2 (d) and the text of the first and second paragraphs of Section 3 of the said Article IX and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

The board of directors of Rotary International shall nominate from the membership of clubs not located in any geographical group hereinbefore mentioned in this Section, three (3) directors in each *even* numbered year and two (2) directors in each *odd* numbered year.

SECTION 3. *Balloting on Nominations for Directors.* The electors, members of Rotary clubs in the United States of America, shall each be entitled to cast one vote for each of two (2) of the candidates in each *even* numbered year, and each of three (3) of the candidates in each *odd* numbered year for nomination of directors from Rotary clubs in the United States of America. To be valid and counted, any ballot for nomina-

tion of directors from clubs in the United States of America must contain votes for as many nominees as there are directors to be elected from that geographical group.

The electors, members of Rotary clubs in Canada and Newfoundland shall each be entitled to cast one vote, in each *even* numbered year, for the nomination of one director from the Rotary clubs in Canada and Newfoundland.

The electors, members of Rotary clubs in Great Britain and Ireland shall each be entitled to cast one vote, each year, for the nomination of one director from the Rotary clubs in Great Britain and Ireland.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 4 of Article IX of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the words and figures "for each of twelve (12) directors of Rotary International" in the eighth and ninth lines of said Section 4 of Article IX and inserting in lieu thereof the words "for the number of directors of Rotary International to be elected each year."

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that the provisions of this enactment shall become effective with the nomination and election of directors at the 1940 convention of Rotary International and that for said convention the following emergency clause be and hereby is added to Article IX of the by-laws of Rotary International as Section 8:

SECTION 8. *At the 1940 Convention of Rotary International*—The electors, members of Rotary clubs in the United States of America shall each be entitled to cast one vote for each of five (5) candidates for nomination for director from Rotary clubs in the United States of America. Of the candidates for nomination for director from this group the two (2) receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to be elected for a term of two years and the three (3) receiving the next highest number of votes shall be nominated to be elected to serve for a term of one year.

The electors, members of Rotary clubs in Canada and Newfoundland, shall each be entitled to cast one vote for the nomination of one director to serve for a term of two years from the Rotary clubs in that geographical group.

The electors, members of Rotary clubs in Great Britain and Ireland, shall each be entitled to cast one vote for the nomination of one director to serve for a term of one year, from the Rotary clubs in that geographical group.

The board of directors for 1939-40 shall nominate five (5) directors from the membership of clubs not located in any geographical group hereinbefore mentioned and shall designate the three (3) nominees to be elected to serve for a term of two years and the two (2) nominees to be elected to serve for a term of one year.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that said foregoing Section 8 shall cease to be part of the by-laws when the emergency to which it applies has passed.

Proposed Enactment No. 39-5

To modify the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International relating to the budget.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The purpose of proposed enactment No. 39-5 is to amend the by-law provision so as to make it consistent with what is now the actual procedure of the board of directors relating to the adoption of the budget. This proposed enactment provides that the board shall adopt a budget at its meeting in June of each year. Attention is called to the fact that, although the last meeting of the board is usually held in June, there is nothing in the by-laws requiring the board to meet in June.

Therefore, the council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-5 be adopted as amended, namely, by striking out

lines 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the proposed text and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "Section 5—*Budget*. Each year the board of directors shall adopt a financial budget for the succeeding fiscal year, and said budget may be revised by the board of directors in the succeeding fiscal year as in the judgment of the board of directors may be considered necessary."

On behalf of the council, I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the report of the council and the motion of Chairman Warren that the recommendation of the council be adopted as the action of this convention. Is there a second to the motion?

J. A. Johnson (Bay City, Michigan, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried, and the President declared Enactment No. 39-5 adopted as amended.

ENACTMENT No. 39-5

AS AMENDED AND ADOPTED

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention, that Section 5 of Article XIII of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 5 of Article XIII and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 5. *Budget*. Each year the board of directors shall adopt a financial budget for the succeeding fiscal year, and said budget may be revised by the board of directors in the succeeding fiscal year as in the judgment of the board of directors may be considered necessary.

Proposed Enactment No. 39-6

To amend provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International relating to the functions of the board of directors and officers of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Rotary Clubs of the 85th (Poland) District of Rotary International

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Proposed enactment No. 39-6 proposes to amend the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International relating to the functions of the board of directors and officers of Rotary International as explained in the note on page 34 of the booklet of proposed legislation.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-6 be considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors for study and report, if found desirable, to the 1940 convention. I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the report and the recommendation and the motion. Is there a second to the motion?

WALTER BAMBERGER (Orrville, Ohio, U. S. A.): I second it.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried, and the President declared proposed enactment No. 39-6 considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors of Rotary International for study and report, if found desirable, to the 1940 convention.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-6

CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN

and Referred to Board of Directors of Rotary International

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention that Section 1 of Article V of the constitution of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the term "governing administrative body" in said Section 1 of Article V and substituting in lieu thereof the term "leading administrative body."

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 1 of Article VI of the constitution of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by the addition of the following words as a footnote in said Section 1 of Article VI: "Note: The word 'officer' is understood as 'a person who performs a service for another.'"

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 2 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the words "The district governors shall act under the direction and general supervision of the board of directors of Rotary International" in the said Section 2 of Article XI and substituting in lieu thereof the following words: "The district governors shall act in accordance/or in harmony/with the board of directors of Rotary International."

Proposed Enactment No. 39-7

To provide that the conference of a district, under exceptional circumstances, may be held outside the boundaries of the district.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The purpose of proposed enactment No. 39-7 is to amend the by-laws of Rotary International so as to provide that, under exceptional circumstances, the board of directors of Rotary International may authorize any district to hold its conference outside the boundaries of such district.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-7 be adopted. On behalf of the council, I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the recommendation of the council in regard to proposed enactment No. 39-7, and the motion that the recommendation of the council be adopted as the action of this convention. Is there a second to the motion?

DICK COCKRELL (Houston, Texas, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried, and the President declared enactment No. 39-7 adopted.

ENACTMENT No. 39-7

AS ADOPTED

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention that Section 4 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the last sentence in said Section 4 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

The board of directors of Rotary International may authorize two or more districts to hold their conferences conjointly within the boundaries of any of the districts concerned, or, under exceptional circumstances, may authorize any district to hold its conference outside the boundaries of such district.

Proposed Enactment No. 39-8

Plan to modify the objects of Rotary

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Tucumán, Argentina

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The representative of the 30th District in the council on legislation, who is a member of the Rotary Club of Tucumán, in addressing the council on the subject of this proposed enactment, indicated that the intent of the proposal is to secure a revision of the Spanish translation of the present objects of Rotary rather than any modification of the English text of the objects.

Translations of Rotary literature into languages other than English, and subsequent changes in such translations, may be made with the approval of the board of directors of Rotary International, therefore

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-8 be considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors of Rotary International for such action as the board may deem desirable. I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the statement, the recommendation and the motion. Is there a second?

STERLING M. ANDREWS (Walsenburg, Colorado, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried, and the President declared proposed enactment No. 39-8 considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors of Rotary International for such action as the board may deem desirable.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-8

CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN

and Referred to Board of Directors of Rotary International

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL reunido en su trigésima convención anual RESUELVE que el actual texto del Artículo II de los Estatutos de Rotary International, sea sustituido por el siguiente:

Fin: El fin de Rotary es asegurar la salud de la humanidad entera, mediante la colaboración de todos sus miembros y a través del fomento de:

1°—La relación como oportunidad de colaborar.

2°—La buena fe como norma en los tratos y en las profesiones, el aprecio de toda ocupación útil y la dignificación de la propia en bien de la sociedad.

3°—La aplicación de estos ideales por todos los rotarios a su vida privada, profesional y pública.

4°—La inteligencia, la buena voluntad y la paz entre las naciones por el compañerismo de sus hombres de labor y profesionales, unidos en el ideal de asegurar la salud humana.

(English Translation)

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL assembled in its thirtieth annual convention RESOLVES that the actual text of Article II of the constitution of Rotary International be substituted by the following:

Object: The object of Rotary is to assure the welfare of all humanity through the collaboration of all its members and by means of promoting:

First, Relationship as an opportunity to collaborate.

Second, Good faith as a standard in businesses and professions, the appreciation of each useful occupation and the dignifying of each one's occupation in the welfare of society.

Third, The application of these ideals by all Rotarians in their personal, professional and community life.

Fourth, Understanding, good will and peace among the nations by the fellowship of its men of work and business united in the ideal of assuring human welfare.

Proposed Enactment No. 39-9

To provide a constitution and by-laws for "Rotary International in Japan and Manchoukuo (R. I. J. M.)"

Proposed by the Rotary Clubs of the 70th District of Rotary International

CHAIRMAN WARREN: This proposed enactment No. 39-9 proposes the adoption of a constitution and by-laws for Rotary International in Japan and Manchoukuo, the text of which will be found on pages 38 to 52 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The representative of the 70th District in the council on legislation made a statement and, on behalf of the clubs of the 70th District, asks permission to withdraw this proposed enactment.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that the convention grant the request of the Rotary Clubs of the 70th District and that proposed enactment No. 39-9 be withdrawn. On behalf of the council, I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the recommendation of the council on legislation, and the motion. Is there a second?

FRANK J. MCGREEVY (Ackley, Iowa, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried. The President declared the request of the Rotary Clubs of the 70th District granted and proposed enactment No. 39-9 withdrawn.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-9

WITHDRAWN

(Note: The text of proposed enactment No. 39-9 appeared in full on Pages 38-52 of the booklet of Proposed Enactments and Resolutions to be Considered at the 1939 Convention of Rotary International. It proposed the adoption of a constitution and by-laws for "Rotary International in Japan and Manchoukuo" as a supplement to the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International thereby establishing an area unit form of administration for the Rotary Clubs in Japan and Manchoukuo.)

Proposed Enactment No. 39-10

To clarify the provisions relating to amending the standard club constitution.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The purpose of proposed enactment No. 39-10 is to amend Article XIII of the standard club constitution so as to definitely provide

for the procedure with regard to effecting changes in the name or the territorial limits of a Rotary club.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-10 be adopted and on behalf of the council, I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the recommendation of the council and the motion. Is there a second?

EDWARD I. PETZE (New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried, and the President declared enactment No. 39-10 adopted.

ENACTMENT No. 39-10

AS ADOPTED

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention that Article XIII of the standard club constitution be and hereby is amended as follows:

By inserting the words "except as provided in Section 4 of this Article" after the word "constitution" in the second line of Section 1;

By inserting the words "except as provided in Section 4 of this Article" after the word "constitution" in the second line of Section 2;

By inserting the words "except as provided in Section 4 of this Article" after the word "amendments" in the fourth line of Section 3, and

By the addition of a new section to be known as Section 4 which shall read as follows:

SECTION 4. Article I (Name) and Article V (Territorial Limits) of this constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of this club, a quorum being present, by a two-thirds vote of all members present, provided that notice of such proposed amendment shall have been mailed to each member at least ten (10) days before such meeting, and provided further, that such amendment shall be submitted to the board of directors of Rotary International for its approval and shall become effective only when so approved.

Proposed Enactment No. 39-11

To provide for a senior member class of membership in a Rotary club.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Under the provision of proposed enactment No. 39-11 any active member of a Rotary club who now is and has been an active member of one or more Rotary clubs for a total of twenty or more years, or who is of the age of sixty-five or more after having been an active member of one or more Rotary clubs for a total of five or more years, may, at his option, become a senior member of said club by notifying the secretary of his intention so to do. A senior member shall have all the rights, privileges and responsibilities of an active member, except that he shall not be considered as representing any business or professional classification. A club may admit into its membership a person in the classification theretofore held by such senior member.

I also should point out that this proposed enactment makes some further alteration of Article IX of the by-laws, which you have been dealing with in Enactments 39-1 and 39-3. Therefore, if this is adopted, it would bring an alteration into the text of Article IX as given in the green leaflet distributed at this session, by the necessary insertion of the words "senior member."

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-11 be adopted, and I so move.

HENRY M. CALDWELL (Youngstown, Ohio, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried, and the President declared enactment No. 39-11 adopted.

ENACTMENT No. 39-11

As ADOPTED

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention that the constitution of Rotary International be and hereby is amended as follows:

Constitution, Rotary International

By striking out the present text of Section 3 (c) of Article IV and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 3 (c). The by-laws of Rotary International may provide for additional classes of members in Rotary clubs, to be designated as honorary membership, past service membership, and senior membership.

By striking out the present text of Section 1 of Article IX and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. *Per Capita Tax*. Every member club shall pay to Rotary International for the purposes of the latter, as provided in the by-laws, a uniform per capita tax based upon the number of its active, past service, and senior members.

By-Laws, Rotary International

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby are amended as follows:

By renumbering the present Section 5, Section 6 and Section 7 of Article III to Section 6, Section 7 and Section 8, respectively, and by adding a new section to be known as Section 5, which shall read as follows:

SECTION 5. *Senior Membership*. Any active member of a Rotary club who now is and has been an active member of one or more Rotary clubs for a total of twenty or more years, or who is of the age of sixty-five or more after having been an active member of one or more Rotary clubs for a total of five or more years, may, at his option, become a senior member of said club by notifying the secretary thereof in writing of his intention so to do. A senior member shall have all the rights, privileges and responsibilities of an active member, except that he shall not be considered as representing any business or professional classification. A club may admit into its membership an adult male person in the classification theretofore held by such senior member.

By striking out the present text of Section 8 of Article III and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 8—*Rotary Employment*. Any Rotary club may retain in its membership, under proper classification, or as a senior member, provided he has the qualifications for such membership, any member thereof who enters the employment of Rotary International, so long as he remains in such employment.

By striking out the present text of Section 2 of Article V and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 2—*Qualifications*. Each officer of Rotary International shall be an active, or a past service, or a senior member in good standing of a member club.

By striking out the present text of Section 4 (a) of Article VI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 4—*Delegates.* (a) *Qualifications.* Each delegate and alternate, expect delegates by proxy, shall be an active, or past service, or senior member of the club he represents.

By striking out the present text of the first paragraph of Section 4 (c) of Article VI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 4 (c)—*Proxies.* Any member club may designate as the proxy for any absent delegate or delegates of the club (1) any active, past service, or senior member of its own club, or (2) if unrepresented in the convention by one of its own members, any active, past service, or senior member of any other Rotary club within its own district, provided that a club which is not located within a district may designate as the proxy for its non-attending delegate or delegates any active, or past service, or senior member of any Rotary club, wherever located.

By striking out the present text of the second paragraph of Section 6 of Article IX and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Any elector from a club in his respective geographical group or zone, may, subject to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, propose at such meeting, as a candidate for the office of director, the name of an active, or past service, or senior member of a club in his geographical group or zone.

By striking out the present text of Section 9 of Article IX and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 9. All candidates or nominees for offices mentioned in this Article shall be either active, or past service, or senior members, of Rotary clubs, in good standing.

By striking out the third sentence in the present text of Section 2 of Article XI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Each district governor shall be an active, or past service, or senior member in good standing of a member club in the district by which he is nominated, and shall be the representative of Rotary International in said district.

By striking out the present text of Section 6 of Article XI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 6—*Conference Voting.* Every active, or past service, or senior member in good standing of a member club in a district, who is present at the annual conference of his district, shall be entitled to vote upon all questions and matters properly presented at such conference except the selection of the nominee for district governor, provided, however, any elector shall have the right to demand a poll upon any question presented to the conference, in which event the voting shall be restricted to electors.

By striking out the present text of Section 7 (a) and Section 7 (b) of Article XI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 7—(a) *Electors.* Each member club in a district shall select, certify and send to the annual district conference of its district one elector for every twenty-five, or major fraction thereof, of its membership (active, past service, and senior), each of whom shall be an active, or past service, or senior member of the club and if present at the district conference shall be entitled to cast one vote in the selection of such nominee.

(b) *Proxies.* When the circumstances require it, any member club located in a country other than that in which the conference of its district is held, may, with the consent of the president of Rotary International, designate as the proxy for any absent elector or electors from such club any active, past service, or senior member of its own club or any active, past service, or senior member of any club in the district in which the club is located, and when certified by the president and secretary of such club he shall, in addition to any vote he may have, be entitled to vote as proxy for the non-attending elector or electors whom he represents.

By inserting a comma and the words "honorary members excepted." after the word "membership" in the twenty-fifth line of Section 8 of Article XI.

By striking out the present text of Section 2 of Article XIII and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 2—*Per Capita Tax.* Each member club in Rotary International shall pay to Rotary International for each and every active, past service, and senior member of such club a per capita tax of two dollars and twenty-five cents (\$2.25) per half year, to be used by Rotary International for its purposes as set forth in the constitution and by-laws, provided, however, that to any club so located that it is impossible for Rotary International to furnish service comparable to that rendered the clubs in districts, the board of directors may remit such portion of said tax as to the board may seem just under the circumstances.

By striking out the present text of Section 2 of Article XVI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 2—Every active, past service, and senior member of a Rotary club shall have the privilege of attending, and whenever possible, shall be expected to attend the regular meeting of any other Rotary club.

By deleting the present text of Section 6 (a) of Article XVI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

(a) Each member club in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland shall make it a condition of membership that each of its active, past service, and senior members shall become a bona fide, paid subscriber to said periodical publication and shall continue as such as long as he holds membership; such subscription shall be collected by the club from each member as part of, or in addition to his regular dues; each member club shall enter subscriptions in its books in a special subscription account and shall forward the subscription price for its members to the business office of said publication, acting as agent for such subscribers.

Standard Club Constitution

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that the standard club constitution be and hereby is amended

By striking out the present text of Section 1 of Article III and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1—*Kinds.* There may be four kinds of membership, namely: active, honorary, past service, and senior.

By adding to Article III a new section to be known as Section 11, which shall read as follows:

SECTION 11. *Senior Membership.* Any active member of this club who now is and has been an active member of this or other Rotary clubs for a total of twenty or more years, or who is of the age of sixty-five or more after having been an active member of one or more Rotary clubs for a total of five or more years, may, at his option, become a senior member of this club by notifying the secretary in writing of his intention so to do. A senior member shall have all the rights, privileges and responsibilities of an active member, except that he shall not be considered as representing any business or professional classification. The club may admit into its membership an adult male person in the classification theretofore held by such senior member.

By striking out the present text of Section 1 of Article IV and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. *Period.* Membership shall continue during the existence of the club unless terminated as hereinafter provided or by death of the member.

By striking out the present text of Section 2 of Article IV and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 2. *How Terminated.* (a) Active membership shall automatically terminate if, and when, an active member ceases to be personally engaged within the territorial

limits of the club in the classification of business or profession under which he is classified in the club, or his connection with his business establishment is severed.

(b) Honorary membership shall automatically terminate on the first day of July next after the date of election, provided, however, that the board of directors in their discretion may, by resolution, continue such honorary membership from year to year thereafter. Such honorary membership may be continued by the board although the person so elected has ceased to reside within or to be definitely associated with the territorial limits of the club.

(c) Past service membership shall automatically terminate if, and when, a past service member re-enters active business or professional life, or if, and when, he ceases to reside within the territorial limits of this club or within the residential territory recognized as the suburbs of the city in which this club is located.

(d) Senior membership shall automatically terminate if, and when, a senior member ceases to reside within the territorial limits of this club or within the residential territory recognized as the suburbs of the city in which this club is located.

By striking out the present text of the first sentence of Section 7 (a) of Article IV and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 7—*Termination—Non-attendance.* (a) The membership of any active, past service, or senior member who is absent from four consecutive regular weekly meetings of this club shall automatically terminate, unless such absence is made up as hereinafter provided, or he is excused by the board of directors for good and sufficient reason.

By striking out the present text of Section 7 (b) of Article IV and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 7—(b) The membership of any active, past service, or senior member whose percentage of attendance is less than sixty per cent during the first or second six months of the club's fiscal year shall automatically terminate, unless he is excused by the board of directors for good and sufficient reason.

By striking out the present text of Section 1 of Article VII and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1—Every active, past service, and senior member of this club shall pay as an admission fee and as annual dues such sums as may be prescribed in the by-laws of this club except that a past service or senior member who has held active membership in this club shall not be required to pay a second admission fee.

By striking out the present text of the second paragraph of Section 4 of Article VIII and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Each officer and each director shall be an active, or a past service, or a senior member in good standing of this club.

By striking out the present text of the first sentence of Section 1 of Article X and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Acceptance of active, past service, or senior membership in this club shall be a declaration by each person, so doing, that he voluntarily becomes a bona fide subscriber to the monthly publication of Rotary International.

Proposed Enactment No. 39-12

To amend the by-laws of Rotary International and the standard club constitution with reference to past service membership so as to waive the time rule.

Proposed by the Rotary Clubs of the 55th (South Africa) District of Rotary International.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The by-laws of Rotary International provide that a former active member of a Rotary club who became ineligible to active member-

ship because of his retirement from active business or professional life, may be elected to past service membership in the Rotary club in which he held his active membership or in any other Rotary club provided that he has held active membership in one or more Rotary clubs for five or more years. This proposed enactment No. 39-12 proposes to waive the time rule with reference to past service membership.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-12 be considered as withdrawn, and I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the recommendation and the motion. Is there a second to Chairman Warren's motion?

THOMAS LAMONT (Auckland, New Zealand): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried, and the President declared proposed enactment No. 39-12 considered as withdrawn.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-12

CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention, that Section 4 of Article III of the by-laws of Rotary International and Section 10 of Article III of the standard club constitution be and hereby are amended by adding an additional paragraph to read as follows:

The board of directors of any Rotary club in very exceptional cases and subject to the approval of the district governor, shall have discretionary powers to waive the time rule for past service membership.

Proposed Enactment No. 39-13

To amend the provisions of the standard club constitution relating to termination of membership in a club.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Paris, France.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Last year the 1938 convention adopted an amendment to Section 5 of Article IV of the standard club constitution providing that the membership of a member of a Rotary club may be terminated by the board of directors of his club "for a reason which the board of directors may deem to be sufficient." The purpose of this proposed enactment No. 39-13 is to further amend this section of the standard club constitution so as to provide that such terminations of memberships can be made "only for just motives."

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-13 be considered as withdrawn and I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the recommendation and the motion. Is there a second?

FRED KELLER (Grand Haven, Michigan, U. S. A.): I second it.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried, and the President declared proposed enactment No. 39-13 considered as withdrawn.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-13

CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention that the standard club constitution be and hereby is amended by adding the following paragraph (g) to Section 5 of Article IV of said standard club constitution:

(g) Les radiations prévues ci-dessus ne pourront être prononcées par le Comité, l'Assemblée Générale ou les arbitres que pour de justes motifs.

(English Translation)

(g) The terminations provided for above can be pronounced by the board of directors, the meeting of the club, or the arbitrators only for just motives.

Proposed Enactment No. 39-14

To increase the period for securing attendance credits for attending meetings in other Rotary clubs.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Viborg, Denmark.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: At the present time the standard club constitution and the attendance contest rules provide that attendance may be made up "on any of the six days immediately preceding the day of absence, on the day of the absence itself, or on any of the six days immediately following the day of absence." This proposed enactment No. 39-14 proposes to extend the six days to thirty days before or after the day of absence.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-14 be considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors of Rotary International for consideration and for action, if deemed by them advisable and I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Is there a second to that motion?

BERTRAM H. KENYON (Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried, and the President declared proposed enactment No. 39-14 considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors of Rotary International for consideration and for action if deemed by them advisable.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-14

CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN

and Referred to Board of Directors of Rotary International

WHEREAS it is often difficult for Rotarians who are much away from home to make up attendance according to present rules, and

WHEREAS it is often difficult to encourage Rotarians, when travelling outside their home town, to attend meetings in other Rotary clubs,

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention that Section 7 (a) of Article IV of the standard club constitution be and hereby is altered to read as follows:

(a) The membership of any active or past service member who is absent from four consecutive regular weekly meetings of this club shall automatically terminate, unless such absence is made up as hereinafter provided, or he is excused by the board of directors for good and sufficient reason. Absence at a regular meeting of this club may be made up by attendance at a regular meeting of any other Rotary club on any of the thirty (30) days immediately preceding the day of absence, on the day of the absence itself, or on any of the thirty (30) days immediately following the day of absence, provided notice of such attendance is given to this club.

IT IS RESOLVED that the first sentence of the present paragraph 2 of the attendance contest rules be altered to read as follows:

2. Any member (excepting an honorary member) of the club, not present, who attends the regular meeting of any other Rotary club on any of the thirty (30) days immediately preceding the day of absence, on the day of absence itself, or on any of the thirty (30) days immediately following the day of absence, may be given full credit for attendance in his club.

Proposed Enactment No. 39-15

To provide for a new type of membership in the Rotary club to be called "transferred" membership.

Proposed by Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The text of this proposed enactment will be found on page 66 of the booklet of proposed legislation and the text of an amendment to this proposal will be found on page 7 of the supplement to the booklet of proposed legislation. This proposed enactment No. 39-15 proposes to amend the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International so as to provide for a new type of membership in the Rotary club to be called "transferred" membership.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-15 be considered as withdrawn, and I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the recommendation and the motion. Is there a second?

FRANK W. WEEDON (Syracuse, New York, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried, and the President declared proposed enactment No. 39-15 considered as withdrawn.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-15

CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention that the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby are amended as follows:

Constitution of Rotary International

1. To add at the end of Section 3 (e) of Article IV the words "and transferred membership," and to delete the word "and" before the words "past service membership" in the same sub-section.

By-Laws of Rotary International

2. To renumber Sections 5, 6, and 7 of Article III as Sections 6, 7, and 8.
3. To insert a new Section numbered 5, as follows:—

SECTION 5—*Transferred.* A former active member of a Rotary club who became ineligible to active membership because of the removal of his place of business may be elected to transferred membership in a Rotary club provided * (i) that he is actively engaged in his business or profession in the territorial limits of the club; (ii) that he has held active membership in one or more Rotary clubs for five or more years; (iii) that he is debarred from admission to active membership by reason only of his classification being filled; (iv) that he has all the other qualifications for membership; (v) that election to transferred membership shall not, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the appropriate classification, prevent the club, in its discretion, from electing someone else to fill such classification.

A transferred member shall have all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of an active member, except that he shall not be considered as representing any business or professional classification.

* Note: Subsequent to the publication of the booklet of proposed legislation, Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, at its annual conference in May, 1939, adopted an amendment to the text of this proposal, namely: that the proviso numbered "(i)," be amended to read "(i) that he is actively engaged in the territorial limits of the club in the same classification of business or profession as that with which he was associated before removal;".

Proposed Resolution No. 39-16

To indicate the approval of the Convention of Rotary International to the amendment of the Constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland so as to provide for a new type of membership to be called "transferred" membership.

Proposed by Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Proposed enactment No. 39-15, which you have just considered as withdrawn, dealt with the same principle as this proposed resolution No. 39-16. 39-15 had reference to consequential proposed alteration of the constitution of Rotary International; 39-16 affects the same principle but in the constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 39-16 be considered as withdrawn and I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the recommendation and the motion. Is there a second?

J. L. WILLIAMSON (Springfield, Vermont, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried, and the President declared proposed resolution No. 39-16 considered as withdrawn.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 39-16

CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN

WHEREAS the Rotary Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland assembled in their annual conference have voted

THAT amendments be and hereby are made in the constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland as follows:—

BY substituting the word "four" for the word "three" in line one of Section 1 of Article IV, and by adding the word "transferred" after the words "past service" in line three of the same section.

BY renumbering Sections 9 to 17 of Article IV as Sections 10 to 18.

BY inserting a new Section 9, as follows:—

SECTION 9. *Transferred Membership.* (a) A former active member or additional active member who became ineligible for active membership because of the removal of his place of business, may be elected as a transferred member provided* (i) that he is actively engaged in his business or profession in the territorial limits of the club; (ii) that he has held active membership in any one or more Rotary clubs for five or more years; (iii) that he is debarred from admission to active membership by reason only of his classification being filled; (iv) that he has all the other qualifications for membership; (v) that election to transferred membership shall not, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the appropriate classification, prevent the club, in its discretion, from electing someone else to fill such classification.

(b) *Conditions.* A transferred member shall have all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of an active member, except that he shall not be considered as representing any business or professional classification.

BY re-lettering sub-sections (d) to (f) of the present Section 10 of Article IV as sub-sections (f) to (g).

BY inserting a new sub-section (d), as follows:—

(d) Transferred membership shall endure for life unless terminated as hereinafter provided, provided however the membership of a transferred member shall automatically terminate when he ceases to be personally engaged within the territorial limits of the club in the classification of business or profession under which he would otherwise be classified, or when his connection with his business establishment is severed, also provided that the Council for good and sufficient reason may at any time cancel the membership of a transferred member in accordance with the procedure for the termination of the membership of an active member.

BY inserting throughout the constitution the words "Transferred Member" or "Transferred Members" or "Transferred Membership," as the case may be, wherever such words are required to appear in association with references to the other existing classes of members or membership.

WHEREAS the approval of a convention of Rotary International is necessary to make effective any amendments to the constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland,

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International, assembled in its thirtieth annual convention, that the above stated amendments of the constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland be and hereby are approved to become effective 1st July, 1939.

* Note: Subsequent to the publication of the booklet of proposed legislation, Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, at its annual conference in May, 1939, adopted an amendment to the text of this proposal, namely: that the proviso numbered "(i)" be amended to read "(i) that he is actively engaged in the territorial limits of the club in the same classification of business or profession as that with which he was associated before removal;"

Proposed Resolution No. 39-17

To provide for the writing and adopting of a "Rotary Hymn."

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Pelotas, Brazil.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The purpose of this proposed resolution No. 39-17 is to provide for the writing and adopting of a Rotary hymn. The representative on the council on legislation from the 27th District, on behalf of the Rotary Club of Pelotas, asks permission to withdraw this proposed resolution.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that the convention grant the request of the Rotary Club of Pelotas and that proposed resolution No. 39-17 be withdrawn. On behalf of the council, I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the recommendation and the motion. Is there a second to the motion?

J. FRANK BRANNEN (Moundsville, West Virginia, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried. The President declared the request of the Rotary Club of Pelotas granted and proposed resolution No. 39-17 withdrawn.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 39-17

WITHDRAWN

(Note: The text of proposed resolution No. 39-17 appeared in full on page 70 of the booklet of Proposed Enactments and Resolutions to be Considered at the 1939 Convention of Rotary International. No. 39-17 proposed that Rotary International organize a contest throughout the world to give Rotary a hymn to be known as "The Rotary Hymn.")

Proposed Resolution No. 39-18

To increase the period for securing attendance credits for attending meetings of other Rotary clubs.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Proposed resolution No. 39-18 proposes that attendance credit shall be allowed provided the attendance card reaches the club secretary's office before midnight of the 30th day subsequent to the last day of the month to which such card refers.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 39-18 be considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors of Rotary International for consideration and for action if deemed by them advisable and I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the recommendation and the motion. Is there a second?

J. D. ZIMMERMAN (Sterling, Kansas, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried, and the President declared proposed resolution No. 39-18 considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors of Rotary International for consideration and for action if deemed by them advisable.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 39-18

CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN

and Referred to Board of Directors of Rotary International

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention that the provisions concerning the attendance credit to be allowed to any member of a Rotary club who attends the regular meeting of another Rotary club, be so altered as to have, substantially, the following meaning:

"Attendance credit shall be allowed provided the attendance card reaches the club secretary's office before midnight of the 30th day subsequent to the last day of the month to which such card refers."

Proposed Resolution No. 39-19

To provide that a member of a Rotary club may receive credit for attendance during the time of an illness.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Proposed resolution No. 39-19 proposes to provide that a member of a Rotary club may receive credit for attendance during the time of an illness.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 39-19 be considered as withdrawn and I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Is there a second to that motion?

L. R. ASH (Fayetteville, North Carolina, U. S. A.): I second it.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried, and the President declared proposed resolution No. 39-19 considered as withdrawn.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 39-19

CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN

WHEREAS, regular attendance at meetings is a requirement of membership in a Rotary club and an obligation that every member of a Rotary club must accept and

WHEREAS, many members take worthy pride in maintaining a 100% attendance record and

WHEREAS, provision is made whereby a member who is unable to attend the regular meeting of his club, may make up such deficiency, while in health, by attending the meeting of another club, either before or after the meeting missed, according to the regular rule established and

WHEREAS, no provision is made and no opportunity is given to a member who is unable to attend on account of sickness extending over two or more weeks even when such member is confined to his bed, and

WHEREAS, this rule is unfair since it gives a member in health an advantage over one who is confined to his bed by illness it appears that the meaning of "Attendance" should be clarified and made equal in its application, therefore

IT IS RESOLVED, by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention, that whenever a member of a Rotary club is confined to his bed on account of illness and cannot attend the meeting of his club for a period of two weeks or more, the board of directors of his club may at its discretion and after proper investigation, allow credit for attendance during the time of such illness and

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, that neither the attendance record of the member nor the attendance percentage of his club shall be affected by such absence from meetings during his illness.

Proposed Resolution No. 39-20

To urge the calling of a World Conference, etc.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Hull, England

CHAIRMAN WARREN: President Almy of R.I.B.I. informed the council on legislation that this proposed resolution is also being proposed by Rotary Inter-

national in Great Britain and Ireland, the resolution having been adopted by the Rotary clubs in Britain and Ireland at their annual conference held in Brighton in May, 1939.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 39-20 be considered as withdrawn and, on behalf of the council, I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the recommendation of the council, and the motion that proposed resolution No. 39-20 be considered as withdrawn. Is there a second to the motion?

P. K. WRIGHT (Iowa Falls, Iowa, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

CARL MILLER (Helena, Arkansas, U. S. A.): I shall speak in conjunction with another Rotarian, not on our own behalf alone, sent to the floor of this convention by an international service assembly, specifically by that assembly of clubs 36 to 99 in membership, A to L in the alphabet. We ask that this resolution not be withdrawn but that it be presented to the convention either for acceptance or for rejection. It is not the resolution itself we feel which is fundamentally at issue. The fundamental issue is whether or not Rotary International shall lift its voice corporately on behalf of the fourth point in its program, outside of politics, beyond internal or external politics, but for the great issue of international peace, which is the critical need of the world today.

We respectfully considered the action of the council on legislation in that assembly. We respectfully considered the fact that it deemed it best, on the part of Rotary International, to have as its policy abstinence from corporate action. Yet we feel that, if we are to make our voice effective, if we are to speak with authority, if we are to speak with force, if we are to speak and be heard and be considered an agency for peace in this world, we must speak corporately, and we cannot make ourselves heard as individuals in our separate clubs.

The issue today, we feel, is not merely the Hull resolution, not merely 39-20, but whether, when the opportunity presents for Rotary to raise its voice, will Rotary raise its voice or will this policy hinder the raising of that voice. We know there is danger implied in a raising of the voice of Rotary International. There is danger in living. We know that there is danger that some might be hurt. But we feel that it is better to speak, when we are so impelled, than to worry about treading on certain people's toes.

There is a juncture in the existence of an individual, in the existence of an institution, of an organization, when the individual or the institution must decide whether to live or whether merely to exist, whether it is best to preserve the body and let the spirit die, or whether it is better to make that spirit live even though the body or a part of the body dies. Therefore, we ask that this resolution not be withdrawn but be presented for the vote of this convention.

EMORY LUCCOCK (Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A.): I have been for the last six months with the Rotary Club of Evanston, Illinois, and for six years before that with the Rotary Club of Shanghai, China. Many of you know that in a number of insane asylums here in the United States one of the tests for sanity is to put the suspected individual in a basement room where a faucet is going full blast, pouring water into that room. When the patient is brought into the room, the water is already up to his knees. Over on the side of the room there is an open window, and he is given a bucket. If the patient proceeds to bail out the water,

without reference to the faucet and the incoming flow of water, he is put back in the asylum and considered incompetent to take a responsible place in the world affairs. Yesterday morning, in the assembly on international service, it was overwhelmingly believed that the present policy of Rotary is one of bailing in connection with its fourth object, without giving intelligent and responsible attention to the very obvious faucets, the inflow or the outflow from which very much exceeds any possible effect of Rotary bailing.

Someone has said, and I think very wisely, that those who believe in war enough to pay what war costs are having everything their own way in our world, because those who believe in peace are unwilling to pay what peace costs. It does seem to me that, if we are to follow this policy, which I cannot, by the furthest stretch of my imagination, conceive of as courageous, if we are to follow this policy of refusing to face squarely, on the open floor of Rotary conventions, questions that have nothing to do with condemning any one individual nation; if we cannot go so far in connection with and in deference to the fourth object of Rotary as to go on public record as reaffirming our belief in the collective process instead of the individual, I think in due honesty and in the interest of intellectual integrity, we ought to remove the fourth spoke from the Rotary wheel.

The thought has been brought up that we would like to do this but, in the interest of the cordial amity that we want very much (and no one wants it more than I do) to prevail throughout world-wide Rotary, we ought not to do it; there is too much of a risk to that cordial amity as well as to the extension of Rotary. I have only these two things to say about that. One is that a great many years ago a man lived, whose wisdom I believe exceeds the wisdom of the councils at the moment prevailing in the higher councils of Rotary International, when he said that those who would seek to save their own life are going to lose that life, and those who are interested in actually saving their life must be willing to lose it in deference to something that has a survival value. The last thing I will have to say is, I am wondering what in the world we mean by this Rotary motto "Service Above Self." It does seem to me that there a consideration of the strategy of our own survival definitely puts self above service.

DANIEL L. MARSH (Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.): I rise to ask whether the chairman of the council on legislation would be willing to give to the convention the reasons which certainly must have actuated the council in making the recommendation of withdrawal. The matter is now before us, it is before the world, and, if they have just reason why it should be considered as withdrawn rather than acted upon, may we not know their reasons?

CHAIRMAN WARREN: May I suggest that is too much of a task. What I am asked to do is to recall from memory the debate, to pick out the salient points from it and convey them to this larger audience. It is perfectly obvious that, when I finish, somebody who is on one side is going to say that I pressed too much the other side, and vice versa. But, from my recollection, the first objection to this is that it does no more, in a way, than restate our fourth object. Attention was also called to the difficulty of setting up machinery to carry out a resolution of this kind. I am carefully refraining from offering observations of my own because, of course, this proposed resolution comes from R.I.B.I. of whom at the moment I am one of the representatives.

If I were looking at it myself and still trying to recall what happened yesterday, I would ask one question, "What do you think you can do with the resolu-

tion when you have passed it?" That, in general, was the doubt in the minds of the council when they debated this proposed resolution on Monday.

First of all, what is the point in restating, in effect, the fourth object? Secondly, the major doubt of machinery, what can you do when you have passed your resolution? And are you doing any good by going over and over the same ground?

I am not going to allow anybody to fasten onto me what I have said as being my own views. I have been asked to recall, as far as I can, what were the observations made in the council on legislation and I have kept as far as I can to mere recollection.

FRANK J. MCGREEVY (Ackley, Iowa, U. S. A.): I observed that our district governor, P. K. Wright, seconded the motion that this proposed resolution be considered as withdrawn. We in America have learned (and this is said mostly for those from other nations) that enthusiasm for a cause or an objective, expressed in whatever way one feels like expressing it, does not always help to attain the objective. We have had many extremely enthusiastic people who have expressed themselves when, perhaps, a reasonable amount of silence would have given us greater influence in favor of our real objective.

I just want to read the first paragraph of this proposed resolution and let you think over it and say why should not this proposed resolution be considered as withdrawn. It may be misunderstood. If anybody has anything to propose along this line, the men who proposed it ought to frame it and stand before the convention for it. The first paragraph reads: "We desire to place on record our continued adherence to the collective principle as the only enduring basis of world peace." That may be true and it may not be true. I think Rotary International "sticks out its neck" and prevents its opportunities for peace by entering into a world controversy on a debatable question in the present chaotic condition of the world.

FRANCIS A. KETTANEH (Beyrouth, Lebanon): This proposed resolution contains two parts. The first part is, I am afraid, just a pious wish. Moreover, especially in Europe and in certain other places, if we pass it, it is going to cause Rotary a lot of trouble.

As to the second part, I wish to tell the story that one of my predecessors told you, but instead of water let us say a stream of words. We Rotarians, if we do not want to be labeled mad, should turn off the faucet of too much talking. Just imagine bringing these nations together, if you can get them to come; put them around the table and start them talking and see what results you have. Instead of passing this, if you have it in your power to get these statesmen and politicians (and I do not mean any disrespect to them) to just stop talking for a few months, maybe they will let us get along with a good job and insure peace. We will not insure peace by talking; we will endanger it.

ALLEN D. ALBERT (Paris, Illinois, U. S. A.): Every delegate and guest at this convention will differ with the Rotarians of the British Isles with reluctance. Every delegate to this convention would, if he could, meet the challenge which has been so admirably stated by Rotarian Miller. The issue here is not a question, shall Rotary give of itself to stop war? There is not a man in the hall who would not go out and lay down his life tomorrow, if he could, to stop war. The real question is, will the transaction contemplated in this proposed resolution serve

now to advance the cause of peace. As one who has given the greater part of his life to advance the cause of peace, I urge you to take the view that this proposed resolution is, at this hour, inadvisable.

A suggestion has been made that, in substance, all that the proposed resolution contemplates is an affirmation of our fourth object. See how easy it is to think loosely and confuse terms? The proposed resolution says: "We desire to place on record our continued adherence to" what? To the advancement of international understanding, good will and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service? Not at all! Our adherence to a governmental policy, the collective principle between governments as the only enduring basis of world peace. It happens that I belong to the group that believes in the collective principle as between governments but, in particular, I belong to the group that believes Rotary's larger effectiveness is to be worked out through the unity of citizenship and without attempt on the part of joint action by Rotarians directly to influence the decisions of governments.

The great need in the world today, in behalf of the reduction of war, is an enlightened public opinion. In the United States of America, the Rotary clubs, with the help of the Rotary foundation, have been conducting what many educators describe as the most important program of adult education in modern times. We have been presenting to Rotarians and non-Rotarians institutes of international understanding, aimed exclusively at the further education of individual citizens, that they may contribute more and more to an enlightened public opinion. There were 174 such institutes conducted last year. With hardly an exception, they were kept entirely clear of the suspicion, on the part of any responsible person, of being propaganda. Rotary was engaged in a service for peace. It is proposed next year to continue that service. Suppose this proposed resolution is adopted. Here in the United States we have a very clear division of opinion. Many of our people do not at all believe in collective action between governments or, if so, that the United States should have no part in such collective action. Many do believe it. Many newspapers do not believe it. Suppose these institutes are to be continued after this declaration shall have been made. Every single one of them will be in great danger of being characterized as propaganda by partisan opponents of the collective principle.

No, the way to peace is long and slow. It will never come until there is a will to peace worked out in practical purpose, supported by the great body of intelligent people of every land, interested in the movement for peace. If you hamper now the beautiful movement upon which Rotary has already gone so far, you will not have advanced the cause of peace; you will have silenced or almost silenced one of the most powerful vocal agencies in support of peace. In the name of peace, let us choose our course quietly, calmly, clearly, with the view to the long future in which the will to peace shall take possession of the hearts and the minds of the people.

CHARLES REEVE VANNEMAN (Albany, New York, U. S. A.): I am not going to take any length of time. I just want to put in a word of caution. Rotary International is still international. In the council on legislation there were representatives, I think, of upwards of forty different countries. There was expressed there that which has been transmitted to you by, I think, almost, a unanimous vote. At the moment, I have not the figures but I think I would not be wrong if I said the majority there were from the United States and Canada.

If we were to take a vote here and defeat that which the council on legislation has recommended, we would not be expressing the will of Rotary International accurately. That is my word of caution.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried, and the President declared proposed resolution No. 39-20 considered as withdrawn.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 39-20 CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International, assembled in its thirtieth annual convention, as follows:

1. We desire to place on record our continued adherence to the collective principle as the only enduring basis of world peace.
2. We urge that steps be taken by the nations of the world to call a World Conference for the purpose of constituting a Society of Nations which should be all-inclusive in membership.

Proposed Resolution No. 39-21

To encourage a study of the possibility of appointing each convention committee earlier than in the Rotary year in which the convention is to occur.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The purpose of proposed resolution No. 39-21 is to request the board of directors of Rotary International to give consideration to proposing to the 1940 convention an enactment to amend the by-laws of Rotary International so as to provide for the appointment of each convention committee in advance of the Rotary year in which the convention for which such committee is responsible is to occur.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 39-21 be adopted, and I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the recommendation and the motion. Is there a second?

EUGENE L. GRAVES (Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried and the President declared Resolution No. 39-21 adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 39-21 AS ADOPTED

WHEREAS at present each convention committee is appointed less than twelve months in advance of the convention for which it is responsible, and

WHEREAS the experience of recent years has indicated that convention committees in planning conventions, and programs for conventions, do not have sufficient time in which to properly plan for a great world convention, and

WHEREAS for the benefit of clubs in the United States an earlier appointment is particularly desirable with regard to conventions to be held outside the United States, and for clubs in other countries with regard to conventions to be held within the United States, and

WHEREAS greater interest would be aroused in a convention if announcements of the program of the convention could precede or accompany the announcement of travel arrangements

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention, that the board of directors of Rotary International is requested to give consideration to proposing to the 1940 convention an enactment to amend the by-laws of Rotary International so as to provide for the appointment of each convention committee in advance of the Rotary year in which the convention for which such committee is responsible is to occur.

Proposed Resolution No. 39-22

To provide for the election of members of the board of directors of Rotary International for two year terms.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Logansport, Indiana, U. S. A.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Proposed resolution No. 39-22 proposes to provide for the election of members of the board of directors of Rotary International for two-year terms.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution 39-22 be considered as withdrawn. On behalf of the council, I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the recommendation of the council and the motion.

HIBBARD GREENE (Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried, and the President declared proposed resolution No. 39-22 considered as withdrawn.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 39-22

CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its thirtieth annual convention that it is the sense of this convention that if and when Resolution No. 39-3 now before this convention, calling for the setting up of five geographical zones from each of which shall be elected one of the five members of the board of directors of Rotary International allocated to the United States, is adopted and such geographical zones shall have been provided, provision also shall be made for numbering all the several director areas consecutively, and that thereafter members of the board of directors of Rotary International shall be elected one director from each odd numbered area for a term of two years on each recurring odd numbered calendar year, and there shall be elected one director from each even numbered area for a term of two years on each recurring even numbered calendar year.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the board of directors of Rotary International is requested to draft or have drafted such enactments as may be required by the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and as may be necessary to properly present the intent of this resolution for action by the convention of Rotary International to be held at Rio de Janeiro in June of 1940.

PRESIDENT HAGER: This concludes the report of the council on legislation and the action of the convention on proposed enactments and resolutions. I am sure that you would like to have me convey your appreciation to your representatives who have devoted themselves so faithfully to analyzing and discussing proposed enactments and resolutions and preparing well considered recommendations with regard to them. The convention thanks the council on legislation for its work and I would appreciate it if you would join with me in thanking Tom Warren for his splendid presentation of the report of the council. (Applause)

Council On Legislation

June 19, 20 and 21, 1939

FIRST SESSION

The council on legislation, held as a part of the thirtieth annual convention of Rotary International, convened its opening session in the Ballroom of the Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., at ten o'clock, Monday morning, June 19, 1939, with President George C. Hager as chairman.

PRESIDENT HAGER: It is now my pleasure to convene this council on legislation which is being held as a part of the thirtieth annual convention of Rotary International.

T. A. WARREN (District 6): President George and particularly members of the council and members of the public: I have broken in thus early to do a very informal thing, but something I am sure you would like me to do. I have not received George's permission, but I am taking it for granted in your name. There has just come into the gallery George's mother, Mrs. Hager, and I am sure it will be your wish, as it certainly is mine, that I should ask Mrs. Hager if she will kindly stand so that we may see her and salute her.

The audience arose and applauded.

PRESIDENT HAGER: In setting up a council such as this the element of time is important. In order to expedite matters and in line with the procedure followed in the past, I have taken the liberty of doing several things in advance, for which I shall now ask your approval.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

First, the credentials of those composing this council must be viséd and following the procedure of previous years I have appointed a committee on credentials. The personnel of this committee is as follows: Fernando Carbajal, Chairman, Lima, Peru; Nelson Ramirez, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico; Charles W. Pettengill, Greenwich, Conn., U. S. A.; Radovan Alaupović, Zagreb, Yugoslavia, and Charles Jourdan-Gassin, Nice, France.

Does the action of the chairman meet with the approval of the council?

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): I so move.

The motion, seconded by C. Reeve Vanneman (Director, R. I.), was put to a vote and was carried.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Assuming your approval, the credentials committee has been at work this morning and I believe is now prepared to make its preliminary report. Will you receive the report at this time? If there is no objection, Chairman Carbajal will present the interim report of the credentials committee.

FERNANDO CARBAJAL (Chairman, Credentials Committee): The credentials committee of the council on legislation at the 1939 convention of Rotary International has viséd the credentials of 122 members of this council as follows:

Representatives of clubs of districts of R. I.	87
President of territorial unit, R.I.B.I.	1
Representatives of clubs of districts in Great Britain and Ireland	17
Chairmen or other representatives of regional advisory committees	2
Representatives of non-districted clubs	2
President and other members of R. I. board of directors and the secretary of R. I.	8
Representatives-at-large	5
	<hr/> 122

The names of the 122 members certified by the credentials committee in this report are attached hereto.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the interim report of the credentials committee. The chair will entertain a motion for the adoption of the report.

C. REEVE VANNEMAN (Director, R. I.): I so move.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Will you include in that motion that we declare those persons therein named to be duly seated as members of this council?

C. REEVE VANNEMAN: I do.

The motion, seconded by Edward F. McFaddin (Representative-at-Large), was put to a vote and was carried.

FERNANDO CARBAJAL (Chairman, Credentials Committee): I also beg permission of the council on legislation to report in connection with the representatives of Districts 47, 48 and 49. We have been through this matter very carefully and the members of the credentials committee of this council on legislation recommend that you accept Louis Renard, Charles Jourdan-Gassin and Charles Damaye as representatives of Districts 47, 48 and 49 respectively, in that their credentials have not been received but we know that the governors appointed these men as representatives.

PRESIDENT HAGER: It is within your province to seat these three incoming governors. What is your pleasure?

EDWARD F. MCFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): I so move.

The motion, seconded by C. Reeve Vanneman (Director, R. I.), was put to a vote and was carried.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

The council is now duly organized for the performance of the responsibilities placed upon it. However, it is advisable for the council to have rules of procedure. The general rules relating to the procedure of the council are provided in Article VII of the by-laws of Rotary International. These provisions will be found on pages 163 and 164 of the manual of procedure, being the salmon colored book which you all have in front of you. Obviously, it is not expected that these provisions of the by-laws shall cover every contingency that might arise, but rather that where necessary these general provisions may be supplemented by rules of procedure in harmony with these basic provisions.

Accordingly, it has been the custom each year for the council to adopt rules of procedure. In order to expedite the work of the council, I have again taken the liberty, in line with previous custom, of appointing a committee to review the rules of procedure for the 1938 council on legislation and to offer recommendations as to the adoption of these or similar rules by this council. I have ap-

pointed the following committee: C. Reeve Vanneman, Chairman, Albany, N. Y., U. S. A.; Carlos Hoerning, Santiago, Chile; Edward Wilhelm Peyron, Stockholm, Sweden; Shapoorjee Billimoria, Bombay, India, and H. T. Low, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

Is the appointment of this committee on rules of procedure confirmed by this council?

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): I so move.

The motion, seconded by John M. Feller (District 123), was put to a vote and was carried.

PRESIDENT HAGER: The chairman of the committee on rules of procedure will now present the report of his committee.

C. REEVE VANNEMAN (Chairman, Rules of Procedure Committee): Each member of the council has been supplied with a copy of the manual of procedure, Pamphlet No. 35. On pages 102 and 103 of this manual will be found the text of the rules of procedure adopted by the council on legislation at the 1938 (San Francisco) convention. Your committee on rules of procedure recommends that the rules of procedure as adopted and amended last year be adopted as the rules of procedure for the 1939 council on legislation.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the report of the committee. What is your pleasure?

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): I move the adoption of the report of the committee.

The motion, seconded by Hugh A. Butler (Representative-at-Large), was put to a vote and was carried.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PRESIDENT HAGER: Under the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International, the secretary of Rotary International is the secretary of this council. To those who do not already know him, I introduce to you at this time Chesley R. Perry and recognize him as the secretary of the council for any announcements which he has to make.

SECRETARY PERRY: Pursuant to the provisions of the by-laws and the rules of procedure of this council, I have appointed Mildred Vandervelde, one of the executive assistants on the secretariat staff, to assist me in the secretarial work of the council. She is well experienced in the council work, having been in it for several years, and I ask you to accept her assistance in my absence if I have to step out of the council chamber.

I have also arranged for The Master Reporting Company, represented here by Mrs. Sadie Thomas, to make a verbatim record of the proceedings of the council, which, according to custom, will be published as part of the proceedings of the convention.

Each member of the council, as recognized by the credentials committee of the council, has been furnished with a special button badge reading "Council on Legislation." This badge will serve to identify you at the entrance to the council chamber and to admit you inside the brass railing in the council chamber, within which no one is privileged to sit except duly credentialed members of the council.

The credentials committee is still in session in the anteroom, and if there are any members of the council who have come in without presenting their

credentials, it is suggested that they slip out and identify themselves to the credentials committee, be recorded, and reported in the supplementary report which the committee will make some time during the session.

Each member has been provided with a large envelope containing a booklet with the text of all proposed legislation, a copy of the R. I. manual of procedure, and other reference material. Each envelope has been marked with the name of the member of the council, in order that he may file his papers in it.

DRAFTING COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT HAGER: The by-laws of Rotary International provide that the president of Rotary International shall be the presiding officer of the council but that he may appoint a chairman to serve in his place, and the rules of procedure of the council provide that if the president appoints a chairman to serve in his place such appointment shall be made from among the members of the council and the president may resume the chairmanship at any time. So far as circumstances and time will permit, it is my purpose to preside over the sessions of the council, and I have appointed Rotarian Tom Warren, of Wolverhampton, England, to serve as chairman when it is not possible for me to be in the chair. Rotarian Warren is the immediate past president of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland and is a member of the council as the representative of District No. 6.

The by-laws of Rotary International provide that the council shall appoint from among its membership a drafting committee. Paragraph 13 of the rules of procedure of the council, which you have just adopted, provides:

13. The drafting committee of the council shall consist of a chairman and four members. The chairman of the drafting committee shall be either the chairman of the council or the person designated by him to make the report of the council to the convention. The other four members of the committee shall be selected as follows: The chairman of the council shall nominate four members of the council as members of the drafting committee and shall then call for further nominations from the floor. If no further nominations be made, the men nominated by the chairman of the council shall automatically be selected; but if further nominations are made, the selection shall be by ballot.

As Rotarian Warren will be acting as chairman of the council when I am not presiding, it seems to me advisable that he be designated to make the report of the council to the convention and I so designate him. I also ask him to serve as chairman of the drafting committee as I, of course, shall be quite busy with general convention matters.

As to the other four members of the drafting committee, the chairman nominates the following members of the council: Edward F. McFaddin, Norman Sommerville, Enrique Gil and Francis A. Kettaneh. Are there any further nominations from the floor?

PAUL E. CHALFANT (District 154): I move that those nominated be appointed members of the drafting committee.

The motion, seconded by Garforth Mortimer (District 15), was put to a vote and was carried.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Your drafting committee, therefore, is constituted as follows: T. A. Warren, Chairman, Wolverhampton, England; Edward F. McFaddin, Hope, Arkansas, U. S. A.; Norman Sommerville, Toronto, Canada; Enrique Gil, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Francis A. Kettaneh, Beyrouth, Lebanon.

The members of the drafting committee have the particular responsibility of noting carefully the intent of any motion as to a recommendation of this council or as to any change in the proposed legislation which the council may wish to recommend to the convention. The committee will then endeavor to phrase such recommendation or proposed changes so as to clearly convey the intent of the council.

The drafting committee will from time to time report to the council the results of its labors, thereby affording the council an opportunity to review the drafting work of the committee and approve the report of the council before it is presented to the convention.

At the close of each session of the council, the drafting committee will be meeting immediately at the platform for the purpose of determining when and where it will do the work at hand. A room adjacent to this council hall has been provided in which the drafting committee may do its work, and stenographic and clerical assistance will be arranged for by the secretary of the council.

PURPOSE AND FUNCTION OF THE COUNCIL

Perhaps it will be helpful at this time, if we review the purpose and function of this council. These are referred to briefly in Article VII of the R. I. by-laws, namely, all resolutions and all enactments to amend the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and the standard club constitution shall be transmitted by the secretary directly to the council.

The council shall consider and act upon said resolutions and enactments, with or without amendment, and shall report its action on all resolutions and enactments to a session of the voting delegates of the convention for such action as they may determine.

Here we have a provision for action by the council and action by the convention, but we must interpret the first action as being of an advisory character. In this connection, with your permission, I shall ask the secretary to read an article on this subject which recently appeared in the News Letter of Rotary International.

SECRETARY PERRY: The article is as follows:

As we approach the time of the annual Rotary convention it may be of interest to consider for a moment just what is the function of the council on legislation which meets annually as part of the convention.

The council was created by convention action. It is composed of some 170 members. Every district has its representative thereon, and there are some representatives of non-districted clubs, and some representatives-at-large.

The council considers all proposed enactments or resolutions and reports its recommendation on each proposal, with or without amendment, to a session of the voting delegates of the convention for such final action as the delegates may determine. In other words, the council has been created for the benefit of the delegate body. In effect, the convention says: "Here are important proposals to be considered. There is not time for the convention to discuss them all at length, and so the delegates agree that they shall be fully discussed in a council, so set up as to be a representative body from all parts of the Rotary world. The convention reserves its right to discuss any proposed enactment or resolution but, before exercising that right, it would like to have each proposed enactment or resolution discussed in the council, after which it would like to have the council's considered recommendation to the convention as to what action the convention should take."

The convention is not bound to take such action. With regard to any proposal, the convention may, in effect, thank the council for its effort to be helpful and proceed to its own conclusion. However, as a matter of fact, in many cases at least, the dele-

gates in the convention will recognize immediately the wisdom of the recommendation made by the council and will waste no time in reaching a decision which indicates that the delegates concur in that recommendation. In some instances the delegate body will be divided in opinion, some wishing to concur in the recommendation of the council, others being opposed to doing so. In that event, there undoubtedly will be a full discussion of that subject before the vote of the delegates settles the question.

The rules of procedure of the council have provided in the past, and undoubtedly will provide this year, that a representative of the club or other body proposing an enactment or resolution, even though such representative is not a member of the council, may appear before the council and be granted the privilege of debate in so far as such proposed enactment or resolution is concerned. This is the proposer's opportunity to persuade the council to make a favorable recommendation upon the proposal.

In the convention, if the recommendation of the council is favorable to the proposal, the representatives of the club or other body making the proposal will undoubtedly be active in advocating a decision by the convention which will show that it concurs in the recommendation of the council. On the other hand, if the recommendation of the council is that the proposal be "adopted as amended" or "rejected" or "considered as withdrawn," the representatives of the proposer will undoubtedly be active on the floor of the convention to persuade the delegate body not to concur in the recommendation of the council but to adopt the enactment or resolution as proposed, unless, as is often the case, the proposer, because of additional information or viewpoints received at the convention, may agree with the recommendation of the council that the proposal should be "adopted as amended" or "rejected" or "considered as withdrawn."

By the way, somebody may want an explanation of the phrase "considered as withdrawn." Rotary is a unique organization. To a considerable extent it has developed its own terminology, its own procedure. Early in its existence it found that proposals were being made in the convention which it would be embarrassing to adopt, and equally embarrassing to reject, and, therefore, Rotary developed its own procedure of "considering as withdrawn" any proposed enactment or resolution which it was not willing to adopt and which it did not want to record as having been rejected by the convention.

This action is sometimes used, also, when it is desired to defer action for another year or so, during which time a further study of the subject may be made.

A Rotary convention is a meeting of the member clubs of Rotary International, represented therein by the delegates of the clubs. The responsibility for Rotary legislation is a responsibility of the delegate body. The council on legislation is an advisory body which has been requested by the delegate body to study legislative proposals and advise the delegate body as to the action which it should take on such proposals.

PRESIDENT HAGER: With this understanding of the function of this council and its relation to the convention, are we ready to proceed to the examination of the proposed legislation, or is there a desire for any preliminary discussion before taking up the proposed enactments and resolutions? Has anyone a question regarding the functions of this council? If not, we then can proceed to acquaint ourselves officially with the proposed legislation before this council.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TRANSMITTED TO COUNCIL

In accordance with the provision of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International, the secretary will at this time transmit to the council all proposed enactments and resolutions received by him. Inasmuch as each member of this council has been furnished with the text of such proposed enactments and resolutions, unless there is a motion to the contrary, the chair will assume that the council will deem it sufficient for the secretary to simply read the number and the title and the name of the proposer of each proposed enactment or resolution transmitted to this council by him.

SECRETARY PERRY: Herewith I transmit to the council on legislation the following proposed enactments and resolutions received by me as secretary of

Rotary International, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International.

There are fifteen proposed enactments. An enactment is an amendment to the constitution or the by-laws of Rotary International or the standard club constitution. The "39" in front of the proposed enactment or resolution identifies the year in which it was offered. You have before you the printed booklet of proposed enactments and resolutions. You also have a supplement to that booklet. You also have some additional mimeographed sheets which contain communications from clubs or districts with reference to certain proposals.

PROPOSED ENACTMENTS

- 39-1. To provide more effective methods for the nomination of the president of Rotary International and to generally clarify the provisions relating to the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International. Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. There is a mimeographed communication from the Rotary Club of Anadarko, Oklahoma, with reference to 39-1.
- 39-2. To provide for the election of the president and treasurer of Rotary International by the board of directors of Rotary International. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Hope, Arkansas, U. S. A.
- 39-3. To provide for the nomination of directors from the United States by zones and to generally clarify the provisions relating to the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International. Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. There are two mimeographed communications with reference to 39-3. One is from the Rotary Club of Logansport, Indiana, U. S. A., and one is from Districts 154 and 155.
- 39-4. To provide for continuity on the board of directors of Rotary International. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.
- 39-5. To modify the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International relating to the budget. Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.
- 39-6. To amend provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International relating to the functions of the board of directors and officers of Rotary International. Proposed by the Rotary Clubs of the 85th (Poland) District of Rotary International.
- 39-7. To provide that the conference of a district, under exceptional circumstances, may be held outside the boundaries of the district. Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.
- 39-8. Plan to modify the objects of Rotary. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Tucumán, Argentina.
- 39-9. To provide a constitution and by-laws for "Rotary International in Japan and Manchoukuo (R.I.J.M.)." Proposed by the Rotary Clubs of the 70th District of Rotary International.
- 39-10. To clarify the provisions relating to amending the standard club constitution. Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.
- 39-11. To provide for a senior member class of membership in a Rotary club. Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. There is a mimeographed communication from the Rotary Club of Portland, Maine, U. S. A., with reference to 39-11.
- 39-12. To amend the by-laws of Rotary International and the standard club constitution with reference to past service membership so as to waive the time rule. Proposed by the Rotary Clubs of the 55th (South Africa) District of Rotary International.
- 39-13. To amend the provisions of the standard club constitution relating to termination of membership in a club. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Paris, France.
- 39-14. To increase the period for securing attendance credits for attending meetings in other Rotary clubs. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Viborg, Denmark.
- 39-15. To provide for a new type of membership in the Rotary club to be called "transferred" membership. Proposed by Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland. There is an amendment to 39-15 in the printed supplement.

There are fifteen proposed enactments, which have just been read and communicated to the council. The remainder are proposed resolutions. A resolution is action by the convention which simply expresses the opinion of the

convention or establishes or revokes a policy or procedure without amending the constitution and by-laws of R. I. or the standard club constitution. Advance notice of a proposed resolution is customary but it is not required as is the case with proposed enactments. Proposed resolutions may be technically received up to the close of the convention.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS

- 39-16. To indicate the approval of the convention of Rotary International to the amendment of the constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland so as to provide for a new type of membership to be called "transferred" membership. Proposed by Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland. There is an amendment to 39-16 in the printed supplement.
- 39-17. To provide for the writing and adopting of a "Rotary Hymn." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Pelotas, Brazil.
- 39-18. To increase the period for securing attendance credits for attending meetings of other Rotary clubs. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- 39-19. To provide that a member of a Rotary club may receive credit for attendance during the time of an illness. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.
- 39-20. To urge the calling of a world conference, etc. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Hull, England.
- 39-21. To encourage a study of the possibility of appointing each convention committee earlier than in the Rotary year in which the convention is to occur. Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.
- 39-22. To provide for the election of members of the board of directors of Rotary International for two-year terms. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Logansport, Indiana, U. S. A.

These are all the proposed enactments and resolutions that have come to the hands of the Secretary.

ORDER OF CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

PRESIDENT HAGER: They will be so received by this council.

When we adopted our rules of procedure this morning, the fourth rule provided among other things for the adoption of the order in which matters claiming the attention of this council are to be considered. The council has before it twenty-two proposed enactments and resolutions, transmitted in numerical order. It may be that the work of the council will be expedited by some other order of consideration such as the grouping of related subjects, etc. The rules of procedure provide that the chairman may appoint a committee to recommend such order of consideration and the chairman has appointed such a committee, the personnel of which is the same as that constituting the committee on rules of procedure. If there is no objection it will be assumed that the council ratifies this action of the chairman of the council in appointing this committee and I now ask Chairman Vanneman to make the report of his committee on the recommended order of consideration of proposed legislation.

C. REEVE VANNEMAN (Chairman, Rules of Procedure Committee): The committee has considered the proposed enactments and resolutions and has endeavored to arrange them in an order which will enable consideration of allied subjects and at the same time permit of disposing promptly of those on which it appears to the committee there may be a limited amount of discussion. I am going to read merely the numbers of the proposed enactments and resolutions as they appear in your booklet of proposed enactments and resolutions. If you will take your pencils or pens and number these 1, 2, 3, and so on as I read them, you will then have a record of the order recommended by the committee.

Your committee recommends that the order in which matters claiming the attention of this council shall be considered shall be as follows: No. 9, No. 5, No. 7, No. 10, No. 17, No. 20, No. 12, No. 13, No. 6, No. 8, No. 14, No. 18, No. 19, No. 11, No. 15, No. 16, No. 21.

The committee makes the foregoing recommendations provided that it is understood that at the first session of the council on tomorrow, Tuesday, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 22 (I suggest you mark these, "A," "B," "C," "D," and "E" in the order which I have given them) shall be considered in that order irrespective of whether or not the consideration of the previously listed proposed enactments and resolutions shall have been concluded.

I might explain the purpose of that is simply to put forth these proposed enactments and the resolution, upon which it is expected there will be considerable discussion, at the first session tomorrow so that you will be able to consider them carefully at that time. You will have had this morning's session to enable you to become accustomed to procedure and tomorrow you will be in position to promptly carry on your discussion on these expected controversial subjects.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the report of Chairman Vanneman as to the order in which proposed enactments and resolutions shall be considered by this council. What is your pleasure?

CYRIL FRANKLIN (District 10): I move the adoption of the report.

P. K. WRIGHT (District 132): I second the motion.

H. J. BRUNNIER (District 104): Some of us are discussing these numbers and we do not understand just how they are going to work out. Where are Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 22 that you referred to last, Reeve?

C. REEVE VANNEMAN (Chairman, Rules of Procedure Committee): As I stated at the outset we have attempted to arrange these in an order which will expedite their consideration. We believe that it will be better if today we consider those proposed enactments and resolutions on which there is likely to be the least amount of discussion, and so in the first group I read those which we thought might be disposed of today and if not today, then later in the week. Our recommendation is that tomorrow, we begin with No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 22 in that order.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PRESIDENT HAGER: We will have a copy of the order of consideration mimeographed and distributed to you as soon as possible. Regardless of how far we get today in the order of consideration, at the next session held tomorrow, proposed enactments 1, 2, 3, and 4 and proposed resolution 22 will be considered.

The chair now recognizes Fernando Carbajal as chairman of the credentials committee.

FERNANDO CARBAJAL (Chairman, Credentials Committee): Your committee on credentials has a supplementary report. Since the previous report we have visé the credentials of 20 more members of this council as follows: 17 representatives of clubs of districts of Rotary International, 2 in the group of the president, the other members of board of directors and secretary of Rotary International, and 1 representative-at-large, making a total of new credentials of 20, which added to the previous report of 122 makes a total at this moment of 142

members of this council. The names of the 20 members certified are attached to this report.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Is there a motion to adopt the supplementary report of the credentials committee and to declare those therein named to be duly seated as members of this council?

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): I so move.

The motion, seconded by W. T. Clegg (District 11), was put to a vote and was carried.

PRESIDENT HAGER: We are now ready to proceed to a consideration of the twenty-two proposed enactments and resolutions before us.

Before we take up the first proposed enactment or resolution may I draw your attention to the rules of debate applicable to this council. The by-laws of Rotary International provide that the rules of debate for the council shall be the same as those of the convention, namely,

"In debate each Rotarian has the right to speak not more than twice on the same question, on the same day, except on an appeal, but may not speak the second time so long as any Rotarian who has not spoken on the question calls for recognition.

"No Rotarian shall speak in convention longer than five minutes at one time except as provided in the order of the day or by a majority vote."

I know that every one of you will appreciate the necessity of adhering to these rules in order that all may share alike in the time at our disposal. Each proposal before us is a result of someone's serious consideration of an apparent problem and it is important that these sessions be so conducted as to afford every opportunity for a full and free discussion of the problem and the proposed solution. Let us not be hasty in our decisions as to what we will recommend to the convention. Please let us be deliberate and proceed in such a manner that no recommendation of this council is decided until every member of the council who so desires has had an opportunity to be heard.

Our discussions will be in the English language but if anyone wishes to speak in another language and there is anyone here to translate for him, we shall be happy to have him speak in the language with which he is more familiar. It is particularly important that those who are not well versed in the English language shall clearly understand the conclusion which is being reached by the council and the reasons therefor. They should not hesitate to ask for information even when a vote is being taken.

Also, I wish to call attention to the fact that the rules of procedure of the council provide that the privilege of debate is granted to a representative of the proposer of an enactment or a resolution even though such representative is not a member of this council, but only in so far as such enactment or resolution is concerned.

In order to get the proposal before the council for discussion and for action, as we take up each proposed enactment or resolution, the chair will ask if some member of the council wishes to move that the council recommend to the convention that the proposed legislation *be adopted*.

If such motion is not forthcoming, the chair will ask if someone wishes to move that the council recommend to the convention that the proposal *be rejected*.

If such motion is not forthcoming, the chair will then ask if someone wishes to move that the council recommend to the convention that it *be considered as withdrawn*.

By proceeding in this orderly manner, we shall always know exactly what we

are minded to do. It seems the most natural thing to first consider whether or not the council will recommend the *adoption* of a proposal. Of course, the council may decide to recommend that the proposal *be adopted as amended or as revised*, but before entertaining a motion to amend or revise any proposal, we should have the original motion that the council recommend to the convention that the proposal *be adopted*. If the council is hesitant about recommending the adoption of a proposal, perhaps it may wish to recommend to the convention that the proposal *be considered as withdrawn*.

The recommendation that the convention *reject* a proposal is not very often made, but occasionally we feel so strongly in regard to a certain proposal that we wish to make it plain to the world that a convention of Rotary International has flatly rejected a proposal.

We now come to the consideration of the first proposed enactment as shown in the order of consideration just adopted by this council. The secretary will please read the number, the title and the name of the proposer of this proposed legislation.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-9

To provide a constitution and by-laws for "Rotary International in Japan and Manchoukuo (R. I. J. M.)"

Proposed by the Rotary Clubs of the 70th District of Rotary International

The secretary read the number, the title and the name of the proposer of proposed enactment No. 39-9.

PRESIDENT HAGER: The chair recognizes Rotarian Sheba of Tokyo, Japan.

SOMETARA SHEBA (District 70): By the right vested in me by the clubs of the 70th district, I wish to be permitted by you to withdraw proposed enactment No. 39-9. At the same time I am very anxious to make clear the purpose and the reason we proposed this enactment. With the permission of the president and the members of the council, I wish to read to you a message from Rotarian Yoneyama, founder of Rotary in the 70th District. I wish to guard most carefully and zealously against misunderstanding of the motive which made us propose this enactment. Will you permit me to do so?

PRESIDENT HAGER: Do you wish to make the motion of withdrawal first and have the council act on it and then the chair will permit you to make a statement, or do you wish to make the statement before the motion?

SOMETARA SHEBA (District 70): I wish to first propose the motion that the clubs of the 70th district be granted permission to withdraw the proposed enactment.

FRANCIS B. DUNN (District 130): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the motion and the second. Is there any discussion? All those who are in favor of the motion make it known by saying "aye"; those opposed "no." It is so ordered. The chair will now permit Rotarian Sheba to make a statement to this council.

Rotarian Sheba read the following message:

"President Hager, Directors and Fellow Rotarians, Assembled at the Thirtieth Convention of Rotary International in Cleveland, U. S. A.

To President Emeritus Paul Harris and his early associates in Rotary and to the successive presidents, directors and officers of Rotary International, I offer my profound respects and gratification.

My heart swells with a deep sense of gratitude to the patient and unrelenting work of the many builders of Rotary, past and present, and particularly to those busy workers in the secretariat's office who have done so much for Japan. A high tribute is also due to all Rotarians for their moral achievement, their creative impulse as well as their impelling force and passion to serve mankind by uplifting the standard of human relationship. I am happy to make this statement before this great and distinguished assembly of fellow Rotarians who have gathered from across the seven seas.

We are proud of the past of Rotary, interested in its present activities and hopeful about the future. All Rotarians cherish within their hearts the desire to make Rotary universal. Human minds must be unfettered of inherent selfishness and narrow-mindedness to save the world from the present woes and miseries.

The ideal of Rotary appeals to all right-minded people; its organism and functions are wonderfully conceived with the keenest intellect and discernment locked in the international Golden Rule of Service, Good Fellowship, Understanding and Peace.

But as I look back on the development of Rotary in Japan and consider its future, I find myself becoming more and more convinced that in this fast-changing world and in our ever-enlarging arena, certain necessary adjustment must be made in the relation between the parent organization and some of its branches particularly in foreign countries. Rotary's roots can be implanted deeply and firmly only if its rules and details of administration are placed under the autonomy of specified regional headquarters. This, I firmly believe, is essential to the future growth of Rotary.

Past President Will Manier said: "For the history, customs and habits are different in various countries and it cannot be handled uniformly, but it must be left with the general trend of thought."

It is true that a new pupil must go through a certain period of tutelage in any new experiment but that tutelage should cease once full growth has been attained. A certain latitude in freedom of thought and action will bring about fertility of thought, inventiveness and resourcefulness. As an illustration, the clothing that you wear hardly fits us; your trousers are perhaps too long and your shoes and hats too large for us. There is thus need for adjustment before we can make them fit us. You read from left to right and horizontally; we read from right to left and from top to bottom. Of course, we can read as you do, too, but it is only natural for our own way to be more convenient to us. Such contrary customs and varying habits are too numerous to mention.

Whereas election by balloting is best adopted in one place and is the only proper and agreed process in deciding an issue, in another place selection by appointment may be found much more satisfactory. These things can hardly be unified.

For instance, the youth service and boys work are a part of Rotary's activities stressed in America while a large part of these important services are worked out through our family system. Again, the literature published by Rotary International is excellent and will surely interest you but our language is different and our idiosyncrasy often runs counter to yours in stories and theses.

All such variances in national or racial trends or psychological inclination should not be ignored if our administration is to run smoothly and Rotary is to become indigenous to human thought in every country. Clarence Darrow said: "Laws should be like clothes. They should be made to fit the people they are meant to serve." When Rotary clubs become a part of a community life they will be more successful if conducted in conformity with the customs and traditions of the people. We naturally favor an administration of Rotary under congenial as well as congenial control and guidance.

The four objects of Rotary constitute our Magna Carta; the other rules and procedures are auxiliary. The first must be observed truthfully, but the second ought to be left to a club or a district to suit the ways and customs of its members.

My friend, the late governor of the 97th District, Dr. Fong F. Sec, of China, whose untimely death was lamented the world over by all Rotarians, sent his last message in reply to mine through Secretary Kobayashi, of the Tokyo Rotary club, shortly before he passed away. He said that he was wholly in agreement with my view and it would be carried out in China to make Rotary stronger, more potent and lasting.

Rotary must progress with the trend of the times; it must change. Paul Harris well said when he wrote: "If Rotary is to realize its proper destiny, it must be evolutionary at all times—revolutionary on occasion."

I ask you, my brother Rotarians, to consider this problem and to give your kind consideration and sanction to the enactment that the 70th District has presented to the convention. I am not trying to revolutionize Rotary. I simply ask your tolerance in evolutionizing Rotary to make it adaptable to foreign needs and conditions. I am confident that your broadness of view and high-mindedness will envisage with sympathy the urgent needs of an evolution compatible with the Rotary principle and for its onward stride.

(Signed) UMEKICHI YONEYAMA,
Past Governor, 70th District, and
Director, Rotary International

PRESIDENT HAGER: Thank you, Rotarian Sheba. Will you convey to Past Director Yoneyama the appreciation of this council for his message and tell him it will be printed in the published proceedings of the council on legislation.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-5

To modify the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International relating to the budget.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International

The secretary read the text of proposed enactment No. 39-5. (For text see convention action.)

SECRETARY PERRY: The purpose of this proposal is set forth in the following note on page 32 of the booklet of proposed legislation: "The practice actually followed for a number of years is that the board of directors, at its June meeting, adopts a budget for the succeeding year, and the incoming board, at its first meeting in the new Rotary year, ratifies the budget which has already been adopted by the board in the preceding year. The purpose of this proposed enactment is to amend the by-law provision so as to make it consistent with what is now the actual procedure of the board relating to the adoption of the budget."

PRESIDENT HAGER: Does some member of the council wish to move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-5 be adopted?

HUGH A. BUTLER (Representative-at-Large): I so move.

C. REEVE VANNEMAN (Director, R. I.): I second the motion.

T. A. WARREN (District 6): I should like to point out that this proposal says that the "board of directors shall at its meeting each year in June." It specifies the month of June. There is no provision in the by-laws that the board shall necessarily meet in June, although it mostly does. There may be a year when the convention is very early or in distant parts and the meeting may have to be held in May and it might cause great inconvenience if this proposal goes through. I should like to suggest, that instead of the form of words you adopt the following form which is exactly the same as regards procedure but omits the necessity of holding the meeting in June. The words that I propose are as follows: "Each year the board of directors at its last regular meeting shall adopt a financial budget for the succeeding fiscal year, and said budget may be revised by the board of directors in the succeeding fiscal year as in the judgment of the board of directors may be considered necessary."

The proposer of the motion and the seconder accepted the amendment.

C. REEVE VANNEMAN: I should like to ask the secretary if that may cause some confusion because the last regular meeting of the board is usually held at the conclusion of the convention and it might cause some trouble if we waited until that time to adopt the budget.

SECRETARY PERRY: That is the final session of a board meeting which begins earlier in the month and which goes into recess as is the case this year. The meeting was held in Chicago the week of June 5th and the final session went into recess until June 23 when a final session will be held, but all the action of the board has been taken at the earlier sessions of the June meeting. However, I can see no objection if those who are proposing to amend this would agree to strike out the words "at its last regular meeting" and let it read: "Each year the board of directors shall adopt a financial budget for the succeeding fiscal year." That would clear the thing as regards time completely.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Do you accept that?

T. A. WARREN (District 6): Yes.

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): May I ask that you read again your amendment as it now is, with the suggestion of the secretary to which you have agreed?

T. A. WARREN (District 6): If you adopt the secretary's suggestion it will read now as follows: "Each year the board of directors shall adopt a financial budget for the succeeding fiscal year, and said budget may be revised by the board of directors in the succeeding fiscal year as in the judgment of the board of directors may be considered necessary."

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): After the words "board of directors" will you add "in office" making it read: "may be revised by the board of directors in office in the succeeding fiscal year" so there can be no possible thought that the board that adopted the budget had any right thereafter to modify it. It is the board in office the succeeding year.

T. A. WARREN (District 6): As a matter of fact, "board of directors" I suggest means that they are in office; otherwise, they are not the board of directors.

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): Quite true but if you add the words "in office" there can be no possible misunderstanding.

T. A. WARREN (District 6): I would not put them in. I would consider them as verbiage. Personally, I do not want to accept those words because I do not believe they are necessary.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Do you press your point, Ed?

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): No, I just offered it.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Do you accept Tom Warren's suggestion and do you accept Ches Perry's suggestion, too?

HUGH A. BUTLER (Representative-at-Large): Yes.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Does the seconder accept both suggestions as read by Tom Warren?

C. REEVE VANNEMAN: Yes.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have just heard the reading of proposed enactment No. 39-5 as it is now before the council. Is there further discussion? All those who are in favor of recommending to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-5 be adopted as amended make it known by saying "aye"; those who are opposed "no." It is so ordered.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-7

To provide that the conference of a district, under exceptional circumstances, may be held outside the boundaries of the district.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International

The secretary read the number, the title and the name of the proposer of proposed enactment No. 39-7. (For text see convention action.)

PRESIDENT HAGER: Does some member of the council wish to move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-7 be adopted?

P. K. WRIGHT (District 132): I so move.

HENRY MORLEY (District 7): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-10

To clarify the provisions relating to amending the standard club constitution.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International

The secretary read the number, the title, and the name of the proposer of proposed enactment No. 39-10. (For text see convention action.)

PRESIDENT HAGER: Will the secretary also read the explanatory note which accompanies this proposal?

SECRETARY PERRY: "When a Rotary club is admitted to membership in Rotary International it adopts as its constitution the standard club constitution. In doing so Article I (Name) and Article V (Territorial Limits) of the standard club constitution are completed by the club with the approval of the board of directors of Rotary International.

"Article XIII of the standard club constitution provides that amendments to the standard club constitution shall be made only at a convention of Rotary International. No special provision is made as to amendments to Article I and Article V.

"These Articles are left blank in the text of the standard club constitution insofar as they relate to a specific club and inasmuch as these Articles are completed by the club with the approval of the board of directors, subsequent changes in them are authorized by the board of directors in the same manner.

"The purpose of this proposed enactment is to amend Article XIII of the standard club constitution so as to definitely provide for the procedure with regard to effecting changes in the name or the territorial limits of the club."

PRESIDENT HAGER: Does some member wish to move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-10 be adopted?

WALTER N. KIRKMAN (District 180): I so move.

RALPH W. BELL (District 158): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 39-17

To provide for the writing and adopting of a "Rotary Hymn."

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Pelotas, Brazil

The secretary read the English translation of the text of proposed resolution No. 39-17.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Does some member of this council wish to move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed resolution No. 39-17 be adopted?

JOSÉ M. FERNANDES (District 27): I do not belong to the club of Pelotas but it belongs to my country. Just before we came to the United States we had a district conference for the four districts of Brazil, 26, 27, 28 and 29. I am very sorry there is not present at this moment any member of District 29, but at the time we had our district conference, I was told that at the moment some nations are not permitted to play anything other than their own hymn; therefore, the Rotary Club of Pelotas has authorized me to ask permission of this council to withdraw this proposed resolution in order not to get into any complex discussion later on.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Do you move that the council recommend to the convention that the Rotary Club of Pelotas be granted permission to withdraw proposed resolution No. 39-17?

JOSÉ M. FERNANDES: Yes.

GARFORTH MORTIMER (District 15): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 39-20

To urge the calling of a World Conference, etc.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Hull, England.

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed resolution No. 39-20. "To urge the calling of a world conference, etc." The preliminary text of this proposed resolution was published in the Rotary International News Letter in April, but subsequent to the publication of that text in the News Letter, the Rotary Club of Hull, the proposer of the resolution, submitted as the official text to be proposed for consideration at this convention the text as printed on page 4 of the supplement.

The secretary read the text of proposed resolution No. 39-20. (For text see convention action.)

PRESIDENT HAGER: Does some member of the council wish to move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed resolution No. 39-20 be adopted?

P. H. W. ALMY (President, R. I. B. I.): A word of explanation is necessary in connection with this proposed resolution. You have heard from the secretary that this proposed resolution in its original form was moved by the Rotary Club of Hull, and in that form in which it emerged from the Hull club it was printed in the News Letter. The Hull club then brought this resolution to the conference of R. I. B. I. at Brighton and certain amendments were made and agreed to by the Hull club and in its amended form, as it appears in proposed resolution 39-20, it was adopted by the conference at Brighton. R. I. B. I., therefore, becomes identified with this proposed resolution and, with your permission, I should like to move it on behalf of the directors of R. I. B. I. You will observe that it is divided into two parts. First of all the Hull club desires to place on record its continued adherence to the collective principle as the only enduring basis of world peace. You are aware that in consequence of conditions in Europe during recent times it has become manifest to a good many that the continued existence of the national life of the small states depends upon their receiving the support and the protection of the larger states in those cases in which their quarrel is just. In consequence of that the Hull club moved and passed this resolution and by the action which took place at Brighton, as described by me, I, as the president of R. I. B. I., have the duty imposed upon me of putting that proposed resolution to you.

The second part of the proposed resolution which is, in fact, intended to implement the first part is to urge that steps be taken by the nations to call a world conference for the purpose of constituting a society of nations which should be all-inclusive in membership. It may be regarded as being a very large order, but I am quite sure a movement like Rotary is not going to be deterred from doing the thing it thinks is the right thing. The method of procedure, the technique that is necessary to call that world conference into existence, will have to be considered. That is the view of the Hull club and I repeat it has now been accepted by R. I. B. I. and accordingly I move its adoption.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the motion that the council recommend to the convention that proposed resolution No. 39-20 be adopted. Is there a second?

E. F. HARRIS (District 97): I second the motion.

NORMAN SOMMERVILLE (Representative-at-Large): All will recognize at once the sentiments prompting the proposed resolution. There is not a heart that will not beat in accord with that sentiment. There is no single factor in the world today that disturbs us so much as the want of security, and anything which would bring about security would bring about a new era in the world's affairs. But the want of security is the result of political disturbance, the clash of political ideology, and this motion is in itself of political significance because of the clash that is occurring all over the world. We must be realists as well as idealists and we must, therefore, recognize that the adoption of a resolution of this character, however estimable may be the motives behind it, may be misunderstood by those who may not appreciate the ideology which we appreciate. That is the first thought that comes to me as I read it.

The second is that before anyone can reach the position where even a motion can be adopted to gather such a world conference, there must be a great deal of undercover work, shall I call it, secret work, quiet work, unofficial work, to ascertain whether among the nations of the world such a conference could possibly

succeed, and if such a conference met and did not succeed it would be a disaster of the first order. We had one such conference, the world conference on economics, that failed miserably a few years ago and that only added to the economic disturbance of the world rather than appeased the situation. I fancy that the motion before us, that appeals to our hearts, must be looked at with reason in the light of existing conditions today. And speaking personally, one must oppose for reason that which one would accept from sentiment and from a passion for peace.

T. PADGETT (District 4): I am rather pleased that the previous speaker did strike a note respecting the unofficial work that will have to be carried on before this can be recognized in its true form. He said that a good deal of quiet work would have to be performed before we could carry a resolution of this character in its fullest sense. Now, I am going to put it to you that the work of Rotary International is going to supply just that quiet, unofficial attitude toward a subject of this description. So far as we are concerned, so far as I am concerned, the only part of the proposed resolution that is worth talking about at the moment is that side which refers to the world conference. I want it to be thoroughly understood that so far as we are concerned in the British Isles, this is not a whining call from someone in distress, but it is an idealistic appeal to the international character of Rotary International, and we are not too concerned about words and methods of bringing it forward.

If you will permit me for a minute, I will tell you a story of four lady students at Oxford. There are four ladies' colleges at Oxford, Lady Margaret Hall, the students of which are referred to as ladies; Sommerville where the students are referred to as women; St. Hughes, where they are referred to as wenches, and St. Hilda where they are always referred to as girls.

One night in the Plankington Club, which is a ladies' club in Oxford, there were four members assembled and, by coincidence, one from each of these groups, when the attendant came in and said there was a young man waiting outside. The lady from St. Margaret's asked was he a gentleman. The woman from Sommerville said, did he play games? The wench from St. Hughes wanted to know if he was educated. The girl from St. Hilda said, "Bring him in."

So far as we are concerned, we do not feel that we want to stand on ceremony as far as words are concerned on a resolution of this description, but to say that the spirit of the whole resolution is the thing we ought to adopt at a Rotary convention.

We do believe, and I am sure every Rotarian in the world believes, that this world at the present moment is going on only by the efforts of a number of decent people who are spending their whole existence in trying to keep up the standard of decency and the only way to settle an international dispute by a decent method is to get people together to talk. If Rotary believes in anything in the world, it does believe in talk. We have all realized that long ago, and if by any chance we can sow among our own clubs or among our own districts the seeds of the idea that the only way to settle these difficult problems is to get together and talk in a world conference, then I think Rotary has made its contribution to setting up a standard of argument and a standard of settlement that can only come about and will have to come about eventually, either one way or another, before we get over this continual bottling and unbottling of life that we are all concerned about. Whether we like it or not, the whole world is in a mess and the only way to get out of the mess is to call some body together, whether they be

specialists or otherwise, and unless we can get those called together to sow some seed into the everyday life of every Rotarian to the effect that that is the attitude, the real attitude of the Rotary spirit, Rotary will have lost a good deal of its significance.

E. F. HARRIS (District 97): In seconding the proposal that this council give favorable consideration to this proposed resolution and recommend its adoption to the convention, I wish to say that generally speaking I do not favor a pious reaffirmation of something for which it is well known that Rotary stands, but at this particular junction in the crisis of the world, I believe that we would be grossly neglecting our duty if at this convention we did not make some more definite stand for a practical proposal in favor of a solution of the present difficulties with which the world is confronted. You will notice that this proposed resolution does not suggest that Rotary shall call the conference, but simply that we urge that steps be taken by the nations of the world to call a world conference for the purpose of constituting a society of nations which should be all-inclusive in membership. It has been stated that conferences have been called and have failed. Of course. But if you do not succeed at first, try, try again, and there is no other method by which the difficulties will be solved but by the formation of some form of society of nations which will attempt by getting together to solve the terrible difficulties with which we are confronted.

I am not afraid of Rotary getting into politics or of Rotary taking sides, because there is one side which we must always take and that is the side of peace. That is not going into politics. That is only following the principles for which Rotary stands and we must always place principles before policy. If by any action of Rotary we could save one single life in the countries of the world where people are being slaughtered and persecuted today, then I would feel that no matter what happened to the Rotary movement what we had done had been worth while. The League of Nations did not fail. What happened with the League was it found difficulty and left untried. That is what is happening to some of our Rotary principles, not that we try them and find they fail, but we find them difficult and, therefore, leave them untried. I do appeal to you to support this proposed resolution and to recommend its adoption by the convention.

HAROLD H. COOTE (District 14): I do not want to take up a lot of your time, but I would put before you the fourth object of Rotary, "The advancement of international understanding, good will and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service." Are you going to deny this this morning and are you going to say that our fourth object is merely a platitude and that we are only humbugging ourselves in having it in our four objects at all? I maintain, and I do not say this, as the last speaker said, from any panicky feeling, that we should make some contribution to world order, and if we cannot do that, then we are definitely saying that we have a fourth object in which we do not agree, in which we have no faith, and that it is perfectly useless to have it in our organization.

ENRIQUE GIL (District 31): There is only one thing more dangerous than eloquence and that is to let your heart take the best part of yourself. In the present case I believe that all of us are fully in sympathy with the sentiments behind the proposed resolution; yet as we say in our country, charity begins at home. The other day I heard a very thorough discussion on the subject of

corporate action. I think this is certainly a case where corporate action will be noxious to the life and the purposes of our own organization. I think we will defeat our purposes by adopting a resolution of this kind, particularly when you realize two features of it. I repeat that I am not against the sentiment behind the proposed resolution, but the words, the expression, will certainly be misconstrued by everybody. It says "collective principles." Everybody will remember, by association of ideas, "collective security." Then it says "world conference" and "society of nations." It has already been recalled to you the failure of the economic conference at London and a society of nations would know the unfortunate experience of that magnificent idealistic move by Wilson.

ABRAHAM GLOVSKY (District 196): I am impressed with the argument that this proposed resolution meets with the approval of everyone as far as the sentiment and the purpose is concerned. I am also impressed with the practical difficulties that are involved in it. I see no reason why a body of this type cannot work out some form of phraseology that will be a step forward in carrying out our fourth object and still keep out the objectionable features. I can see some objections to the first part of that resolution—the "collective principle" and so forth. I cannot see why we cannot phrase some policy, some method that we can recommend based on our wonderful experience in Rotary. We have found, it seems to me, that we can bring these different people together, with different points of views, and from different parts of the world, and by fellowship and friendship and meetings get them to understand each other better and work out some common problems for humanity.

It seems to me that this proposed resolution should be referred to the drafting committee and that we attempt no hard-bound, technical method of carrying out its purposes, but that we have some sort of invitation to get these various nations together and let us work step by step. Let us take one step at a time and start with club service. Let us start with fellowship. Let us bring these people together, say once a year, just for the purpose of having a good time and getting acquainted. Perhaps we will not worry about where that will lead to. We will have carried out and applied our first step of fellowship in the direction of understanding and peace. Let us not seek to accomplish everything in one year. Let us merely suggest that we are in favor of the idea of bringing people from the nations together to understand each other and then, without binding them to anything, let them continue to be friends and discuss their problems perhaps annually, ultimately in the hope that those great ideals may come one step nearer to accomplishment.

FRANCIS A. KETTANEH (District 83): This proposed resolution has two parts. I think we are all, in our hearts, agreed with the first part, and I do not see any reason why we should labor on a subject about which we are all agreed. What is the use of talking about something on which we are all in agreement? As for the second part, I am afraid that all of our trouble in this world comes from too much talking. If we are going to call a world conference, with all those fellows trying to talk, we would have Versailles all over again. I do not mean any disrespect to our politicians or to our statesmen, but if we could find some means of getting those fellows to keep quiet for three months, I think it would be far better for the peace of the world.

FRANCISCO MARSEILLAN (Director, R. I.): I understand this proposed resolution does not agree with the procedure of Rotary action which is individual, not

collective. Every Rotarian is in full accord with this proposed resolution but Rotary cannot move in this collective way. That is what I understand.

CYRIL FRANKLIN (District 10): I feel that I must let you know that there is at least one member of Rotary in Great Britain and Ireland here who feels that he is unable to support this proposed resolution as it is before you. I am opposed to it not because I am not in sympathy with its intention. I think practically every speaker here has said that he has sympathy with it. But I am very anxious indeed to avoid sacrificing the international character of Rotary for a mess of potage. A resolution such as this is bound to introduce political discord into the ranks of Rotary International, and we have already seen the effects upon our organization of such discord. I want to see the international character of Rotary built up to a far greater extent than we see it today, and we shall not be able to do that by passing resolutions of this kind. I would agree that possibly it would be desirable to express our views strongly on such matters if there was going to result any tangible benefit to humanity, even though it might harm us as an organization. But I do suggest to you that this proposed resolution, if it is passed, can really result in very, very little. It is a practical impossibility at the present time to call together a society of nations which would be all-inclusive in membership. We know perfectly well that there are many, many nations that would not consider it for a moment. Moreover, we know that the collective principle is a matter of political discord and discussion at the present time. We cannot achieve anything by this proposed resolution yet we may, by passing it, do very great harm to ourselves. Under the circumstances, I do hope that it will be the decision of this council to consider the resolution as withdrawn.

E. D. ELLIOTT (District 141): I was born in Scotland and trained in England and have been in America for many years now, and, really, it is interesting for me to see many things that are happening about this proposed resolution. I do not know whether I am in order or not, but I would like to amend this proposed resolution by striking out the words "collective principle" and inserting in their place "the fourth object of Rotary," cutting out altogether the second article.

PRESIDENT HAGER: You have heard the motion. Is there a second to the amendment? The amendment fails for lack of a second. Is there further discussion on the original motion?

HUGH A. BUTLER (Representative-at-Large): I beg of you for just about one minute in which to repeat what one or two others have said, to the effect that there seems to be complete unanimity of feeling so far as sentiment is concerned. Then may I refer just briefly to page 91 of the manual of procedure outlining the policy of Rotary International in international service. Action of this kind, in my opinion, would be a direct violation of the outline of policy that has been officially adopted by Rotary International. I believe it would meet with almost one hundred per cent approval, if the mover of the motion would suggest it be considered as withdrawn. If we had an organization of the kind that is suggested, it would be necessary to finance it. Who would do that? Immediately Rotary is involved. There are a thousand and one details of that kind that would complicate such an action, and I hope that the mover will suggest that it be considered as withdrawn.

ABRAHAM GLOVSKY (District 196): I would move you that action on this motion be postponed until tomorrow because I understand that the procedure here requires an amendment which I am not prepared to offer. I hate to see a group such as this get together and agree that something ought to be done and

find, in its wisdom, nothing to suggest as to how it can be done or how to bring it closer to actual adoption. I am not expecting that we will have any world peace by any action that we take now in any short period of time. I am merely asking for an opportunity for a few of us to get together and see if something can be offered to this council and to the convention so that we can at least eliminate the criticism that we get frequently, that we are idealists but do nothing about world peace except talk.

HARRY W. ROCKWELL (District 169): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Are you ready for the question on the motion to postpone? All that are in favor of postponing action on this proposed resolution make it known by saying "aye"; those opposed "no." The "noes" have it. Is there discussion on the original motion?

E. F. HARRIS (District 97): It has been stated that if a world conference of nations should be called it would be controversial and would split Rotary. I do not believe that and I ask you to answer me one question. Supposing we read in the papers tomorrow that such a conference had been called, would not every Rotarian say in his heart "Thank God"? If that is true, then surely we are within our rights, and we are only doing our duty in making this proposal. The world at the present time consists of people of whom at least ninety-eight per cent in every nation want and long for peace. All we need is peace leadership. If we could get peace leadership, I believe the response would be overwhelming. Is there any other organization better fitted than Rotary to make this proposal? If there is, I would like to know it. If we do not make this proposal at this critical time, are we not neglecting our bounden duty?

ENRIQUE GIL (District 31): I suggest that the secretary read the first paragraph of the outline of policy of Rotary International on international service.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Have you all read that paragraph? Do you desire the secretary to read it or will you read it yourselves? It seems desirable that the secretary read it and the chair so requests the secretary.

SECRETARY PERRY: "Rotary clubs in international service should bend their energies to the stimulation of thought and to the training of the individual Rotarian in a proper attitude of mind rather than in an attempt to influence governments, world affairs and international policies by the corporate action either of Rotary International or of Rotary clubs."

PRESIDENT HAGER: Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion that the council recommend to the convention that proposed resolution No. 39-20 be adopted make it known by saying "aye"; those opposed "no." The "noes" have it.

HOWELL G. EVANS (District 144): The motion made was to recommend adoption and it lost. I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed resolution No. 39-20 be considered as withdrawn.

CYRIL FRANKLIN (District 10): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HAGER: Is there discussion on the motion? All in favor of the motion that the council recommend to the convention that No. 39-20 be considered as withdrawn make it known by saying "aye"; those opposed "no." It is so ordered.

At twelve-twenty o'clock the meeting recessed until two o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

SECOND SESSION

The second session of the council on legislation convened at two o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, June 20, 1939, Chairman T. A. Warren presiding.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I declare the second session of the council on legislation for 1939 now in operation. The credentials committee is ready to make a supplementary report.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

FERNANDO CARBAJAL (Chairman, Credentials Committee): The credentials committee had viséd nine more credentials in the following order: 8 for representatives of clubs of districts of R. I. and 1 in the group for president, other members of board and secretary of R. I., making a total of 9 new credentials. The total in the last report we made yesterday was 142 and with these 9 the total of the credentials registered up to the present time is 151. The names of the 9 members certified in this report are attached hereto.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: You have heard the supplementary report of the credentials committee. Does anyone stand to make a motion to adopt this report and declare those therein named to be duly seated as members of this council?

The motion, duly moved and seconded, was put to a vote and was carried.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: As you know, we have to present to you ultimately the report of the drafting committee for your acceptance or otherwise: I think perhaps it will be helpful if I have read to you now the report of the drafting committee covering those proposed resolutions and enactments which were dealt with yesterday morning. Do you agree? (Agreed) Ed McFaddin, a member of the drafting committee, will read the report.

EDWARD F. MCFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): Proposed Enactment No. 39-9. To provide a constitution and by-laws for "Rotary International in Japan and Manchoukuo (RIJM)." Proposed by the Rotary Clubs of the 70th District of Rotary International. This proposed enactment No. 39-9 proposes the adoption of a constitution and by-laws for Rotary International in Japan and Manchoukuo, the text of which will be found on pages 38 to 52 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The representative of the 70th District in the council on legislation made a statement and, on behalf of the clubs of the 70th District, asks permission to withdraw this proposed enactment. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that the convention grant the request of the Rotary Clubs of the 70th District and that the proposed enactment No. 39-9 be withdrawn.

Proposed enactment No. 39-5. To modify the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International relating to the budget. Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. The text of this proposed enactment will be found on page 32 of the booklet of proposed legislation. Its purpose is to amend the by-law provision so as to make it consistent with what is now the actual procedure of the board of directors relating to the adoption of the budget. The proposed enactment provides that the board shall adopt a budget at its meeting in June of each year. Attention is called to the fact that although the last meeting of the board is usually held in June, there is nothing in the by-laws requiring the board to meet in June; therefore, the council on legislation recommends to the con-

vention that proposed enactment No. 39-5 be adopted as amended, namely, by striking out lines 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the proposed text and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "Section 5. *Budget.* Each year the board of directors shall adopt a financial budget for the succeeding fiscal year, and said budget may be revised by the board of directors in the succeeding fiscal year as in the judgment of the board of directors may be considered necessary."

Proposed enactment No. 39-7. To provide that the conference of a district, under exceptional circumstances, may be held outside the boundaries of the district. Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. The text of this proposed enactment will be found on page 35 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The purpose of the proposal is to amend the by-laws of Rotary International so as to provide that, under exceptional circumstances, the board of directors of Rotary International may authorize any district to hold its conference outside the boundaries of such district. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that the proposed enactment No. 39-7 be adopted.

Proposed enactment No. 39-10. To clarify the provisions relating to amending the standard club constitution. Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. The text of this proposed enactment will be found on page 53 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The purpose of this proposed enactment is to amend Article XIII of the standard club constitution so as to definitely provide for the procedure with regard to effecting changes in the name or territorial limits of a Rotary club. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that the proposed enactment No. 39-10 be adopted.

Proposed resolution No. 39-17. To provide for the writing and adopting of a "Rotary Hymn." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Pelotas, Brazil. The text of this proposed resolution will be found on page 70 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The purpose of this proposal is to provide for the writing and adopting of a Rotary hymn. The representative on the council on legislation from the 27th District, on behalf of the Rotary Club of Pelotas, asks permission to withdraw this proposed resolution. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that the convention grant the request of the Rotary Club of Pelotas and that proposed resolution No. 39-17 be withdrawn.

Proposed resolution No. 39-20. To urge the calling of a world conference, etc. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Hull, England. The text of this proposed resolution will be found on page 4 of the supplement to the booklet of proposed legislation. President Almy, of R.I.B.I., informed the council on legislation that this proposed resolution is also being proposed by Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, the resolution having been adopted by the Rotary Clubs in Britain and Ireland at their annual conference held at Brighton, in May, 1939. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 39-20 be considered as withdrawn.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: What has been read to you is no more nor less than the business that you transacted yesterday morning. So there is before you the report of the drafting committee which purports to be a record of what you desire to present to the convention. Does anyone desire to move its adoption?

H. T. Low (District 55): I move its adoption.

CHARLES W. PETTENGILL (District 200): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Those in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." The report is adopted.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-1

To provide more effective methods for the nomination of the president of Rotary International and to generally clarify the provisions relating to the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: It was arranged yesterday in the order of procedure that the first regular business for this afternoon should be proposed enactment No. 39-1 which will now be brought before you by the secretary.

The secretary read the number, the title and the name of the proposer of proposed enactment No. 39-1. (For text see convention action.)

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I dare say most of you have made yourselves thoroughly acquainted with this proposed enactment, but there are just one or two points I want to go over so that we are clear that everybody understands what is really before the council this afternoon.

The chairman pointed out the principal provisions of proposed enactment No. 39-1 and the report of the ad hoc committee to study the nomination and election of the president and treasurer and made an explanatory statement as to how some provisions of proposed enactments No. 39-1 and No. 39-3 react one upon another. (See explanatory statement included in the council's report to the convention.)

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Proposed enactment No. 39-1 is before the council.

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-1 be adopted.

ARTHUR S. FITZGERALD (Canadian Advisory Committee): I second the motion.

W. T. CLEGG (District 11): Suppose we pass 39-1 in its entirety. Will that then cancel 39-3 and 4 or will they be taken as amendments?

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The point is put, "If you pass 39-1 and subsequently pass 39-3 will that cancel out 39-1?" It will not. As I have tried to explain, we shall then have to get a compromise between 39-1 and 39-3, and I think you will find that we have a fairly easy method of doing it. So if you will attach yourselves purely to 39-1 and ignore 39-3 you need not be worried about ultimate complications. Is that perfectly clear?

A. B. JACKSON (District 135): Is it possible to defer action on 39-1 until after we have acted on 39-3? Would that be proper?

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Is there any reason why we should?

A. B. JACKSON (District 135): The only thing is if we adopt 39-1 and then come to 39-3 it will require some changes in 39-1 afterwards.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I can assure you that in whatever order you take them 39-1, 39-3 and 39-4 all react one upon another. If you take 39-3 first you will be in the same position because they all affect Article IX; therefore, I give you

assurance, as one who has gone right through it, you will gain nothing by taking them in any other order.

A. B. JACKSON (District 135): It seemed to me it might be easier to do that, because then the changes that would be made necessary by 39-3 could be incorporated in 39-1.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I am glad these points are being raised because it is necessary they should be clear. It took me a long time to get it clear in my own mind. If you pass 39-3 first, you do that in order to set up a new method of nominating directors in the United States, but also you then amend Article IX purely for the nomination of directors and then you have got to go to 39-1 for the new method of nominating the president. It is merely a matter of whether you deal with the presidential portion first or the director portion first. Is that clear? If it is not clear, ask questions because it is important.

JERZY LOTH (District 85): I want to ask if we pass proposed enactment No. 39-1 will it be in force tomorrow or not until the next election. This will not apply to this year's election?

CHAIRMAN WARREN: No, not in the least. Not until the next election. Any further questions? It has been moved and seconded that the council recommend to the convention that 39-1 be adopted and it is now before the council. Does anybody wish to speak?

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): Having moved that the council recommend the adoption of 39-1 I desire to call your attention to the fact that 39-2 is the enactment proposed by my own club, the Rotary Club of Hope, Arkansas, and you might naturally draw the inference that I had considerable to do with the framing of 39-2 and that is correct. I consider 39-1 far superior to 39-2. The only reason I had my club offer 39-2 was so that the council on legislation would have before it both of the possible ways of changing the present order in the election of a president of Rotary International. I did not want the council this year to be in the position of having 39-1 before it and some person opposed to 39-1 say, "Why did you take that way which is rather involved, when the simple way would have been to let the board of directors of Rotary International choose the president as many business corporations do?" The council might then be led to the position of saying, "We will defeat the idea of 39-1," and then there would be no way of bringing before the council any other way for consideration at the same time.

I suggested to the ad hoc committee and to the board of directors of Rotary International that they offer both 39-1 and 39-2. The board of directors felt that to offer the two, each by the board, would be confusing, and so I asked my Rotary club to offer 39-2. But I want all the members of the council to understand that we consider 39-1 far superior to 39-2, and that 39-2 is offered only in the alternative. In the event you should decide that you do not want 39-1, then we want you to consider 39-2, but I sincerely hope that the council will adopt 39-1 so that I may then ask permission to withdraw 39-2.

We offered 39-2 along with 39-1 for the additional reason that we consider it imperative to the welfare of Rotary that we try to find some way better than the present way of selecting the president of Rotary International. Those of us who live in the United States of America know that it is impossible to have any two candidates offered for any two offices in any organization but that the

friends and adherents of those candidates will be going about in all sorts of ways soliciting support of their candidates. We in America consider that admirable, because we like a man to be supported by friends who are strong for him, but you must remember that around the world, where Rotary operates, there are people who consider the way that we are selecting the president of Rotary International at the present time to be quite a reflection on the organization.

I must frankly confess that in my short experience and observation of Rotary, I have possibly myself in my zeal for my candidate been guilty of acts that friends from other sections might have said smacked strongly of the ward-heeler method. If we can do anything that will make our organization seem fairer and better, then I think we should do it. We have gone along for a long time with the present method of selecting the president of Rotary International. It has not been altogether satisfactory. One bad thing about it is that when a man is a candidate for president of Rotary International and there are two or more candidates, all of them fine, splendid fellows, in the desire to secure the nomination enemies are made in an organization devoted to friendship.

If we select a nominating committee to weigh the relative merits of the candidates and bring in its report there is nothing that forecloses the right of any club to say, "We do not like the report of this nominating committee." We still want to offer our candidate." So the right of autonomy of the local club is not taken away. But if the nominating committee works as carefully and as assiduously as we hope and believe it will work, then in a great number of instances there will be a candidate offered by the nominating committee, no man will oppose him, and the president of Rotary International will be selected in a splendid, dignified, Rotary way, pleasing to the Rotarians in the United States and pleasing to the Rotarians from all over the world.

In looking back over the records of Rotary we find a man like John Nelson, of Montreal, Canada, serving as president of Rotary International. Can you think that John Nelson would have been a candidate for president of Rotary International if he had been obliged to go through a campaign such as we have had in the history of Rotary? We would have lost, if there had been opposition to that splendid Rotarian, one of the greatest men who ever lived to grace the chair of the presidency of Rotary International.

You may say that there are lots of things about this 39-1 that you do not like. However, it is a step in the right direction. It is an experiment and if you try it for a year or two and find that you want to change it, that you want to go to something else or that you want to go back to some other way, you can do it. But I beg of you, give it a fair trial. Let us take it on for a few years and see how it works out. It can still be modified later on if we find it does not work.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I gave Ed a little more than the prescribed five minutes because he was outlining the case in favor of what is a very important proposed enactment, but I want to point out to you that I shall not be able to give more than five minutes in general because we have a long ways to go.

A. B. JACKSON (District 135): I had hoped that someone a great deal more competent than I might speak in opposition to this proposed enactment No. 39-1, for I have the feeling that it is a step in the wrong direction and I am quite sure that there are a great many of you who agree. While there are perhaps some things that are not desirable in our present method of selecting the president of Rotary International, this may be said for it: It is a democratic method. Since

the methods which are not democratic have been leaving Rotary at rather an alarming rate perhaps it will only be a short time until none but democratic nations will be left.

I hate to take issue with my friend, Ed McFaddin, and I appreciate his confession of ward politics which he has made before you. I have not been guilty of any ward politics and I think there has not been a great deal at any time in the contest for the election of the president of Rotary International. A great deal of the thrill that comes to the delegates who come from the various sections of the world to this international convention I am sure comes from the fact that there is some sort of contest, frequently, for the election of an international president.

We have come to the time I think when we want to do the thing that is the very best for Rotary, and the suggestion of the ad hoc committee which was appointed last year at San Francisco I think is an excellent suggestion in so far as it wants to take the election out of undesirable politics, but at the same time you know, I think, as well as I do that any type of nominating committee has more of a tendency for the setting up of a perpetual organization than any other method that might be followed.

We have had down in the state of Missouri a self-perpetuating organization over in Kansas City, and I am quite sure we want no Pendergrassism in Rotary International. You say that others can be nominated from the floor when we come to the convention. Of course, they can be, but everyone knows that the one who is selected by the nominating committee will ultimately be the selection of the convention. So there is no chance for anyone who does not somehow stand in with the nominating committee. Is it not as clear to you that there will be as much electioneering in the case of presentation of names for the presidency of Rotary International as there is now? The electioneering will simply be concentrated upon the members of the committee and there will be some wining and dining and some entertainment, I expect, of the members of this committee by the supporters on behalf of those whom they would like to see as the president of Rotary International.

I think there are many undesirable features about this proposition. It is said that it is experimental, but there have not been a great deal of objectionable features which have entered into our present plan. I hope there may be many who feel as I do who did not want to speak concerning it but who feel that it is wrong and that we ought to turn down proposed enactment No. 39-1.

NORMAN SOMMERVILLE (Representative-at-Large): Answering the suggestion of undemocratic methods in 39-1, may I say that if I thought it was undemocratic I would oppose it to the limit. It possesses all the virtues of a democratic method without any of the vices or rather as many of the vices have been removed as it is possible to remove. First of all, what appeals to me is it is not ill-considered legislation. It has been carefully thought out. First of all, it of necessity carried the judgment of the council on legislation last year. It carried the judgment of Rotary International in its convention. It did not operate on some hastily-prepared legislation submitted to that convention, but rather set up a committee that was truly international. South America, England, The Netherlands, Canada, the United States sat in on this problem. They are all equally interested. They all have a viewpoint, and after the most careful consideration, they invited the suggestions of the world and they had them, and they carefully considered them for a week. That committee, under Chairman Martin, of Chicago, did a magnificent job in segregating the suggestions and then correlating them into a method that

would preserve all that was fine in our democratic system and putting it into this form. Then it was sent on to the constitution and by-laws committee, and I know that that committee, of which I had the pleasure of being a member, sat for days on this proposed legislation, considering every conceivable phase of it that we might remove anything that could be objected to, and then, having adopted the proposed legislation in its present form, passed it on to the board of directors for their consideration.

This board, made up of fourteen men of purely international character, spent days on it and settled upon it as the best possible means of meeting the present situation and worthy of a conscientious trial by Rotary International. Now it comes to you. It is well-considered legislation. No legislation proposed to you has been better considered than has this. I, therefore, urge you to adopt this proposed enactment as meeting the objection, an honest objection, one which you will admit exists not only among the clubs in the United States, but on the part of those members of Rotary International who do not belong to this continent, that there is an element of electioneering that ought to be removed, because the initial nominations come from the clubs in the open meeting of Rotary International instead of to a selective committee of Rotary International. Well, you might just as well try to run a war with a Sanhedrin as try to accomplish the finest results in the selection of a president by that method. That is the judgment of those who have not the same view that you and I have upon this continent.

This nominating committee of nine members, of whom four come from the United States, one from Canada, and four from other parts of the world of Rotary, receiving your nomination will bring to bear upon this subject the best judgment of the whole world, and I venture to say that if any electioneering methods are used on that committee, one would suggest that they will be resented, at least by those who have not been familiar with it outside the continent of America. The proposed enactment, well considered, preserving all that is best in our system, is one that ought to be given a fair trial.

NELSON RAMIREZ (Representative of Non-Districted Clubs): It was said it was resolved at the convention last year that a committee be appointed to find a more effective method for the election of president and treasurer. We have before us proposal No. 39-1 and it is for the convention this year to decide whether or not this is a more effective method. I come to you with an open mind. Up to the present time I have listened to the arguments and I confess I am not for or against this proposed enactment as yet. As far as I have heard, this proposed enactment has been very well considered and we have no reason to believe anything else. There is every proof that the best of care has been given to its preparation but as far as I can see only one argument has been brought forth on its behalf and that is it will eliminate a lot of electioneering. Let us imagine one practical case. These nominations come to the nominating committee and one candidate is recommended or presented. One or more of the clubs which made nominations do not agree with this nomination and then present their own nominations of their own accord. Do you not think there will be even more electioneering in such a case when they try to upset the recommendation of the nominating committee? That is not clear in my mind and I should like to have somebody explain it to me if he thinks it possible.

JERZY LOTH (District 85): I do not want to take much of your time because the discussion has been pretty well drawn out, but I wish to point out that al-

though I am in favor of this proposed enactment, one thing seems to me advisable to be changed, namely, I speak here in the interest of the world outside North America. If we take into consideration that Rotary is growing quickly outside of America, especially, as we know, it is growing very quickly in South America, I think that by giving North America five votes out of nine puts the whole decision absolutely in the hands of North America. I think it would be just to keep in mind that Rotary is growing outside of North America, perhaps not so quickly, there are not as many clubs, but in North America certainly we have arrived at the point of saturation and in many other countries Rotary is only beginning to develop. Notwithstanding this, it is proposed to enact a change in the by-laws of Rotary International putting the whole decision entirely in the hands of North America with four members of the nominating committee from the United States and one from Canada. So to speak those five members can do what they want and the rest of the world will have nothing to say. I propose to change that.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I would answer the previous speaker that I understand the ad hoc committee did very carefully consider the layout of this committee and they had in mind the possibility that sooner or later it might be necessary to add some more from other parts of the world, but they were looking at the position as it stands today and there would be nothing to prevent the convention year by year from altering the set-up. For the moment the principal thing before you, of course, is the principle of this 39-1, though it is open to somebody to give me an amendment if he wants to alter a part of it. For the moment we are considering the principle.

KENNETH M. GILLESPIE (District 185): Throughout the world today, democracy is being weighed in the balance. Has Rotary reached the point where it will not subscribe to the principles of democracy? For that reason, and that reason alone, I am opposed to this proposed enactment. I wish to point out to you George Hager's administration, the most wonderful administration that Rotary International has ever had. Why was it? Because the district governors and other Rotarians coming back from San Francisco realized the voice of democracy had spoken and were willing to abide by the consequences and to accept it as the voice of democracy. I plead with you this afternoon, as a member of this council, that you do not turn a deaf ear to the principles of democracy throughout Rotary International. I believe in leaving good enough alone. I am convinced that this organization has had the greatest array of presidents of any organization I have ever known. Do any of you fellows believe as I do this afternoon? If you do you will leave the way that we elect our presidents alone and subscribe to the wonderful record that Rotary International has made throughout the world in only thirty-four brief years. I do believe, and I believe it sincerely, that our method of electing a president cannot be improved upon.

FRANCIS A. KETTANEH (District 83): Answering the gentleman who just spoke, I believe that some of us coming from overseas believe in democracy as much as you do here, but I want to put to you our point of view, at least the point of view of some of us. We come over here with full powers from our clubs to vote for any president whom we think fit to occupy this position. Upon arrival we are told, or we are told before that, that there are one, two, three or four men whose names have been put up. We know nothing about them. We have no means of checking on them to find out which one would be the best.

I am sure they are all good and eminent; otherwise their names would not be put forward. Of several men which one is going to be the best? We do not know. We have no means of knowing; therefore, our case is very much that of blind men leading blind people. I believe that passing this 39-1 is not an act that goes against democracy. What is killing democracy today is that democracy is not being rightly applied and if we go out of our way to take certain objectionable things out of democracy and make it run smoothly I think that is the best way to preserve democracy.

E. F. HARRIS (District 97): I come with a perfectly open mind in this matter and I feel that there are a great many good things to be said about this proposed enactment. There is, however, one question which I want to ask. We have been told that this is an experiment which can be rescinded next year or the year after if it does not work successfully. What I feel is this: There would be very great difficulty in rescinding this enactment at any convention. The name of John Nelson has been mentioned. Supposing this system were now in force, supposing John Nelson had been nominated by the nominating committee, and supposing this council on legislation were then to decide that this particular method is not a good one and they want to change back to the original method, it would be almost impossible for the man who had been nominated for president to take office. I feel that we must realize that if we adopt this method it is going to be a permanent method. You may change the constitution of the nominating committee but I do not think you could ever change the method. We will be committed. I believe it may be good, but I do want this council to recognize that we are committing ourselves to a procedure which it will be almost impossible to alter and, therefore, I hope that we shall consider it very, very carefully before we do actually commit ourselves.

CARLOS HOERNING (District 34): I belong to the Santiago club, to the same club as Manuel Gaete Fagalde who was appointed a member of this ad hoc committee to draft this proposal. So I can say from the beginning I agree entirely with the proposed enactment, but I want to bring out one point. A speaker has said that in this nominating committee there are going to be four members belonging to the United States clubs, one to the Canadian clubs, and the other four members belonging to clubs all over the world. It has been said that this may mean that the nominations will always be in the hands of Americans and Canadians. Well, there are more clubs in the United States and Canada than there are in other parts of the world. It seems to me that this procedure means a guarantee for the clubs all over the world, not belonging to the United States or Canada, because we are in a big minority even if in the last years our clubs have been growing. It seems to me that the idea of this proposed enactment has been to give a safeguard to the smaller countries or to those countries which have not as many clubs as the United States and Canada. If this idea of mine is right, I want to thank the nominating committee for this procedure, because it gives us a guarantee that our men also will be taken into consideration. I favor the proposed enactment.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: May I just put this observation? I think everybody in this room would probably like to speak one way or the other on an important motion of this kind, but I hope everybody will not think it incumbent upon himself to speak. All we want is to get every new point we possibly can for or against. So long as that is understood I am prepared for the time being to go on.

GARLAND W. POWELL (District 167): I want to ask a question. I have heard a great deal about four members from the United States. If I can read right here on line 18 it says, "United States, Newfoundland and Bermuda." Is that correct?

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Yes, you are right.

ARTHUR S. FITZGERALD (Canadian Advisory Committee): I want to say, first of all, that the ad hoc committee gave very careful consideration to all the arguments that have been brought forward at the present time. The question has been raised about the representation on the committee from the North American continent. As our friend here said, after all, the representation is in accord very largely with the representation of Rotary clubs throughout the world today.

I want to express my appreciation to Ed McFaddin regarding 39-2. I just want to point out this possibility in 39-2 where the election is left to the board of directors of Rotary International. There are years when you will find the president of Rotary International from the United States of America, the immediate past president being from the United States of America, and five directors, which would give a representation of seven as against seven from the rest of the Rotary world.

So far as democracy is concerned, I should also like to point out that there is no question about the democracy of this proposed enactment. After all, there is the final recommendation from any individual club in Rotary if they are not satisfied with the choice of the nominating committee.

Regarding the question of it becoming a perpetual organization, might I point out that if you will read the report of the ad hoc committee, you will find that there is not one man on that committee for a second year in succession unless it be by alternate of members outside of the United States of America. The alternate, where an alternate might be on the committee for the second time, would be where the chairman of an advisory committee could not attend and then his alternate is his immediate predecessor if he is available. So there is no question about any perpetual organization. The personnel of the committee changes every year. That being the case, it seems to me that that answers the question of any undue influence on any particular number or any particular individual composing that committee.

It has been said that there might be more electioneering if an individual club, dissatisfied with the choice of the nominating committee, were to force an election. Personally, all I can see so far as campaigning is concerned, would be campaigning for the nominee outside of the choice of the nominating committee.

Then the point has been made that if we pass this proposed enactment it could be changed. We are proposing an enactment to be passed. That enactment can be changed after it has been in operation for a year, if it is not found workable. We can change it as easily as we can pass it. We recommend the adoption of this, and I would recommend the adoption of this as a member of the ad hoc committee, at least as a trial, and if it is workable, when the changing, complex nature of Rotary throughout the world makes it desirable, the representation of the committee can be changed.

LAWRENCE W. HAGER (District 161): For a reason which is apparent to all of you, I feel that when a roll call occurs on this question a construction may be placed upon my vote which I desire that none of you place. I have decided,

believe it or not, since coming here today to support this 39-1. The only argument that I have heard against it is that it is undemocratic. If it is undemocratic, my club, the Owensboro club, has been out of democracy since it came into existence in 1915. We have used the system of electing a president of the Rotary Club of Owensboro, Kentucky, that is proposed in 39-2 upon which I am now convinced 39-1 is an improvement. It would be inconsistent of me to stand here and by my vote, denounce the procedure that has been eminently satisfactory in the Owensboro club since 1915.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Are you ready for the question? It is moved and seconded that this council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-1 be adopted. Those of you who favor please say "aye"; those of you who are against please say "no." It speaks for itself. The motion is carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-2

To provide for the election of the president and treasurer of Rotary International by the board of directors of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Hope, Arkansas, U. S. A.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Ed McFaddin explained when he was recommending the adoption of 39-1, that the Rotary Club of Hope was following a rather unusual procedure, in that it had put forward 39-2 in case 39-1 was not adopted. I take it now, Ed, that you are going to formally move that the council recommend to the convention that the Rotary Club of Hope be granted permission to withdraw 39-2.

EDWARD F. MCFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): That is right and I so move.

C. REEVE VANNEMAN (Director, R. I.): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Any observation? Those of you who favor the motion say "aye"; contrary "no." We shall recommend the withdrawal of 39-2.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-3

To provide for the nomination of directors from the United States by zones and to generally clarify the provisions relating to the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

The secretary read the number, the title and the name of the proposer of proposed enactment No. 39-3. (For text see convention action.)

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I should like to make one or two observations about 39-3. First of all, on page 23, lines 80 to 88, you can see there are two alternative paragraphs. It first says, "The electors from the clubs in each zone in the United States of America shall assemble in separate meetings and propose a candidate or candidates from such zone." If you take the alternative procedure it says, "The electors from the clubs in the United States of America shall assemble in one meeting." So first you have the five zones meeting separately and in the second you have the whole of the electors of the United States assembled in one meeting. Then if you turn to page 24 you will see the same alternative following through from lines 106 to 139, and a note below stating if you adopt the alterna-

tive procedure on page 23 you must also adopt it on page 24. I think that will be clear to you.

C. REEVE VANNEMAN (Director, R. I.): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-3 be adopted.

CHARLES W. PETTENGILL (District 200): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: It is moved and seconded. Does anyone wish to speak to it?

JERZY LOTH (District 85): I am not an American, so the matter itself does not touch me but I should like to know the reason for Zone No. 1 being placed west. Zone No. 1 should be where Zone No. 2 is and the others around it and not in the west. I think its placement is irrational and should like to ask why it has been placed that way.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: May I call your attention to this: It is quite easy for anybody here this afternoon to begin talking about these zones and it is within your competence to talk about them, too. Will you for the moment at any rate address yourselves to the principle of zoning? That is really the main thing that is before the council this afternoon.

PAUL E. CHALFANT (District 154): I am interested in the proposed enactment. The 154th and 155th Districts of Rotary International, meeting in joint conference at South Bend, Indiana, approved this proposed enactment with an amendment. There is before you on the mimeographed sheet a copy of the proposed amendment which the 154th and 155th districts believe should be a part of this proposed enactment. As the proposed enactment is arranged now, if there were a contest in any zone, then all of the United States would enter into that contest. We believe that if there should be a contest in any zone for nominations to the board of directors, the clubs in that particular zone should decide the contest. So the purpose of this proposed amendment is to provide that if in any case there should be a contest in a zone in the United States instead of the entire country deciding who shall be the nominee from that zone, the zone itself shall decide who shall be its nominee. I move that the proposed enactment be amended to include that which you find on your mimeographed sheet.

PAUL D. CRIMM (District 156): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I think I can explain just where we are at this moment. First of all you had 39-3 as it stands in the printed book of proposed enactments. Now you have had proposed as an amendment the amendment that comes from Districts 154 and 155 and is shown on the mimeographed sheet. You need not go into the wording of these things, because I assume for the moment we are dealing with principles and you will leave to the drafting committee the proper setting up of those principles. You will correct me, those of you who proposed and seconded the amendment, if I am wrong, but in effect what you said is, from lines 81 to 88 on page 23 of the printed book, you accept the first of those alternatives. You see that is perfectly clear. First of all, the electors from the clubs in each zone in the United States shall assemble in separate meetings. Then to go over to the next page, 24, from lines 106 to 138 again you accept the first of the two alternatives. Now when you come to the particular point of the amendment you follow through and say, if you pass the amendment, that we have made nominations separately in the zones, and we are going to vote

separately in the zones if there is more than one candidate. Is that perfectly clear? That is the amendment. So you have two well-defined principles in front of you. The one is if there is more than one candidate from a zone, then the whole of the electors of the United States shall vote. The amendment is that if there is more than one candidate from a zone only the electors of the particular zone will vote. Am I right?

PAUL E. CHALFANT (District 154): You have stated it very well.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Therefore, the amendment is now before the meeting. Does anyone wish to speak?

A. B. JACKSON (District 135): May I ask this question? Is it assumed that the election shall be by zone or the nomination by zone?

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Ches has a word of explanation.

SECRETARY PERRY: The election is the final act in the convention itself. When there is no opposition there are then twelve nominees from all the world. So that action in the zones, or however, it may be, is just nomination, not election.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: You will see on the mimeographed sheet, the conference of Districts 154 and 155 was held at South Bend. I understand from Rotarian Bullock that this amendment really came originally from the Rotary Club of South Bend. You know that your rules of procedure provide that a representative of a club proposing legislation may speak. Do you want Rotarian Bullock to speak? (Agreed)

C. S. BULLOCK (South Bend, Indiana, U. S. A.): What we really are asking is that we shall have the privilege of nominating a director in each individual zone. If we have several candidates we shall settle the question in the zone meeting as to which one of the several shall be offered to the convention as the nominee for director. It is a simple thing if you follow what we have given you on the mimeographed slip. It does away with all the mixed-up phrases and simplifies the matter and throws us into the democratic way that we are talking about so much, a democratic beginning with the right of the individual club to express its opinion in an individual group or zone as to the man that club or that zone would offer to Rotary as a suitable candidate for the board. We insist, as the club knows the best man to offer, so the zone knows the best man to endorse, and the zone endorsing the best man because of knowing him in the narrower qualities gives the convention the right to confirm as is now done in the case of a district governor.

I have heard the arguments that there are so many square miles in the west, but if you will figure it through you will find that we have offered five zones with approximately the same number of clubs in each one of the zones, with approximately the same number of members having delegate power when they come to a convention. Square miles have not figured in at all because Rotary does not care anything about square miles but about square men put on square mileage. If Rotary can give us square men for square miles it fulfills its functions. We do not care how large the mileage might be. We do say the small club has the same right to express its opinion and to endorse its candidate as the large club; therefore, we are asking that the small club, of which there are some 2800 making up the bulk of Rotary, shall have the right to meet in the zone and to select a man from that zone who will be offered to the convention as a whole

for director and so geographically the whole of the United States will be represented.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I am going to take a vote on the amendment. We will dismiss the amendment first and then the proposed enactment will be before us. Does anybody else wish to speak on the amendment? I will put the question. Those of you who are in favor of the adoption of the amendment please say "aye"; against "no." I declare the amendment carried. I want to make clear where you are and in particular about those two alternatives on the pages to which I have called your attention. The passing of the amendment I suggest automatically commits you to the first of these two in each case. If you have any observation against that, say it, but obviously if you want to vote in zones, I should judge by the amendment you want to nominate in zones as well. We have now wiped out the second columns of lines 81 to 88 and of lines 106 to 139, and I think we are all perfectly clear.

C. EDGAR DREHER (District 184): My district is quite in accord with the principle of this proposed enactment. We are quite at a loss to know just where this council would like to go on boundaries. We have a peculiar situation in the 184th. Half of our district is in southern New Jersey and half is in Delaware. Under this proposed boundary line the district would be partly in zone 4 and partly in zone 5. I have been answered by several men in this council, "Well, if such an occasion should arise that we might have two men from the same district as candidates for directors, that could be thrashed out," but we have had and you men know that last year we had five candidates. I should like to recommend that our boundary lines be governed by district lines instead of state lines. I am simply offering this in protest for the Rotarians of the 184th District.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: It is perfectly legitimate for you to talk about these zones because, of course, the proposed enactment outlines the zones, but I hope we are not going to spend the rest of this week and next week and the week after discussing where a zone should begin and where it should end. My recommendation would be that if you want the principle, take the principle while the going is good and you can easily amend these other things any time you like. Any further point?

J. THOMAS CROWE (District 106): I am frank to say that in so far as the principle is concerned it does seem meritorious to me and I hesitate, as some of you are from without the United States, to comment concerning what may appear to you a mere detail that can be disposed of later. Perhaps it can and perhaps it cannot. It has been suggested here today, as it was suggested in White Sulphur Springs, that an attempt had been made to approximate the number of clubs evenly among the five proposed zones. I do not know whether I correctly understand the meaning of the word "approximate," but I do want to suggest that Zone No. 1, which is at the left on the map, contains in point of territory more land than all of the other four zones combined by some 20 per cent. Now, one speaker has said that he is not concerned with that, that he is more concerned with the number of Rotary clubs and the number of individual Rotarians, and the number of delegates who will come to the international conventions. After all, I do not know what is going to be left for the voting delegate to do at the international convention after our action on 39-1, so that is of little importance, but I want to suggest that in Zone No. 1 you have fourteen states, you have Hawaii and you have Alaska, and that one of those fourteen

states is California in which you have five districts of Rotary International, you have in excess of 10,000 Rotarians, and you have approximately 200 Rotary clubs. I cannot reconcile that particular number of clubs in one state out of sixteen individual territories with my idea of an approximate equality between the number of clubs and the number of Rotarians in the five zones. I ask again that someone who is familiar with the facts give us exactly how many clubs there are going to be in each one of these zones and exactly how many Rotarians are represented in the individual zones. I think that we are entitled to know that.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: In Zone No. 1, there are approximately 510 clubs and 24,200 Rotarians; in Zone No. 2, 685 clubs, 31,965 Rotarians; in Zone No. 3, 560 clubs, 22,790 Rotarians; in Zone No. 4, 665 clubs, 25,475 Rotarians; and in Zone No. 5, 715 clubs, 33,840 Rotarians. I think there is another, a more rough-and-ready test, that you may be interested in and that is the number of directors who have come from these various zones since 1922: Zone No. 1, 17; No. 2, 19; No. 3, 17; No. 4, 18 and No. 5, 14. You know it shows there is a good deal of sense behind the apparent madness that has laid down those zones. The only one that is out of skew is Zone No. 5 that has less than the others.

NELSON RAMIREZ (Representative of Non-Districted Clubs): After consulting with a number of members of Puerto Rican clubs, I undoubtedly have their opinions regarding this proposed enactment. I wish to offer an amendment to proposed enactment No. 39-3 to the effect that Puerto Rico be included in Zone No. 5. While geographically we are nearer the states in Zone No. 4, for all practical reasons we are nearer the states in Zone No. 5. This is due to transportation facilities. We have a better opportunity of making ourselves known among the Rotarians in Zone No. 5, because we visit it more. There is no reason we should not be in Zone 4. We would feel honored if we were, but it would be equally an honor for us to be in the other zone. It is our desire we may have a better chance of having in the future an opportunity of having one Puerto Rican representing this zone among the directors of Rotary International.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Now I am going to make an appeal to you. I told you that I could not stop you, and I cannot, from discussing the layout of these zones. Once we get into the question of whether we should shift this division of territory as between No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, we will never get through this proposed enactment, and I hope that what you will address yourselves to is the principle that is before the council. Let us try these zones and see what happens from experience. You can alter these details any year you like. If you begin now to say, for example, that Puerto Rico should go from one to the other, where will you be? I suggest to you with all seriousness that you leave these zones as they are for the time being. Have the first year of your experiment and then make changes year by year as necessary. Do you agree with that? Are you ready for the question? (Agreed) Those of you who agree that the council recommend to the convention that 39-3 be adopted as amended please say "aye"; against "no." It is carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-4

To provide for continuity on the board of directors of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.

The secretary read the number, the title and the name of the proposer of proposed enactment No. 39-4. (For text see convention action.)

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The explanation of this proposed legislation is in the note which you will find on page 31. The 1938 (San Francisco) convention adopted a resolution (No. 38-28) to encourage a study by Rotary clubs of the question of more continuity on the board of directors of Rotary International. This resolution was proposed by the Rotary Club of Omaha and outlined in substance the plan for continuity which this proposed enactment No. 39-4 proposes to implement.

HUGH A. BUTLER (Representative-at-Large): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-4 be adopted. In the first place I hope, this being the first proposed enactment on the list this afternoon that has not been proposed by the board of directors, it does not bias any member of the legislative council against the proposal because it is natural to assume that all proposals cannot come from the board of directors.

This proposal was first suggested by the Omaha club in 1935 at the Mexico City convention. Then it was dormant for some little time. The Rotary Club of Logansport and quite a number of other clubs reasserted the proposal. As the chairman has just told you, a resolution was adopted at the San Francisco convention suggesting a study of the subject. Reports that are very encouraging come to us from this study. The Omaha club has only one principle in view, one idea, in proposing this enactment, and that is to make its simple contribution toward the administration of Rotary International. The strongest argument in favor of the proposal is, of course, as is plainly apparent to all of you, that no business organization, no corporation, no bank in your home town would consider an entirely new board of directors each year. Likewise, having served as a member of the board of directors of Rotary International, at the very first meeting matters came up that impressed me as too important for a board of fourteen members to decide with only two members on the board who had previously sat on that board.

The proposal provides that half of the board is elected annually for a term of two years. It does not provide a great deal of continuity, but it is enough at least so that they can give fair and businesslike consideration to important subjects that come before it. I am going to mention here, with your consent, one of the arguments that has been used in the past against it and that is that we already have continuity in the committees. I ask you, is it fair to assume that under our constitution and by-laws, the continuity of the business of Rotary International should be maintained by committees that are appointed by the board? I do not think it is logical.

Now, I want to say again we have only one object in view in the Omaha club. We have received many words of encouragement from other clubs over the country, that the adoption of this proposed enactment will be a helpful contribution to the better administration of Rotary International.

JAMES EUGENE CONKLIN (District 122): I second the motion.

C. REEVE VANNEMAN (Director, R. I.): No one knows better than I do the necessity for continuity of some form or other on the board of directors, but I have a great deal of fear as to what may be the result of this particular method. I know I speak for the other members of the board of directors when I tell you of the amount of time which is required of a member of the board in the United States. I took the trouble to figure up the amount of time which I had devoted to Rotary, particularly and almost entirely to the board from the time of my

election last year, or at least my incumbency in office beginning on July 1 and extending down to April 8, on the evening of which I left home to attend district conferences. This is computed on the basis of working days. It excludes all holidays and all Sundays. The figure which I finally arrived at is 52 per cent of the working hours in that period. Since April 9 I have been continuously on Rotary work up until this very minute. So that the percentage now will be quite high.

I have this fear, that asking Rotarians, particularly business and professional men who are interested in their jobs just as much as they are interested in Rotary, and those are the men whom we want to reach, may lead us to the condition where those who take this work are men who are semi-retired or completely retired or who have nothing else to do. I am afraid that they are not going to be the men who are going to give the very best to Rotary. I believe in continuity if it can be devised in a way which will not demand that at least those directors who come from the United States shall make too great a sacrifice of their families and their businesses.

ARTHUR S. FITZGERALD (Canadian Advisory Committee): This proposed enactment No. 39-4 involves matters pertaining to countries outside of the United States of America. I would say on behalf of Canada that the Canadian advisory committee has not been consulted in connection with this and, therefore, I would suggest that you do not pass this proposed enactment but refer it for further study, if you wish to carry it any further, and that those other countries outside of the United States of America might be consulted as to the method of the election of directors within their own confines.

CYRIL FRANKLIN (District 10): I wish to make this one point, that we have in fact a measure of continuity at the present time. I am not impressed by the comparison that has been made and is often made between our set-up in Rotary International and that of an ordinary business organization. The whole point as I see it is that our officers in Rotary are going from one office to another year after year, and that is a continuity that is desirable and which we already have and it is not a case where an entirely fresh man comes in as a director on the board without knowing a very great deal of the business which that board will have to conduct. So that I think we can easily be over-impressed by the necessity for still further continuity than we have. I think that it is a good thing personally to have a change annually, to bring fresh enthusiasm and fresh ideas into this organization and I wish to oppose the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Might I point out that we also have proposed resolution No. 39-22 in the supplement. I do not know whether anybody is here to speak to that. You see at the moment you have 39-4 before the council and it means that if you vote against 39-4, to some extent you are voting against the principle of continuity and it would come up in another form in 39-22; therefore, I think 39-22 in reality is an amendment of 39-4. If somebody is here proposing to speak to 39-22, he might have that in mind while Norman is speaking.

NORMAN SOMMERVILLE (Representative-at-Large): Any man who makes his contribution to Rotary as a director of Rotary International is making a real sacrifice of his personal convenience, his time and his talents. We have had those sacrifices made continuously for many years. To say that a man shall give his services for two years, I am afraid would be imposing an obligation upon

him that would make him stop and think before accepting office. That is particularly so in those parts of the world that are somewhat removed from the United States of America. I know in Canada it is not desired and we feel there would be the loss of some members who might otherwise be willing to make the sacrifice for one year. If that is so in Canada, I ask you to consider the position of those men in England and in France and in South America to whom the journeys to the meetings of the board of directors and the return journeys with the necessary self-imposed but nevertheless obligatory attendance upon clubs and addresses while here, makes a great demand upon their services. Apart altogether from the desirability of continuity as expressed here, we have a measure of continuity that is a safeguard of Rotary in the magnificent secretariat that we have built up during these years. You know the difference in these two suggestions of making a change in a well-established constitution rather emphasizes what is perhaps known to you as the difference between the American and the Britisher. The Britisher says, "As it was in the beginning, it is now and ever shall be." The American says, "As it was in the beginning, it is now and by golly it has got to change."

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): I want to offer a substitute to the motion for adoption and my substitute will be that the question of board continuity be referred to the board of directors of Rotary International for study and in its discretion it offer a proposed enactment for consideration at the council on legislation next year. There is considerable merit in the question of board continuity. There are many people who feel that in all sections of the world, save in the United States, there is a great measure of continuity. Particularly is that so in R.I.B.I. When a man comes to the board of directors of Rotary International from R.I.B.I., he has been president of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, he has been past president a year and with that wealth of experience he comes on to the board of directors of Rotary International. Those of us who have served on the board with those splendid fellows know the wonderful grasp of the subject that they have, that some of us neophytes from the United States of America do not possess.

I think there is some merit to board continuity. I am not particularly impressed with this proposed enactment No. 39-4, but I would hate to see the whole question foreclosed by a vote of this council that it be not adopted. If we refer it to the board of directors of Rotary International for study and report next year with a proposed enactment if the board sees fit, then we have not shelved a very good question and we have left it open for study that something good may come out of it. So I offer my motion as a substitute and I have framed it in my remarks.

LEWIS A. HIRD (Representative-at-Large): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: An amendment is proposed and seconded to the effect that proposed enactment 39-4 be considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors for study and report, if found desirable, to the convention of 1940. Is that right?

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): Yes.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Are you ready for the question? Those of you who favor the amendment please say "aye"; against "no." I declare the amendment carried. The amendment is now the substitute motion. Does anybody desire to speak to it? Are you ready for the question?

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): Will you state it? It is a little confusing. If we vote "yes" are we voting to refer it to the board of directors?

CHAIRMAN WARREN: That is right. The amendment has become the substantive motion and what is before the council is Ed McFaddin's motion. The other is gone.

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): That is all right. It makes no difference, but it was a substitute, and we thought when we voted to carry the substitute, we had carried the whole thing.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Let us get it clear, no matter what the terminology that is before us, are you in favor of recommending to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-4 be considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors of Rotary International for study and report, if found desirable, to the 1940 convention of R. I.? Those of you who favor that say "aye"; against "no." There isn't any doubt about it; it is carried.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 39-22

To provide for the election of members of the board of directors of Rotary International for two year terms.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Logansport, Indiana, U. S. A.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: We now have proposed resolution No. 39-22.

PAUL E. CHALFANT (District 154): I move that we recommend to the convention that proposed resolution No. 39-22 be considered as withdrawn.

P. K. WRIGHT (District 132): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Those in favor say "aye"; opposed "no." It is carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-12

To amend the by-laws of Rotary International and the standard club constitution with reference to past service membership so as to waive the time rule.

Proposed by the Rotary Clubs of the 55th (South Africa) District of Rotary International.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: We will proceed to No. 39-12, proposed by the Rotary Clubs of the 55th (South Africa) District.

(For text see convention action.)

You will find that the effect of this is to abolish the five-year minimum for past service membership and there is a new principle here, in that it is subject to the approval of the district governor. That is quite a new principle in Rotary legislation.

H. T. Low (District 55): This proposal comes before you because of a unanimous resolution carried by the conference of my district in the year 1938. Owing to the short interval of time between the time of our conference and the

sitting of the convention of 1938, it was impossible to bring this proposed enactment before last year's convention. It is not quite correct, I think to suggest that we are doing away with the five-year limit. We are asking you to provide something that will make the rule, the by-law, more elastic and not so rigid as it is at present. It is possible that the conditions in our district are not to be found so much in other districts, but I would not ask you to make any alteration if the alteration is going to seriously affect Rotary in other districts of the world. In other words, I do not ask you, in order to do our district a turn, to do a bad turn to the rest of the districts throughout the world. The conditions that we wish to deal with are difficult cases that do arise in our district. It is possible that in the new countries men change their vocations more regularly than in the older countries. So, if the conditions of membership and classification are given effect to, they drop out of Rotary.

There is one instance I have in mind of an outstanding figure in Rotary in our district who became a club president after only one year's service in Rotary and became the district governor after only two years' service in Rotary. If such a man who got the support of all the Rotarians in his district were to drop out of Rotary, it would be bad, I think, for Rotary, not only in that district but throughout the world. So today I am simply asking you to make the rule less rigid. I am not wedded to the idea of whether the safeguard should be the one district governor but we do say that it is only to be applied in very exceptional circumstances and with the approval of the district governor. If you feel that, in order to help our district you would like some other safeguard, for instance, if it is going to place the district governor in a serious position, I would not have any objection to the last two district governors or any other similar safeguards. But I do ask you to make the rule less rigid than it is today. What is the position today? My feeling is that if you have an outstanding man in a Rotary club who has had four and one-half years of service, the members of that club may be prepared to go to sleep for six months and then elect him a past service member. Some Rotarians might even be prepared to go to sleep for a longer period than six months. I ask you to support the proposal and recommend to the convention that it be adopted.

CARLOS HOERNING (District 34): There are some very exceptional cases where this proposed enactment would save peculiar situations, but I think that every step should be taken so that it must not put the district governor in an awkward situation. I suggest it should also be submitted for the approval of the board of directors of Rotary International.

The motion to recommend the adoption of proposed enactment No. 39-12 was duly seconded, put to a vote and was lost.

H. T. Low (District 55): Might I say, in view of the opinion expressed in this council, I would like to have it considered as withdrawn. In other words, I am prepared to withdraw it on behalf of my district and ask that it should be recommended to be considered as withdrawn.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Rotarian Low moves that the council recommend that 39-12 be considered as withdrawn. All those in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-13

To amend the provisions of the standard club constitution relating to termination of membership in a club.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Paris, France.

The secretary read the number, the title and the name of the proposer of proposed enactment No. 39-13. (For text see convention action.)

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): I move that we recommend that proposed enactment No. 39-13 be considered as withdrawn.

H. J. BRUNNIER (District 104): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Does anybody wish to speak to it? Those who favor the motion that 39-13 be considered as withdrawn say "aye"; against "no." The motion is carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-6

To amend provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International relating to the functions of the board of directors and officers of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Rotary Clubs of the 85th (Poland) District of Rotary International.

The secretary read the number, the title and the name of the proposer of proposed enactment No. 39-6. (For text see convention action.)

JERZY LOTH (District 85): I am speaking to you in the name of District 85 (Poland) which has privileged me to place before you three propositions for enactment. All those three propositions have been united under one proposed enactment, No. 6. Although the spirit of all the three parts is very similar and the motives may be the same, notwithstanding this, I judge that this proposed enactment should be considered as three proposals.

Now I wish to say that I have not the slightest doubt that this proposed enactment will appear to all people of the English speaking world as entirely unnecessary but you will please take into consideration that I am speaking from a district which is in the eastern part of Central Europe. In many countries of Europe, these apparently small points, small questions, have a very considerable and far-reaching influence. Although, as you will see, the questions are placed by us in a very delicate manner, we do not want to revolutionize, we only want to have small changes which will allow us to better oppose those who are against Rotary and who are using every word of our by-laws, statutes, and so on, in order to find some kind of a possibility to oppose Rotary as such.

After this small introduction, I am going to speak of each part separately. You will see in the first six lines that we propose to change Section 1 of Article V of the by-laws of Rotary International. Section 1 of Article V is entitled "governing administrative body." "Section 1: How constituted. The governing administrative body of Rotary" and so on. The word "governing" is always being repeated. Although in the English speaking world this appears quite "o.k.," you will please bear in mind that in states such as ours, especially, which are situated between Germany on one part and Russia on the other where Rotary is, of course, absolutely eliminated, such a word implies that we are actually

governed, that there is some kind of a government abroad which dictates to us the law and dictates to us what to do.

Then opponents of Rotary come and say, "Well, here you are. Your by-laws show us that we are right, because if you are governed from abroad, from Chicago, then you are not independent and you are not a body in which we might place confidence from a national point of view."

The nationalists, of course, are absolutely looking for such words that give them the proof that we are under some influence, not only in the world of idealistic questions but also as directly dependent of a governing body. We wish to change that only in this way, to do away with all those words which might be wrongly interpreted in countries which do not actually understand well the spirit of the by-laws of Rotary.

Therefore our proposition is to change the words "governing administrative body." We have talked much about that as to how it could be changed, but the main point is to do away with the word "governing." Whatever word you use instead of "governing" may be accepted by us. We have proposed "leading," I thought it perhaps might be better to say "chief," "principal," "chief administrative body," "leading administrative body" but not "governing." I repeat, this may appear to you as a very small change, but I can assure you in my country it is very important not to have such words in the statutes and by-laws of Rotary which can be misinterpreted, and they are misinterpreted. They are always used against us.

So, I propose to do away with the word "governing." You will please carry in mind that actually our administrative body is not governing; it is only administrative. Many people assume that the word "governing" is identified with certain power of giving orders and imposing the will. Therefore, this word "governing" is for us undesirable. You may bear in mind, even in the most democratic and most liberal states, the government has always some power of execution. That is why this is undesirable for us. That is the first point.

The second is still more important for us and is also used against Rotary. But here, in order not to be too revolutionary, but only to give some possibility to withstand those who are attacking us, we just want to place a footnote, an explanation. The question here concerns the word "officer." Article VI, Section I, is entitled "Officers." Then it says that the officers of Rotary International shall be this and this, and officers are elected, and so on. Of course, in the English language the word "officer" is used entirely differently than it is in most European countries because, when speaking of an officer, it is first of all a military person that is in view, a person who is obliged to obey the superiors. Well, I took down the universal dictionary of the English language and looked up the word "officer." The universal dictionary of the English language, compiled by Robert Hunter and Charles Morris and published by Charles Collier and Sons in New York is a very serious dictionary of the English language.

The chairman informed the speaker that his time was up and the council agreed that the speaker be given an extra five minutes.

JERZY LOTH (District 85): On page 3053 of the dictionary I looked up the word "officer" and what did I find there? Point 1: "One who holds or discharges an office; an official; a public functioner." That is the first, not military. Second: "a constable, a police officer" not a military officer. The third: "one who performs an office or a service for another." Fourth: "retainer for service." No talk of military officer at all. You see, nowhere in the universal dictionary

of the English language did I find any explanation of the word "officer" as an officer of the military force who has to obey his superior. In the English language the word "officer" is understood entirely differently than it is, say, in the French language or in the German language. If you say "officer" in French or German you know it is a military person, but in the English language—not at all.

You see when you use the word "officers" in the by-laws of Rotary International, of course, you are quite in order when you use the English language, but there is a big danger in that for other languages. I do not speak, of course, of democratic republics where this question does not arise but Europe is in such an unfortunate state, we must battle against such things.

Therefore, I want to say another thing. The French have already corrected this, namely in their translation of the by-laws the word "officer" is not given as "officier" but as "fonctionnaire executif." Well, you see they have done it. We have done it also by using other explanations, other words, in translating this into Polish but we find people of ill will who simply take the English text, not in our translation, and afterwards they are saying, "Ah, here you are, 'officers.' The governor is absolutely bound to obey because he is an officer." They do not understand what an officer is. Of course, I am quite aware of the fact that the word "officer" in the English language is very appropriate, and it would be nonsense, from the standpoint of the English speaking world, to propose to change this word. It is absolutely "o.k." That is why I have looked for a way out, and we found this way out by proposing to make a footnote. You have here a footnote on the same page, "Section 1." Footnote: "As amended at 1938 (San Francisco) convention." We want to make a second footnote and say: "The word 'officer' is understood as 'a person who performs a service for another.'" This will give us the power to oppose those who come to attack us. I can say, "I beg your pardon, an officer is not a military officer. Here, look at this footnote." I think it is a proposition which does not revolutionize the by-laws, because we do not want to change anything in the by-laws, only provide an explanation for the non-English word. That is the second point.

The third question is: Under Section 2 of Article XI of our by-laws, you will find this paragraph: "The district governors shall act under the direction and general supervision of the board of directors of Rotary International." This again, "shall act under the direction" is misinterpreted and it is used against us. We would like to change this but this is perhaps less important than the previous one. Anyhow, we want to change it and propose to put instead the words "The district governors shall act in accordance/or in harmony/with the board of directors of Rotary International." I do not insist upon any wording at all. I leave that to people who know English better than I do. However, I only want to point out that in this wording as it is now "the district governors shall act under the direction and general supervision" it would be advisable to change "direction" and say "in harmony or in accordance" or something like that.

RAUL VALDEVENITO ARAOS (District 33): I second the motion.

C. REEVE VANNEMAN (Director, RI): I am entirely sympathetic with Jerzy's ideas but I have some grave apprehensions from my experience on the board that taking this just as Jerzy has given it may lead us into more difficulty. I have not had time this year to go through the entire constitution and by-laws to see wherein we may be running afoul of something else. I would rather see

this matter referred to the board for exploration and study. Jerzy will be on that board, and he can then give the entire board his advice and his viewpoint, and then we can get somewhere at the next convention and not be likely to get into some difficulties all through the constitution and by-laws. I am entirely sympathetic with the misunderstandings which may occur in many different countries, but it might be that the translation or the words which Jerzy has given, when translated into the language of some other country may mean an entirely different thing than Jerzy's interpretation. I think we ought to go into that thoroughly before we commit ourselves to any change. I offer that as a substitute motion.

H. T. Low (District 55): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: There is an amendment before the council to the effect that this question be referred to the board of directors for study and for report, if found desirable, to the convention of 1940.

ADRIAN M. NEWENS (District 172): I wish to second the amendment.

ENRIQUE GIL (District 31): Would you permit an amendment that I will suggest, that may satisfy our friend from Poland?

CHAIRMAN WARREN: You can give notice of your amendment and then I shall know where you stand. What is the form of your amendment?

ENRIQUE GIL (District 31): It is to this effect: The question is really of far more importance than would appear on the surface, because it affects not only Poland but also other nations, in relation with the translations of the English text. I would suggest an amendment more or less in this way, that the countries having a different language from the official language of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International be authorized to consider their translation as an official translation to regulate their relations, once the translation has been approved by the board.

CYRIL FRANKLIN (District 10): This is really a very important matter. We must safeguard the international aspect of Rotary administration in every way possible, and we must not do anything hurriedly that is going to create difficulties in establishing Rotary in other countries of the world, because if Rotary is anything at all it must be Rotary International. I do suggest that we should take this appeal as being a very serious and urgent thing. We have lost enough clubs from Rotary International during the last few years, and we want to do everything we possibly can to make sure that we do not lose more. If it is merely a question of putting a footnote in the constitution to the effect that the word "officer" is understood as a person who performs a service for another we who speak English might think it quite unnecessary, but if it is going to save for Rotary International a large number of clubs or, at any rate, the possibility of a large number of clubs in other countries of the world, I do suggest it is one of those things we ought to seriously consider doing at once. Possibly a way out is this: If this could be referred to the drafting committee they might in the next day or two consider this whole proposal and bring to this council this year some possible suggestion whereby it might be taken care of.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: That may sound like a very nice way out, but I suggest it is wholly inconceivable to refer this to the drafting committee and think you

will get an involved question like this settled within the next twenty-four hours, because that is what it amounts to. The drafting committee has to put into proper form all that you have done today, and then meet with you preparatory to making the report of this council on legislation to the convention on Thursday. This is a really involved question, as the debate this afternoon has shown. We still have before the council the amendment with the suggestion that was put behind it.

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): I appreciate very much the difficulty in Poland and around the world. Several years ago, when I was on the aims and objects committee, the question came up of the translation of the objects of Rotary into various languages. We took those objects of Rotary and had them translated into the best language of some six or eight countries. Then we got a man on the street, from those particular countries, to translate them back into English. When they came back they carried an altogether different translation. The idea of hitting on words that would be a happy and a good solution is something that this council cannot do in a hurry. I think that the motion to refer it to the board for study, in as much as it may cause trouble in Poland for the next twelve months, will probably save us a great deal of trouble in the rest of the world. The definition of an officer is a person who performs a service for another. If you put that as a footnote of your English translation, it is entirely incongruous with what many of us understand a governing officer of a corporation to be. In the United States the board of directors of a corporation is required by the statute to be the governing officers of the organization. It is something that probably no organization in the world would run into as frequently as does Rotary International. "One who performs a service"—that word "service" is one that has given us all sorts of trouble. The Rotarians of China, a few years ago, had to interpret the words "Service above self" and "He profits most who serves best" into "Put your shoulder to the wheel and push." We have to take the spirit of the thing rather than the words. When you change the words of the English translation to suit a situation in one part of the world, if you have not considered it in all of its ramifications around the world, you make a greater mistake than if you leave it alone for the time being.

Now the motion of Reeve Vanneman was that it be referred to the board of directors for study is the practical way that we must function, because we come here from all parts of the world, and we are liable, in our zeal to please and show our friendship to Jerzy and the fine Rotarians of Poland, to seriously affect a situation in some other part of the world. Let us be sensible and ask Jerzy to bear with us for the time being and explain to the Rotarians in Poland that the matter is under serious study, and just as soon as the happy words can be achieved, they will be presented. That is the way we must proceed, because if we go hastily, we will do it to our regret.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Any further speakers to the amendment? The question before the council is the amendment that we recommend to the convention that 39-6 be considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors for study and report, if found desirable, to the 1940 convention. Those of you who favor the recommendation of the amendment to the convention will please say "aye"; against, "no." I declare the amendment carried. That amendment is now the substantive motion before the council. Are you ready

for the question? Those who favor the adoption of the substantive motion will please say "aye"; against, "no." It is carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-8

Plan to modify the objects of Rotary.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Tucumán, Argentina.

The secretary read the number, the title and the name of the proposer of proposed enactment No. 39-8. (For text, see convention action.)

JULIO AYALA TORALES (District 30): From what I have heard from the representative of District 85 the meaning of words is very important. The Tucumán proposal is really on the meaning of words. From all that I have heard here the question must be to respect Rotary expression in every idiom, when it is correct according to the Rotarians who speak that idiom. I realize with sorrow that the proposal of Tucumán is not popular. So it has to be considered as withdrawn or amended in order that, with your approval, it might aspire to the approval of Rotary International. Now I want you to allow me to try to do my best, in order to obtain from you not a withdrawal but a modification of the proposal of my club. Under the circumstances, the first thing I will say is that the objects of Rotary as stated in English are all right. Our objection is really only to the translation and interpretation of those expressions in Spanish. For instance, you talk about objects of Rotary in plural, and in Spanish we translate "objects of Rotary" as "ends of Rotary" in plural too. Our feeling is that Rotary can have only one end, the welfare of humanity, for instance, and can select several objects in order to obtain that only end. You see, the Spanish interpretation of Rotary is not correct as far as concerns the objects and end. In object No. 2 of Rotary International, the Spanish misunderstand the expression "high ethical standards" and call it good faith. "High ethical standards" must be translated "higher standards of ethics" in any language. In object No. 1, of course, the development of acquaintance brings us to friendship. We Rotarians are for friendship, and I understand "friendship" is a happy interpretation of the object of Rotary. I hope you will agree with me that, according to the Tucumán aspiration, we need to have a modified expression in Spanish at the side of the actual expression of the objects in English. That is the proposition that I make.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Does anyone second the motion that 39-8 be recommended for adoption?

MENENIO DE CAMPOS LOBATO (District 26): I second it.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: It seems to me we are not clear as to what is wanted. What the representative of the proposer was saying—if I interpret this wrongly will the last speaker please correct me as it was very difficult for me to hear on the platform—but, as I understood it, he was saying that in reality he was putting forward this proposal, which is still before the council but that what he particularly wants is a better translation of the objects of Rotary. In other words, the proposed enactment still stands; though he has rather made an explanation that he seeks something maybe a little more simple than the proposed enactment.

ENRIQUE GIL (District 31): Evidently the purpose of the Tucumán club is not to amend or to change the objects and purposes of Rotary. My colleague from Tucumán means that we are perfectly well identified with those aims and purposes, but it is evident that the Spanish translation does not carry the exact same meaning and intent of the English version. Hence, I believe it is time to face this question which is a question that is very perplexing not only in the countries where Spanish is spoken but I understand from what our colleagues from Brazil have said to us, it is also a very serious and perplexing question to them.

I have prepared here the Spanish version with an English translation of the Spanish version which really corresponds to the spirit of the actual English version, which I am not going to move be changed. But if my colleague from Tucumán will permit me I will present an amendment to the motion that he made, to the effect that this translation, with its English version, should be submitted to the board of directors for prompt action and that the board of directors adopt a resolution that might be recommended to the next annual convention.

I am of the opinion that it is necessary to give sufficient authority to the version in foreign languages so that those versions should be considered official versions of the original English version. Hence, I believe that for a translation we do not need the adoption of an enactment by the convention. It will be a very easy matter and satisfy the desire of our colleague from Poland to have the board adopt a resolution to the effect that the Polish, or the Spanish translation in our present case, which we submit, or the Portuguese translation which my colleagues from Brazil might submit, is the official translation for Brazil or Argentina or Poland.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Am I correct in interpreting your suggestion as meaning you propose an amendment to the effect that proposed enactment 39-8 be considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors for such action as the board may deem desirable?

ENRIQUE GIL (District 31): As drafted here.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: What is before you is a motion that the council recommend to the convention that 39-8 be considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors for such action as the board may deem desirable. Is that seconded?

NAGIB JOSE DE BARROS (District 28): I second it.

Following is the Spanish version and the English translation as referred to by Enrique Gil.

Fin: El fin de Rotary es *contribuir* a estimular y asegurar la salud moral de la humanidad por la acción de todos sus miembros, promoviendo:

- 1o. La amistad como medio de colaboración social.
- 2o. La aplicación, ejercicio, práctica y observancia de los cánones de ética para todo acto de la vida de relación privada o pública, negocio o profesión.
- 3o. El reconocer como digna toda ocupación útil y la elevación por cada rotariano de la propia en bien de la sociedad.
- 4o. Una mejor inteligencia internacional, la buena voluntad y la paz en el mundo por el compañerismo de sus hombres de negocio y profesionales unidos en el ideal de *contribuir* a asegurar el bienestar humano.

(English Translation)

Object: The object of Rotary is to contribute to encourage and foster the welfare of humanity through the collaboration of all its members and by means of promoting:

1. Friendship as an opportunity for social collaboration.
2. The application, exercise, practice and observance of high ethical standards in every act of life, private or public, business or profession.
3. The recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, endeavoring all the Rotarians to raise the standards of their own respective occupation, in benefit of the community.
4. The advancement of international understanding, good will and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of *contributing* to assure human welfare.

NORMAN SOMMERVILLE (Representative-at-Large): May I ask a question? Who now prepares the official interpretation of Rotary's constitution in languages other than English. Are these officially passed upon by the board of directors?

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT MILDRED VANDERVELDE: All translations are subject to approval by the board of directors or someone authorized by the board to make such approval. You will find a reference to this on page 127 of the manual of procedure under translation of Rotary literature.

NORMAN SOMMERVILLE (Representative-at-Large): Then, if that is so and these questions that are raised are purely questions of interpretation, it becomes merely a matter of securing an interpretation which is more truly representative of Rotary as stated in the language of the country desiring that translation. Therefore, it is within the scope and power of the board of directors, and the reference of all these questions to the board of directors may find suitable and early action.

FRANCIS A. KETTANEH (District 83): It seems to me that this should neither be an enactment nor a resolution. It is something that concerns the board of directors and the secretariat. In our district when we wanted to translate the four objects into Arabic, we asked each club to make the translation that it thought best. Then we put all these translations together and got one or two authorities on the language to coordinate them and out of the lot make a good one. That one was referred to the secretariat. May I suggest that the South American, Spanish speaking republics do the same, namely, first agree amongst themselves on a definite Spanish translation and then refer it to the board. That would save time.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The question before the council is the amendment that proposed enactment No. 39-8 be considered as withdrawn and referred to the board for such action as they may deem desirable. Those of you who favor the amendment will please say "aye"; to the contrary "no." I declare the amendment carried. It is now the substantive motion before the council. Will those of you who favor its adoption for recommendation to the convention please say "aye"; against, "no." It will be so recommended to the convention.

At five o'clock the meeting recessed until two o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, June 21, 1939.

THIRD SESSION

The third session of the council on legislation convened at two o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, June 21, 1939, Chairman T. A. Warren, presiding.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I declare the third session of the council duly opened. The first business is to present to you the report of the drafting committee covering the recommendations which you adopted yesterday. I will ask Norman Sommerville, a member of the drafting committee, to read it.

NORMAN SOMMERVILLE (Representative-at-Large): Proposed enactment No. 39-2. To provide for the election of the president and treasurer of Rotary International by the board of directors of Rotary International. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Hope, Arkansas, U. S. A. This proposed enactment proposes to amend the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International so as to provide for the election of the president and treasurer of Rotary International by the board of directors. The text of this proposal will be found on pages 18 and 20 of the booklet of proposed legislation. A representative on the council on legislation, who is a member of the Rotary Club of Hope, on behalf of that club, asks permission to withdraw this proposed enactment. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that the convention grant the request of the Rotary Club of Hope and that proposed enactment No. 39-2 be withdrawn.

Proposed enactment No. 39-4. To provide for continuity on the board of directors of Rotary International. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A. This proposed enactment proposes to provide for continuity on the board of directors of Rotary International. The text of this proposal will be found on pages 28 to 31 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-4 be considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors of Rotary International for study and report, if found desirable, to the 1940 convention of Rotary International.

Proposed resolution No. 39-22. To provide for the election of members of the board of directors of Rotary International for two year terms. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Logansport, Indiana, U. S. A. This proposed resolution proposes to provide for the election of members of the board of directors of Rotary International for two year terms. The text of this proposal will be found on page 6 of the supplement to the booklet of proposed legislation. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 39-22 be considered as withdrawn.

Proposed enactment No. 39-12. To amend the by-laws of Rotary International and the standard club constitution with reference to past service membership so as to waive the time rule. Proposed by the Rotary Clubs of the 55th (South Africa) District of Rotary International. The by-laws of Rotary International provide that a former active member of a Rotary club who became ineligible to active membership because of his retirement from active business or professional life may be elected to past service membership, provided he has held active membership in one or more Rotary clubs for five or more years. This proposed enactment No. 39-12 proposes to waive the time rule with reference to past

service membership. The text of this proposal will be found on page 62 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-12 be considered as withdrawn.

Proposed enactment No. 39-13. To amend the provisions of the standard club constitution relating to termination of membership in a club. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Paris, France. Last year the 1938 convention amended the standard club constitution so as to provide that the membership of a Rotarian may be terminated by the board of directors of the club "for a reason which the board of directors may deem to be sufficient." The purpose of this proposed enactment is to further amend this section of the standard club constitution so as to provide that such terminations of membership can be made "only for just motives." The text of this proposal will be found on page 63 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-13 be considered as withdrawn.

Proposed enactment No. 39-6. To amend provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International relating to the functions of the board of directors and officers of Rotary International. Proposed by the Rotary Clubs of the 85th (Poland) District of Rotary International. The text of this proposed enactment will be found on pages 33 and 34 of the booklet of proposed legislation. This proposed enactment proposes to amend the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International relating to the functions of the board of directors and officers of Rotary International as explained in the note on page 34 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-6 be considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors for study and report, if found desirable, to the 1940 convention.

Proposed enactment No. 39-8. Plan to modify the objects of Rotary. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Tucumán, Argentina. This proposed enactment proposes to modify the objects of Rotary. The text of the proposal will be found on pages 36 and 37 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The representative of the 30th District in the council on legislation, who is a member of the Rotary Club of Tucumán, in addressing the council on the subject of this proposed enactment, indicated that the intent of the proposal is to secure a revision of the Spanish translation of the present objects of Rotary rather than any modification of the English text of the objects. Translations of Rotary literature into languages other than English, and subsequent changes in such translations, may be made with the approval of the board of directors of Rotary International; therefore, the council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-8 be considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors of Rotary International for such action as the board may deem advisable.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: You have heard the report as read by Norman Somerville. Do you accept it as a true record of your action on these proposals and authorize us to take it in your name to the convention?

H. T. Low (District 55): I so move.

The motion, seconded by Edward F. McFaddin, (Representative-at-Large), was put to a vote and was carried.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The drafting committee has been engaged nearly all morning and up to half past one on the rather complicated procedure that deals with 39-1 and 39-3. You remember I told you yesterday that the one reacts upon the other and that, therefore, if you pass them both we should have to get a composite text. That composite text is before you in the blue leaflet, but I have to warn you that that text was drawn up before you made your decisions yesterday, particularly on 39-3. I want merely to explain that the blue leaflet is a consolidation of 39-1 and 39-3. I am going to ask Ed. McFaddin to read the report of the drafting committee on 39-1 and 39-3, first, the preamble, then the proposed report on 39-1, then the proposed report on 39-3, then the proposed report on the combination of 39-1 and 39-3, and then we will report to you on the alterations that we suggest.

EDWARD F. MCFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): Explanatory statement relating to proposed enactments No. 39-1 and No. 39-3. Before proceeding with the report of the council on proposed enactments No. 39-1 and 39-3, perhaps the following explanation may be helpful: Proposed enactment No. 39-1 relates to the nomination of the president of Rotary International. It proposes to accomplish two things, as will be noted in the title, namely, "To provide more effective methods for the nomination of the president of Rotary International," and "to generally clarify the provisions relating to the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International."

For some time it has been apparent that the text of Article IX of the Rotary International by-laws, setting forth the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International, is very much in need of clarification. When the constitution and by-laws committee of Rotary International was asked to draft the necessary proposed enactment to implement the recommendations of the ad hoc committee to study the nomination and election of the president and treasurer of Rotary International, the committee saw an opportunity to effect this much needed clarification in the provisions relating to the whole procedure for the nomination and election of officers; therefore, instead of patching up the present unsatisfactory text of Article IX to make the proposed changes relating to the nomination of the president, the committee redrafted all of Article IX so as to provide a text which, in the opinion of the committee, would be a decided improvement over the present terminology of Article IX. In this redrafting of Article IX the committee made no changes in the principles involved in the procedure for the nomination and election of officers except in so far as such changes were required to implement the ad hoc committee's proposal to change the method of nominating the president of Rotary International.

Proposed enactment No. 39-3 relates to the nomination of the United States directors by zones. The constitution and by-laws committee followed the same course in drafting No. 3, which also involves Article IX and which proposes to accomplish two things, namely, "To provide for the nomination of directors from the United States by zones," and "to generally clarify the provisions relating to the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International."

In other words, in No. 3 the committee also redrafted all of Article IX to improve the present terminology but made no changes in the principles involved in the procedure for the nomination and election of officers except in so far as such changes were required to implement the proposal to nominate the directors from the United States by zones; therefore,

No. 39-1 includes the complete text of the procedure for the nomination and election of officers as it will appear in the by-laws of Rotary International if the convention adopts the proposed new method of nominating the president.

No. 39-3 includes the complete text for the procedure for the nomination and election of officers as it will appear in the by-laws of Rotary International if the convention adopts the proposal for the nomination of directors from the United States by zones.

If No. 1 is adopted and No. 3 is not adopted, or vice versa, the text of either one is complete in itself. It will implement the primary purpose of the proposal and in addition will accomplish the much needed clarification in the terminology of Article IX. If both 39-1 and 39-3 are adopted, the council has prepared a substitute text which is a consolidation of the provisions of these two proposed enactments. This substitute text is shown in the blue leaflets which have been distributed to you at this session. With this explanation before you, the chairman will proceed with the report of the council on the proposed enactment No. 39-1.

Proposed enactment No. 39-1. To provide more effective methods for the nomination of the president of Rotary International and to generally clarify the provisions relating to the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International. Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. The text of this proposed enactment will be found on pages 9 to 17 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The 1938 convention in San Francisco last year requested the president of Rotary International to appoint an ad hoc committee to study the nomination and election of the president and treasurer of Rotary International. The report of this committee will be found on pages 73 to 78 of the booklet of proposed legislation.

In depositing its report with the board of Rotary International, the ad hoc committee stated that, "It is the confident hope of the committee that the board of directors will take steps to incorporate the findings of the committee in such proposed enactments as are necessary to bring the recommendations of this ad hoc committee into effect by action of the 1939 convention." Accordingly, this proposed enactment No. 39-1 is being proposed by the board of directors to implement the recommendations of the ad hoc committee. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-1 be adopted.

Proposed enactment No. 39-3. To provide for the nomination of directors from the United States by zones and to generally clarify the provisions relating to the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International. Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. The text of this proposed enactment will be found on pages 21 to 27 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The purpose of this proposed enactment is to provide for the nomination of the five directors from the United States by zones in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 1938 (San Francisco) convention. A summary of the proposed procedure is found in the note on page 27 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The proposed five zones are shown on the map which will be found on page 8 of the supplement to the booklet of proposed legislation.

If this proposed enactment is adopted, it will be necessary to select one of the alternative procedures given in lines 80 to 88 and lines 105 to 139 of the proposed text.

The resolution of the San Francisco convention which instructed the board

to prepare and propose this proposed enactment No. 39-3 for consideration at Cleveland, provided that it be drafted so as to provide that in the event there is more than one candidate for nomination as director from any zone, all the electors everywhere in the United States should have a voice in selecting one of such candidates to be the nominee from such zone. Subsequent to the decision of the 1938 convention there appears to be considerable sentiment among the Rotarians of the United States that in the event there is more than one candidate from any zone, only the electors from that zone should participate in selecting the nominee of that zone from among its candidates.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-3 be adopted as amended, namely:

By striking out the alternative procedure in the right-hand column of lines 80 to 88 and lines 105 to 134.

By striking out lines 140 to 169 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

In the event the electors from the clubs in any of the five (5) zones in the United States of America, or the electors from the clubs in Canada and Newfoundland, or the electors from the clubs in Great Britain and Ireland, shall propose more than one (1) candidate for director, the electors from the clubs in any such zone or geographical group shall ballot upon such candidates and each such elector shall be entitled to cast one vote for the nomination of one (1) director from his respective zone or geographical group.

The candidate for director in any such zone or geographical group receiving the highest number of votes in his respective zone or geographical group shall be declared nominated. In the event that any two or more candidates for director in any such zone or geographical group shall receive an equal number of votes, thereby affecting such nomination of directors, there shall be further balloting upon such candidates by the electors from the clubs in such zone or geographical group until one candidate for each such zone or geographical group is duly nominated.

By inserting the words "zones or" after the word "respective" in line 177 thereby making this paragraph read as follows:

"The secretary shall present to the convention for election the names of the nominees duly nominated for the office of director by their respective zones or geographical groups and the nominees duly nominated for the office of director by the outgoing board of directors."

By inserting a comma after the word "members" and after the word "clubs" in line 236.

Substitute text for proposed enactments No. 39-1 and No. 39-3. The convention having now adopted proposed enactment No. 39-1 relating to the nomination of president of Rotary International, and having adopted as amended proposed enactment No. 39-3 relating to the nomination of directors from the United States by zones, the council now offers as a consolidation of the provisions of these two proposed enactments the substitute text for No. 39-1 and No. 39-3 as shown in the blue leaflet distributed at this session.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that the substitute text for proposed enactments No. 39-1 and No. 39-3 be adopted in lieu of the texts previously adopted at this session for proposed enactment No. 39-1 and proposed enactment No. 39-3, the same being a consolidation of the two texts previously adopted.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: What is before you now, as I explained at the outset, is the proposed report of this council to the convention on 39-1 and 39-3 and the combination of the provisions of those two proposed enactments into one proposed enactment. If you will now take the blue leaflet I will tell you how what has just been read to you affects the text in the blue leaflet. Then if you approve it, it will be reprinted tonight and circulated to the convention tomorrow.

Chairman Warren explained in detail the several points covered in the proposed report on 39-1, 39-3 and the substitute text for 39-1 and 39-3, as read by Edward F. McFaddin.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I want again to refer to the complications to which I called your attention at the outset of the council proceedings yesterday. I pointed out to you how complicated this overlapping of provisions in the proposed legislation can be to those not fully acquainted with all that is involved, and I hope that any member of the council who has the slightest doubts will raise those doubts here today, that is, doubts as to whether this represents what you adopted as your recommendation to the convention, because I want to ask you in loyalty not to get up on the floor of the convention and raise doubts which might have been raised here. I do not mean by that to stifle your right to debate in the convention. All I am dealing with at the moment is your report to the convention. Those on the floor who have not been here will find it difficult enough to understand it and I do not want misunderstandings to arise because the members of this council have not fully understood. Is there any question?

A. B. JACKSON (District 135): Just a question as to a matter that may perhaps clarify the language in lines 242 to 250 of the blue leaflet. On page 6, we have stricken out the alternative procedure but we have left these words: "The electors from the clubs in each zone in the United States of America shall assemble in separate meetings and propose a candidate or candidates from such zone for the office of director of Rotary International." Ought not the words "or candidates" be stricken out and ought not a similar correction be made in the procedure at the top of page 7, lines 267 to lines 301? We have in this text the provision as it reads for possibly more than one candidate from a zone, but by our amendment yesterday we determined that there should finally be only one candidate from a zone.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: In that provision you are dealing for the moment only with proposing candidates. In the event more than one candidate is proposed you have a procedure later on for dealing with those candidates. I probably will satisfy you if I promise you the drafting committee will look at the text again and see that there is no overlapping. Your safeguard, of course, is that later on in this procedure it is made perfectly clear that the final decision for producing a nominee from a zone rests with the zone alone.

H. T. Low (District 55): Just one point of detail. Throughout the proposed enactment the words "South Africa" are used. We are very anxious in our district, which embraces various states from the southern point of Africa up to the equator, to bring into Rotary the district known as Portuguese-East Africa and other separate states which are not represented now. The term "South Africa" more usually applies to what is known as the Union of South Africa, one of the British dominions. We do not wish to offend our Portuguese neighbors and perhaps delay the establishment of clubs in their areas and I, therefore, would

suggest that the words "Southern Africa" should be accepted in place of the words "South Africa" where they occur.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: If it is your wish, we will look at that because this term "South Africa" does not only appear here. We have picked it up, of course, from general Rotary usage. I will take this reference from Rotarian Low to the proper quarter, but I do not want it altered here first without it having been dealt with in its more general implications. Will that satisfy you?

H. T. Low (District 55): That will be satisfactory.

PAUL E. CHALFANT (District 154): I am wondering why we cannot include in this proposed enactment this note or provide for it in some way: "That the board of directors of Rotary International be given the responsibility to so arrange the zones that no district shall be divided in the arranging of the zones." I move you, that this be included in some way or other and Ed McFaddin will know the right way to include it. I make that motion.

C. EDGAR DREHER (District 184): I second the motion.

EDWARD F. MCFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): We came to you as a drafting committee to show you what our chairman, Tom Warren, would report, word for word, tomorrow when he presents the report of the council to the convention. It is, of course, within your province to decide to reconsider your action of yesterday, but if you decide to reconsider your action of yesterday, I do not think it is proper to take it up when the drafting committee is trying to bring in a report to you of what you did yesterday. Do you see the point I am making? We are here as a drafting committee, trying to explain to you how we have carried out your action of yesterday. There is no doubt but that your action of yesterday was that these zones would be set up along state lines as you now have them. If you decide that you want to reconsider that action and then a motion prevails to reconsider the action of yesterday, your drafting committee can come back tomorrow and bring in another report for you to concern yourselves with, but what we are trying to do now is to carry out your action of yesterday.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: As I caught what Ed McFaddin said, it was this, that he suggests that it is competent for this council to go back to some extent on what it did yesterday. I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that I would rather you get your difficulties settled in here than try to get them settled on the floor of the convention, but at the same time I must point out to you that you still have a lot of business before you. As far as I see, you want the drafting committee to get in some form of words to say that in adopting the zones, it is understood that no boundary line of a zone will divide a district.

PAUL E. CHALFANT (District 154): That is the whole point.

CHARLES W. PETTENGILL (District 200): I want to move that the motion now before the council be tabled.

NORMAN SOMMERVILLE (Representative-at-Large): The motion before the council is out of order. We are dealing with the drafting committee's report of yesterday's proceeding.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: That is right. The only matter before the council at the moment is the adoption or amendment of the report of the drafting com-

mittee, which means that you are saying whether or not we, as a drafting committee, are correctly reporting what you did yesterday, and there is nothing else before the house at this moment.

Those of you who accept this as a correct record of your proceedings of yesterday and agree that it be presented as such to the convention please say "aye"; the contrary "no." I declare it carried.

Ray Knoeppel, of the Rotary Club of New York, has approached President Hager to say that he has one or two points on 39-1 and 39-3 that he should like to place before this council instead of placing them before the convention tomorrow. Is it your wish that Ray Knoeppel be heard?

CHARLES W. PETTENGILL (District 200): I move that we grant Ray Knoeppel the privilege of the floor.

JOSEPH N. BORROUGHS (District 105): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

RAYMOND J. KNOEPEL (New York, New York, U. S. A.): I am deeply conscious of the great kindness that you have extended to me. I come here not seeking kindness but out of a feeling of consciousness that there are two things that are making opposition to these two proposed enactments. These proposed enactments are babies of my own and those of you who worked for three years on the late lamented CRIA that went to its death at the Nice convention. These two propositions have relation to the zoning. I do not know offhand the figures as to the zones, but there is a great deal of discussion around that the zones are not right; the numbers are wrong, and they are disproportionate. I suggest to you a remedy that can remove that opposition, by providing for automatic rezoning, as for example, in the year 1941, the board of directors shall submit to the convention a proposed rezoning and, automatically, every five years thereafter the board of directors shall submit a rezoning. That would not mean anything but adding four or five lines to what you have.

The other is a little bit more difficult and goes into something much more basic than our jurisprudence. I may speak with some authority, having been chairman of the drafting committee that drew the constitution and by-laws way back in 1921, the constitution that has lasted much longer than most American constitutions. At that time the idea was to preserve the sovereignty of the clubs. Prior to that time there was dissatisfaction in the clubs about the board of directors of Rotary International overshadowing the clubs and being a super-body upon them. We created a board that was the servant of the organization, and conserved to the clubs, in their sovereignty, all the rights in the convention.

This council on legislation happens to be a baby of mine. For four years I worked and talked for it, almost to find it buried at the twenty-third hour when it was about to be adopted. I get a great thrill in any achievement that is brought about here. But the proposition of making members of the board of directors members of the nominating committee is meeting great opposition all over the country, on the ground that once more the board is coming over the clubs. A new argument I have heard since I have been here, and one that I am afraid will be injected upon the floor of the convention is that you will take away from the presidential candidacy any great amount of vote-swapping, or whatever it is called, king-making—whatever that means—and you will center that all now upon the election for the vice-presidents; that, as a matter of fact, you will

reduce the president to a smaller position than the vice-president because he is president for a year and then he goes out, but the vice-president is not only vice-president for a year, but he is going to say who is to be the next president.

I suggest most respectfully to you, not as something that I want but as something that I hope will assure the adoption of these two far-reaching improvements in our jurisprudence, this idea of the zoning of the directors, coupling it with the idea of the nominating committee for president, but getting down to a representative choice of that nominating committee by having each zone elect one of those representatives on that nominating committee. Immediately you say "Well, that would mean five." You raise your number from nine to eleven and you have the same general proportion.

Thank you for listening so attentively and for permitting me to speak at all. I offer you these out of my great love of Rotary and in the deep hope that you may give them serious consideration, as I believe it will practically take away any possible chance of attack upon these proposed enactments.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Having given Ray Knoeppel the privilege of the floor, I think you will want to consider what he said. So, with your consent, although I want to warn you that we must get over this proposed legislation this afternoon—in other words, you have to complete the whole of the program before you go away—but despite that, I think you ought to have a few minutes to think this over, in case anybody wants to implement what Ray has said. Is it your wish that I give you about five minutes and then go on?

NORMAN SOMMERVILLE (Representative-at-Large): If the matter is to be considered and discussed, would it be desirable at this time to make any statement in answer to what Ray has raised?

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I think the procedure is this, as I see it: that you have adopted your recommendations to the convention as regards 39-1 and 39-3. We have given the privilege of the floor to Ray Knoeppel, and he has told you what inevitably I think will be raised on the floor of the convention tomorrow. The question is, do you want to consider those things before they go there, or will you wait until they actually are raised tomorrow? I think they are all clear to you: The first one is that automatic provision should be made for reconsideration of the zoning in 1941, that is, when it has been in operation for one year. Then each five years the zoning arrangements would automatically be examined afresh. And, secondly, that when 39-3 is in operation, and you are nominating a director for each zone, that those five shall automatically be on the nominating committee for president. Was that right, Ray?

RAYMOND J. KNOEPPEL: No, that would defeat the purpose. Five people would be elected, one from each zone, but they would not be those directors.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The correction is they would not be those five directors, but you would use the zoning principle in order to elect them. Is that it, Ray?

RAYMOND J. KNOEPPEL: That is it, sir.

OLIVER S. EDMISTON (District 198): I think we all realize the importance of these proposed enactments which we are trying to discuss now. We want them to be as near right as possible; we want them to be a real contribution to Rotary. Some of you men as well as I know the fine contribution which Ray Knoeppel has made in the past, and I wonder if it is within the province of this body here

today to extend an invitation to Ray Knoepfel to remain in this room until we have come to a final conclusion, making certain that, if we decide to make the recommendations which he has suggested, they are properly incorporated in the proposed enactments which we are going to hand to the convention tomorrow. I submit that for the approval of this body if it is within our power to do so.

RAYMOND J. KNOEPFEL: I cannot stay. I am to broadcast on youth service and have to leave in five minutes.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Do you want a few minutes to discuss it or shall I proceed? ("Proceed") Is that your wish? Very well. Does anybody want to make an observation? I think I promised Paul Chalfant that I would take his suggestion. Do you want to make a suggestion?

PAUL E. CHALFANT (District 154): I think not.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Because of what you heard from Ray Knoepfel, do you want to in any way retrace your steps?

KENNETH M. GILLESPIE (District 185): I move that this council on legislation reopen for consideration 39-1 and 39-3.

JOSEPH N. BORROUGHS (District 105): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Those of you who favor it say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried. I would make the observation again, it is not good to reopen proceedings in this way, but I think these circumstances are exceptional, because this proposed legislation represents the end of a long road, and I think we want to be sure we are on right lines.

NORMAN SOMMERVILLE (Representative-at-Large): May I address myself just to one observation of Ray's, and that is the suggestion that five members of the nominating committee, that will eventually nominate a candidate for president, be elected one from each zone. The proposed method of procedure adopted after the most careful consideration, after years of consideration, provides for an automatic nominating board which would remove all electioneering from the selection of the nominating committee. There are two principles involved. You can have a nominating committee elected for that purpose, with all the errors and all the vices that go into the politics of electing a nominating committee, if you want to. On the other hand, you can avoid that which Rotary International in convention has declared to be a fact, that there are errors, that there are mistakes, that there are abuses in the very system we now adopt, because of electioneering. If you divide it into five districts and have five elections, with all the vote-swapping that would take place in those five elections, with the candidates for president each having his candidate for the nominating committee, then you will have worse than a national election, and the condition that we are trying to avoid would be made ten times more difficult than the present existing condition. That, to those of us who are not members of the United States electorate, is a condition that we do not want to see introduced into Rotary, and therefore we welcome with open arms this automatic method of selecting a nominating committee that will be free from all those abuses.

Ray's suggestion is popular because every man likes to vote for somebody. It involves the holding of an election. I like an election any time, and I do not care which side I am on, I enjoy it, but it is not in the interest of an international

organization. It might be all right for our national problems, but when it comes to an international organization with its seventy-odd different countries, many of which have ideologies that are so foreign to us they cannot comprehend us, when it comes to an international organization, then let me plead with you not to depart from that which has the mature, careful consideration of not an American group, not a continental group, but an international group that sat on this thing day in and day out and carefully considered every phase of it. It was for that very purpose that that committee desired to get away from the board of directors as a nominating committee because of the electioneering features that would be in it. Therefore, I would ask you as one of those representative of Canada, from outside your own jurisdiction in the United States, to give careful thought to the international aspect of it and not introduce another election into the elections that we feel have perhaps not been conducted with that same dignity and decorum, with that same high ethical standard for which Rotary around the world is raising its banner.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I just want to point out to you again this may be a little unconstitutional. All that is happening is I am opening the safety valve in view of the convention tomorrow. I think it is good.

JOSEPH N. BORROUGHS (District 105): I have been wondering how Rotary ever survived, and I have been thinking that, irrespective of the merits of this measure or its benefits to Rotary, in view of the conditions which have somewhat developed since this very judicial and splendidly thinking committee went to work upon this proposed enactment, is it for the benefit of the world for Rotary to announce at this time that all ordinary methods of democratic procedure have been a failure in Rotary which, in the first place, selects its members from the select and then, from the select of the select, selects its delegates to go to a convention and, in an orderly, representative way, inherent in a democratic and representative form of government, elect their officers. Do we want to announce that among this select group all such methods have been a failure and Rotary has suffered as a consequence over all this period of years of its existence?

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): I think that we are speaking on two or three different things. I have been talking to Jack Sheehan of the West Texas and New Mexico district and to Ed Elliott of the Louisiana and Mississippi district, and I talked to Ed Dreher yesterday. Here is the problem that is bothering them. You notice that the boundary line of Zone 1 and Zone 3 is a line between New Mexico and Texas. Jack Sheehan has a few clubs in Texas and a majority of his clubs in New Mexico. He wants to have all of his districts put into the same zone. Jack, am I right when I say that you prefer that those few clubs in Texas should go into the New Mexico zone? Is that right?

JOHN P. SHEEHAN (District 115): That is right.

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): Ed Elliott has a few clubs in Louisiana and the majority of his clubs in Mississippi. Is that right?

E. D. ELLIOTT (District 141): Yes.

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): Which way do you want to go?

E. D. ELLIOTT: In the Louisiana zone because most of the old district is there.

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): He would like to have the Mississippi clubs in Zone 3. Ed Dreher has a part in Delaware and a part in New Jersey. Is that right?

C. EDGAR DREHER (District 184): Yes.

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): That is your point on it, you want to get your whole district in the same zone.

JOHN P. SHEEHAN (District 115): Yes, that is right.

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): And the same is true with Ed Elliott. Let us not foreclose the right of these fellows to offer language of their own choosing, or we will go into a huddle and help them arrange it. If they want to have the whole district in a zone in which a majority of their clubs are located, they should be accorded an opportunity to offer that at this time. Personally, if my district was divided, and I was a district governor, I think I would probably take the same viewpoint. We cannot get into any trouble if we let them present that, word it as they see fit, and agree on it, and any of the other district representatives who have similar problems get together and work it out and come back in and then put the thing in as you want it. It is not the intention of your drafting committee or anyone else to override you. Then this idea of the board of directors of Rotary International bringing in a proposed rezoning in 1941 and every five years thereafter, I think that would be salutary. But the point I want to make is, let us not fall out among ourselves on details, when we can remedy those details right here. I am talking only on 39-3, because that is the one that the fellows have been talking to me about, and I want them to have the opportunity to work out that difficulty. That seems to be the main difficulty on 39-3.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Paul, apparently what has been said meets your point.

PAUL E. CHALFANT (District 154): Ed has expressed my views.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The point you were making was you did not want a district divided partly in one zone and partly in another. As far as I can see, Ed's suggestion is that where a district is divided between two zones, that the clubs vote in the zone containing the largest number of clubs. Is that it?

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): I was going to propose that the representatives of those districts that are divided in this zoning arrangement, all meet in the corner, and we will see if we can agree on a common denominator in this equation.

I make a motion that we recess for five minutes.

The motion, regularly seconded, was put to a vote and was carried. The meeting recessed for five minutes.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The council is called to order.

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): I think our recess was very profitable because, if I have talked to every one who was interested in this matter, this seems to be the consensus of opinion, but before I propose it, I want to know if it is the consensus of opinion of those men who are involved in the question. My district is not involved, and if it does not suit those who are involved in the question, then there is no need to offer it. But if it does, we can get it fixed.

"Where a district is partially in two or more zones, it shall vote (you understand this is just a rough draft and the language will be refined later) in the zone in which it has the greater number of clubs, and if it has an equal number of clubs in each zone, then the clubs in the district shall decide in which zone they shall vote and notify the board of directors of Rotary International within a reasonable time of their decision in that matter."

That seems to suit everybody who has talked to me about the matter of this zoning business, except Ed Elliott of Louisiana, and he has a peculiar situation that I think we can take care of with a special proviso. His district is the old parent part of the district, the club that organized most of the other clubs, the Louisiana clubs, and those clubs in Mississippi prefer to be in with the Louisiana clubs, although it seems that the extension work in Mississippi has gone forward a little faster than it has in Louisiana. We could add this proviso: "Provided that District No. 141 (that is Ed Elliott's district) shall be in zone No. 3." Does that seem to suit everybody involved?

CHAS. W. PETTENGILL (District 200): As of what date?

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): Do you mean at what date they will notify?

CHAS. W. PETTENGILL (District 200): At what date will the zone be determined, as of today?

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): Yes, from the time this goes into effect, except as to everyone where there is an equal number of clubs. I do not have in mind a single district where there is an equal number of clubs. We put this in to take care of a situation we might have overlooked.

HARRY W. ROCKWELL (District 169): Will Ed permit a question? There is a larger issue involved here. It seems to me quite simple to make these arrangements in districts within the states but, if I am not mistaken, there are as many as seven international districts along our border. I have not raised this question before because I am so committed to the principle of the thing that I think we can take care of the details quite easily. Will you permit some Canadian district governor to express his opinion as to whether the remedy you propose will be to his liking?

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): I will be very glad to yield my time in just a moment. Let me point out to you that we have always run into that trouble with the international districts and, even though we have a number of international districts along the Canadian border, the American clubs have always been obliged to vote for their directors in the American group, and the Canadian clubs for their directors, because that has been the policy for years. If there is any Canadian governor who would like to answer that question, or any governor of any international district along the Canadian border who would desire to be heard on it, I will yield him my time.

I failed to make one other statement. The representative from Puerto Rico made the statement yesterday that he is very anxious that Puerto Rico be included in Zone No. 5. I think, since we are taking care of zoning, we should take care of it to his satisfaction as well as to the satisfaction of everyone else.

MARVIN C. PARK (District 107): May I ask a question? What is wrong, if anything, with dividing the zones by district rather than by states? Is there any particular advantage to sticking to state lines?

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): If I had been drawing the thing, I probably would have drawn it by districts. If this amendment will take care of the situation, it is all right. I have the further proposal that at the 1941 convention of Rotary International, the board of directors offer back to us the figures and a proposal on rezoning. Someone said let us have it in 1941 and every five years thereafter. If we get it brought back to us in 1941, certainly those of you carrying on Rotary will be able to take care of that situation in 1941. If we say 1941 and every five years thereafter, it might preclude the question of bringing it in earlier. If we say they bring it back in 1941, then when it comes back in 1941, they can see whether they want it back in one, two, three or five years.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: If you do not mind, we will go back to the rules of debate now. Do you want to make a motion?

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): I offer it not for myself but on behalf of Ed Elliott.

The motion is that proposed enactment No. 39-3 be amended with appropriate language, to incorporate the spirit of the following words:

"Where a district is partially in two or more zones, the electors of the clubs in such district, in voting for the nominee for the board of directors of Rotary International, shall vote in the zone in which there are the greater number of clubs of the district at the time of the adoption of this enactment, and provided that, if there are an equal number of clubs of any district in any two zones, the district shall decide in which zone the electors of that district will vote, and shall notify the board of directors of Rotary International, under the hand of the district governor, not later than—I did not discuss the time but I will say—November 1, 1939;

"Provided, second, that District 141 shall at all events vote in Zone No. 3, and provided furthermore that the electors of the clubs in Puerto Rico shall vote in Zone No. 5 instead of Zone No. 4, and provided, further, that the board of directors of Rotary International shall offer a report, to the convention to be held in 1941, of the number of clubs and Rotarians in each zone, rearranging the zones according to the number of Rotarians in districts, to bring about a fair and equal division."

CHAIRMAN WARREN: May I point out, before this is seconded, just where you are going? I called your attention yesterday to the fact that involved in 39-3 is a highly important principle about which many of you were very keen and eventually you carried your recommendation, but what you were keen about as a whole was the principle. And I warned you that, having got the principle, to deal with detail you were probably endangering your principle. If this debate had taken place on the floor of the convention tomorrow, which I have tried to avoid, I believe I would have been one of the first, despite the fact that I am in favor of the new principle, to have taken advantage of my position as an elector and moved the whole proposed enactment 39-3 back for further consideration. I think you are still in that danger tomorrow as this debate and the requested recess has pointed out this afternoon. I believe that what has happened this afternoon has fully justified what I called your attention to yesterday. I am in your hands because I want to avoid any complication on the floor of the convention tomorrow.

HUGH A. BUTLER (Representative-at-Large): I second the motion made by Ed McFaddin on behalf of the other member.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: What is before you is the question of the amendment proposed by Ed McFaddin.

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): No, proposed by Ed Elliott.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: You mean he has spoken through your voice?

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): Yes.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: You want it put in the record that you were speaking when he spoke?

E. D. ELLIOT (District 141): Yes.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Those of you who favor the incorporation of the amendment proposed by Ed McFaddin in the name of E. D. Elliott will please say "aye"; contrary "no." I think we had better take a show of hands. I want the responsibility to rest on the right heads. Will those of you who favor the amendment please show one hand?

CHAS. W. PETTENGILL (District 200): I do not want to speak too long, but I want to point out one or two factors. In the first instance, men are nominated by clubs and not by districts. I am afraid, as Tom has indicated, that if we have these exceptions and bring them before the convention, there are plenty of exceptions which we have overlooked which will be brought up, and the matter will be referred back.

H. T. Low (District 55): May I speak?

CYRIL FRANKLIN (District 10): A point of order. We are in the midst of voting. Should we open it again for discussion?

CHAIRMAN WARREN: He is just raising a question.

CYRIL FRANKLIN (District 10): I maintain my point of order. Is my point of order ruled out?

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Your point is ruled out. He wants to put a question.

H. T. Low (District 55): My question relates to this. Yesterday we were told this distribution in the seats on the board, the zoning, is only an experiment. To my mind, the question before us now relates only to the fringe of the question. If you deal with that, from that point of view, it seems to me, in view of the statement yesterday, the whole question should be reopened, and not only this question of how it affects the zoning.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: May I make the position clear again to you just where we have been this afternoon? You see, in view of these questions, it shows doubt still exists and what you are doing, in effect, is setting aside the rules of debate in order to ease that possibility in the convention tomorrow. I think everybody should understand. Will those of you who are in favor of the amendment please show one hand; will those of you who are against the amendment please show one hand. You will be interested to know the vote is even.

Those of you who favor the amendment, will you please stand; those of you who are against the amendment, please stand? The amendment is carried. Do you wish to know the vote? It is 41-39. So that what we shall do now will be to take that amendment to the proposed enactment and it will be referred to the drafting committee and submitted to the convention tomorrow.

Is there any further question arising from what we allowed Ray Knoeppel to say?

JAMES F. SHAW (District 151): I am a Canadian governing an American district. I see no objection to the arrangement as suggested in that amendment.

HOWELL G. EVANS (District 144): Ken Gillespie moved, and it was seconded, that 39-1 and 39-3 be reconsidered, and it was passed. It is open to discussion. Some action has to be taken on that again to settle it, therefore I move that the council recommend to the convention that 39-1 and 39-3 be adopted as amended.

MARVIN C. PARK (District 107): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I understand that what is now before the council is that 39-1 and 39-3, as amended, be recommended to the convention for adoption. All those who favor say "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-14

To increase the period for securing attendance credits for attending meetings in other Rotary clubs.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Viborg, Denmark.

The secretary read the number, the title and the name of the proposer of proposed enactment No. 39-14. (For text see convention action). Mimeographed copies of a proposed amendment adopted by the Rotary Club of Avon, New York, U. S. A. on the subject of proposed enactment No. 39-14 were distributed to the members of the council.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I want to point out that there are two other proposals dealing with the same subject, but in a different form, that is 39-18 and 39-19. The complete text of the attendance contest rules will be found on pages 18, 19 and 20 of your manual of procedure.

I understand that last April Secretary Perry presented a statement on this question of attendance to the executive committee. I am going to ask Ches if he will be good enough to read his statement or observations on this question in general.

SECRETARY PERRY: At the time of the executive committee meeting last April, the secretary submitted a statement for exploration by the executive committee in which he said:

There appears to be some confusion of thought among Rotary clubs throughout the world with regard to the rules and regulations which they are required or expected to enforce with regard to the attendance of members at meetings.

To begin with, the club constitution provides that a member who is absent from four consecutive, regular weekly meetings shall automatically lose his membership, unless he is excused by the board of the club for good and sufficient reason, or unless such absence is made up by attendance at a regular meeting of any other Rotary club six days before or six days after the day of absence; provided notice of such attendance is given to the club.

Then there is the further provision in the club constitution that he loses his membership unless his percentage of attendance is sixty per cent in any six months' period of the fiscal year.

One thing to be noted with regard to the foregoing is that there is no limitation as to when the notice of his attendance at another Rotary club shall be given to his home club. This leads to the question, what would be the situation if after having been absent from his club for four meetings and having lost his membership he gave notice sometime subsequent to the date he lost his membership that he had been in attendance at other Rotary clubs during the four weeks that he was absent from his home club?

We also have a set of "Attendance Contest Rules" applicable, as is provided, to such countries and/or geographical regions as the board may determine are engaged in an attendance contest. The board has only determined that the clubs in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland and Bermuda are so engaged, but it is known that the clubs in the Continental European, North African and Eastern Mediterranean region consider that they also are engaged in such a contest, and, we presume, under the rules established by the convention.

The by-laws of Rotary International say that every member club shall, in accordance with rules laid down from time to time by the board of directors, make monthly reports of the attendance at its meetings to its district governor. It does not appear that there are any such rules laid down by the board for the guidance of club secretaries in performing their responsibility of keeping attendance records and of making a report thereon to the district governor. The club is required to report its attendance to the governor but the requirement is not placed upon the secretary of the club as the one who is required to do it.

The "Attendance Contest Rules" adopted by the convention appear to apply only to clubs which are engaged in an attendance contest which has been recognized by the Rotary International board, and that is the USCNCB contest.

It is a reasonable suspicion, as I have said, that the clubs in the continental European and adjacent territory are also following those rules. It is also a reasonable suspicion that the "Attendance Contest Rules" adopted by the convention are being used by clubs all around the world not in any contest, but to guide them in keeping their attendance records and in making their attendance reports to their district governor. If we tell clubs not engaged in any attendance contest that the "Attendance Contest Rules" do not apply to them, they may ask then "What attendance rules do apply to us?"

There is confusion in the fact that the Rotary International by-laws require a club to make monthly reports to the district governor immediately following the last meeting of each month, while the club constitution does not require that notice of attendance at another Rotary club must be made immediately.

Again, the "Attendance Contest Rules" have provisions for reports to be made (by clubs engaged in such a contest, of course) to the district governor, by the tenth of the succeeding month.

Consequently, because of this confusion, we are getting proposals from Rotary clubs, one in Europe and one in South America, for legislation on the subject of attendance credits, and the time when they must be notified to the club secretary. Any affirmative action on such proposed legislation may require corresponding action with regard to the time that the club secretary shall make his report to the district governor for, manifestly, if a club secretary must wait thirty days to find out if any of his members have made up attendance, he cannot report attendance immediately after the close of the month.

The proposal before us from the Sao Paulo club does not say that the desire is to amend the "Attendance Contest Rules." However, if this proposal should be adopted as an amendment to those rules, it will raise the question as to how a club can, on the tenth of the month, report its attendance, when the members have not six days but thirty days to report upon their attendance at other clubs.

The proposal of the Rotary Club of Viborg, Denmark, is to amend the club constitution to provide for thirty days instead of six days in which to make up attendance, and if this amendment is adopted, it will appear to require a similar change in the "Attendance Contest Rules" or else they will be out of harmony with and more restricted than the by-laws provision.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I felt it would help you if I asked Ches to go through those observations because he very clearly has gone into the whole question and

I thought the members of the council ought to understand all the implications of what is before them.

KAI J. GERLACH (District 75): I am representing the district of Denmark and Iceland and Governor Thomsen. I have promised "T. C." Thomsen to speak in favor of the present proposal. He has told me that the same proposal more than once has been discussed at conventions but always without positive results. The fact that the same proposal has been made again and again is evidence that there are vital reasons for its enactment. You must remember that many Rotarians in Denmark and in the other countries as well have positions in state departments, in municipal departments, or are members of parliament, which makes it difficult or impossible for them to regularly attend club meetings. We cannot do without them.

Another thing, in our district, meetings as a rule are held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday; therefore, the Rotary club does not count six days but only four days. Another point is that a Rotarian at the last moment, immediately before the meeting, may be unavoidably detained, and then he has only four or, in reality, only three days to make up attendance in another club, which in many cases are very distant.

You see, therefore, we have several arguments which support our proposal. What we want is to encourage our fellow members to meet and give them better opportunity to meet, to get full credit, and with greater opportunity follows a greater duty to attend meetings. We want to obey the rules and we want to feel and know that our clubs obey the rules as well as we do, but let us have rules which are reasonable. It is a very important thing to us in Rotary that you follow us in our thoughts and give us, as proposed by the Rotary Club of Avon, New York, U. S. A., at least fourteen days before the meeting and fourteen days after. I beg you to recommend and support this proposal.

MENENIO DE CAMPOS LOBATO (District 26): I second the motion.

HARRY W. ROCKWELL (District 169): I should like to speak in opposition to this proposed enactment because I feel that you agree with me that much of the prestige and influence of Rotary comes from the fact that our organization more than any other has adhered to the principle of strict attendance as well as to the principle of classification, two principles which I think have given us wide recognition the world over, and I think that this proposal and others of its like would so weaken our former adherence to this principle that it would likewise have a very disastrous effect on the influence and prestige of our organization. I believe it would be somewhat unfair to give favorable consideration to this proposal because we all know of men in our respective clubs who have won our profound respect because of their excellent records of attendance, extending over a period of fifteen to twenty years, and they have built up those records on the basis of our former strict standards of attendance. It seems to me that if we were to dilute or weaken our adherence to the principle of attendance, we would be running out to a certain extent on those men who have built up these admirable records of attendance. After all, we have done pretty well under the prevailing rules. If I am not mistaken, the News Letter of last January or February advised us that the world over Rotary had improved its attendance by as much as 1 per cent, which is an indication that we are pretty well satisfied in general with the rules as they are. Furthermore, it has been brought out that the extension of the period within which reports of attendance might be made would very seriously

hamper our efforts to get our attendance records into the secretariat so that we can get the composite record back within a reasonable time and act promptly on such records as are sent to us by the secretariat. I am opposed to the relaxation of attendance rules.

MENENIO DE CAMPOS LOBATO (District 26): First of all I must apologize because I do not speak English so that you can understand me as well as I should like you to, but it is a matter of great importance to us in other countries and especially in South America, because we are in vast regions that are not thickly populated. We have not the facilities of communication that you have here. If you will check my reports in the secretariat, you will find that my record has been 100 per cent since I became a member of the Rotary Club of Para, which I think gives me some authority to talk about attendance. But the fact is that in South America, and especially in Brazil, the attendance cards cannot reach the secretary on time. It sometimes takes twenty or thirty days. I think it must be considered by you that a member who wants to have an unbroken attendance record must be given the opportunity and must not be sacrificed, because we have no quick means of communication. We need, then, in South America a longer time in which to send out our condensed reports to our clubs. I can tell you that recently I had to make a trip in my country and for two months I was not able to send in any attendance cards. Of course, I understand that Rotary International cannot permit such an exceptional delay in attendance cards being received from the clubs, but they should be fair to us. I do not see how we can expect the attendance of the members of the clubs that Rotary wants so much unless we are granted a longer period so that the attendance cards may reach our clubs within thirty days as is proposed by the club of Viborg and by the club of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

CHARLES W. PETTINGILL (District 200): I believe that most Americans, those of us in thickly-populated districts, agree with Harry Rockwell that the attendance rules should not be relaxed or changed. It seems to me that the points that have been raised by our friends are worth considering and more consideration than we can give at this session. I, therefore, move an amendment that this matter be referred to the board of directors to prepare a suitable proposed resolution or proposed enactment for action at our next convention.

E. D. ELLIOTT (District 141): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I want to point out, Charles, that you are referring this to the board but you practically direct them, in the language you use, to prepare a proposed enactment or resolution. Was that in your thoughts or do you want to refer it to the board for consideration and for action if found desirable?

CHARLES W. PETTINGILL (District 200): For action if found desirable.

ABRAHAM GLOVSKY (District 196): I want to make the suggestion, whether it is in order or not, that the proposed enactment be adopted for the clubs outside of the United States, Canada, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

KAI J. GERLACH (District 75): A previous speaker has spoken about records. I think we should not talk about records, but about the everyday life and work of Rotary, which seems much more important to me.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The question is that 39-14 be referred to the board for consideration and for action if deemed by them desirable. Will those who are in favor please say "aye"; to the contrary, "no." It is carried. We will report to the convention that this council recommends that 39-14 be considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors for consideration and for action if deemed by them advisable.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 39-18

To increase the period for securing attendance credits for attending meetings of other Rotary clubs.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The secretary read the number, the title and the name of the proposer of proposed resolution No. 39-18. (For text see convention action.)

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Perhaps there is one thing to which I should call your attention. It took me a bit of time to sort out what is meant by lines 6, 7, 8 and 9. If I am as clear in my mind as I ought to be, it means that if the attendance refers, say, to May, the last day of that month is May 31, and as the cards can come at the end of the subsequent month that means the 30th of June, so in the maximum you can have the cards arriving two months after the attendance.

ADRIAN M. NEWENS (District 172): I move that the council recommend that 39-18 be considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors for consideration and for action if deemed by them advisable.

The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 39-19

To provide that a member of a Rotary club may receive credit for attendance during the time of an illness.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

The secretary read the number, the title and the name of the proposer of proposed resolution No. 39-19. (For text see convention action.)

CHARLES W. PETTENGILL (District 200): I move that the council recommend that proposed resolution No. 39-19 be considered as withdrawn.

HUGH A. BUTLER (Representative-at-Large): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: It is moved and seconded that we recommend that proposed resolution No. 39-19 be considered as withdrawn and you will notice the difference between the action on 39-14 and 39-18, and what is now proposed for 39-19. Any observations? Those of you who favor the motion will please say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

FINAL REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I now recognize the chairman of the credentials committee for the presentation of the final report of his committee.

FERNANDO CARBAJAL (Chairman, Credentials Committee): Your credentials committee is in a position to present its final report. Since our previous report,

the credentials of five representatives of clubs of districts of R. I. have been visaed. These five, added to the figures in the last report, make a total of 156 members of the council. The names of those certified in this report and the credentials are attached to this report. The committee recommends to the chair that he submit to the council for consideration the adoption of this final report of the credentials committee; that those therein named be declared duly seated as members of the council and that the registration be declared closed.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Will somebody move the adoption of this final report as recommended by Chairman Carbajal?

GARLAND W. POWELL (District 167): I so move.

P. K. WRIGHT (District 132): I second the motion.

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): I should like to observe that in discharging the credentials committee we do so with the thanks of the council for the services they have rendered.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I am sure it will be your wish to add to the adoption of the report the thanks of the council for the excellent services of the credentials committee. Those in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." The report is adopted with thanks to the committee.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-11

To provide for a senior member class of membership in a Rotary club.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

The secretary read the number, title and name of the proposer of proposed enactment No. 39-11. (For text see convention action.)

CHAIRMAN WARREN: I should like to point out that the essence of the proposal will be found in lines 25 to 39 and 221 to 225 in your printed booklet. There is a fair amount of historical background to this proposed enactment, because enactments of a similar nature have been submitted to the conventions of 1933, 1934 and 1935. In 1933 at Boston, it was proposed to provide for three kinds of membership, classified, non-classified, and honorary. It proposed that any classified or active member who held classified membership for ten years could, at his option, become a non-classified member. The proposed enactment was considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of Rotary International for further study.

In 1934, at the Detroit convention, the board proposed 34-1 to provide for three kinds of memberships, active, senior and honorary. This again was considered as withdrawn and was referred to the board for further study and presentation of a proposed enactment to the 1935 convention. In 1935 the board proposed an enactment to provide for two kinds of membership, active and honorary, and that active members be grouped as "first active," "second active" and "senior active." This also was considered as withdrawn and referred to the board for further study. The board of 1935-36 decided not to offer a proposed enactment to the 1936 convention.

The failure of the convention to adopt these proposals appears to be due to some extent to a reluctance to take any step which might be interpreted as tending to break down Rotary's unique principle of membership by classification.

Also there was objection to a mandatory provision whereby an active member automatically became a senior member after twenty years of active membership. The senior membership idea, however, is still alive in that some clubs still continue to raise the question as to what is to be done with members who have been in the club a long time, who are not as active as they once were but who nevertheless want to retain their Rotary membership and who by so doing may be keeping out of the club younger men of promise.

Last year the San Francisco convention adopted the following resolution: "It is resolved by Rotary International assembled," etc., "that the board of directors is requested to study, or cause to be studied, during the coming six months, the possible need of a new type of active membership in Rotary clubs which will permit a member of long standing to retain his rights and privileges as an active member, while at the same time opening the opportunity for membership in the same classification to a younger man, and submit to the 1939 Rotary convention a proposal to meet the situation by amendment of the Rotary International constitution and by-laws and the standard club constitution, in a manner which the board believes may be generally acceptable to Rotary clubs." So that you see that to a large extent you are committed to the principle. That does not mean you necessarily must pass this. I offer that for what it is worth as coming from the convention of last year.

Does some member of the council wish to move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-11 be adopted?

HOWELL G. EVANS (District 144): I so move.

MORGAN RICHARDS (District 164): I second the motion.

HUBERT T. JOHNSON (District 128): I should like to propose an amendment to this proposed enactment. In one of the clubs of the 128th District, the Dallas club, there are more than twenty members who are affected by this and considerable thought has been given to this proposed enactment. After this has been considered, I should like to offer this amendment, "To amend proposed enactment No. 39-11 by substituting a silver class of membership for a senior class of membership." In Rotary there are more than five hundred Rotary clubs that have been in existence for twenty or more years, and each year there are more and more clubs coming into this senior or this silver membership. I think it would be of increasing importance to consider this particular enactment: "Be it enacted by Rotary International assembled in thirtieth annual convention," and so forth and these changes in the constitution: In lines 10 and 17 change the word "senior" to "silver." And then in the by-laws, lines 25 to 39 inclusive, change the text to read as follows: "Section 5. Silver Membership. (a) Qualifications. Each member of a Rotary club who has held continuous membership in one or more clubs for twenty-five or more years, may, at his option and upon application, be declared a silver member by the board of directors. (b) Conditions. A silver member shall pay dues as designated in the by-laws of the local club. An active member, upon being designated a silver member, shall surrender his classification, which shall thereupon be closed by the board of directors for a period of thirty days and, then, may be reopened and refilled in the usual manner. A silver member shall have no vote in club affairs and shall not be eligible to hold office, but may serve on a committee at the option and with the approval of the board of directors. A silver member shall have no interest in any property of the club and shall not be considered as representing any business

or profession. A silver member shall be entitled to attend all meetings and enjoy all other privileges of the club."

And then add a new section to Article III of the by-laws to be numbered Section 8, reading as follows: "Section 8. Silver Membership—How Terminated. The membership of a silver member may be terminated by the board of directors for cause. A silver member may resign, as such, by submitting his resignation in writing to the board of directors, and then may retire entirely from the club, or may be permitted to resume his former classification and status as and when same may be open and he can qualify for filling same in the usual manner."

There are no other changes except on certain lines to change the word "senior" to "silver," with this exception: "Section 11. Silver membership. (a) Qualifications. Each active, past service or honorary member of a Rotary club who has held continuous membership under one or more classifications, in one or more clubs, for twenty-five or more years, may, at his option and upon application, be declared a silver member by the board of directors. (b) Conditions. A silver member shall pay as annual dues such sum as may be prescribed in the by-laws. An active member upon being designated a silver member shall surrender his classification, which shall thereupon be closed by the board of directors for a period of thirty days and then may be reopened and refilled in the usual manner. A silver member shall have no vote in club affairs and shall not be eligible to hold office, but may serve on a committee at the option and with the approval of the board of directors. A silver member shall have no interest in any property of the club and shall not be considered as representing any business or profession. A silver member shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the club and enjoy all other privileges of the club."

Then add a new section to Article VI of the standard club by-laws to be numbered Section 3 reading as follows: "Section 3. A silver member shall pay as dues, and in the manner in which dues are usually paid, an amount sufficient to cover the following items: (1) Per capita tax to Rotary International; (2) per capita tax to local club's district conference; (3) annual subscription to "The Rotarian" magazine; and (4) such local club causes as the board of directors may designate; provided that the total amount thereof shall not exceed twenty-five (25%) percent of the annual dues of an active member."

In all other respects the text of proposed enactment No. 39-11 is to remain unchanged.

I move the adoption of the amendment.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: The amendment is not seconded. It is not, therefore, before the council. Does anybody wish to speak?

THOMAS J. CARNEY (District 152): I want to speak because the carrying of senior members in four clubs in my district has impaired the usefulness of those clubs during my year of governorship. It is for that reason that I feel that this new membership will offer an opportunity for those men to step aside, not to get out of the club and not to get away from exercising their influence and judgment for the benefit of the club and for the benefit of Rotary, but it does give an opportunity for younger men to come in. In four clubs in my district this has been a distinct drawback. The older men have held down the classifications and they have obstructed younger men from getting into the club. I think that is a distinct drawback to the progress of Rotary. So therefore, I heartily approve of this new class of membership. It does not take those men

out of Rotary, it does not impair their influence and their interest in Rotary, but it does give an opportunity for younger men to get into the club and to take the place of us older men who are getting to the place where we should be desirous of giving up that activity of Rotary. I respect very much the courtesy in using something a little more gracious than the word "senile"; nevertheless we must face these facts as they exist. I know I have put my "neck out" a long ways in sponsoring this proposed enactment but I think it is for the good of Rotary and therefore, I heartily approve it.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Are you ready for the question? The motion before the council is that this council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 39-11 be adopted. Those of you who favor it say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 39-15

To provide for a new type of membership in the Rotary club to be called "transferred" membership.

Proposed by Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 39-16

To indicate the approval of the Convention of Rotary International to the amendment of the Constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland so as to provide for a new type of membership to be called "transferred" membership.

Proposed by Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.

Proposed Enactment No. 39-15 and Proposed Resolution No. 39-16, dealing with the same subject, were considered together. (For text see convention action).

CHAIRMAN WARREN: We now come to 39-15 and 39-16 and with your permission I will take them together because they deal with precisely the same subject. In the one case the proposal is to make the change in the constitution of R.I.B.I. and in the other case it is to make that same change in the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International. I want to point out that there is an amendment to these proposals which is shown on page 7 of your yellow supplement. It is to the effect that you put in the appropriate place the words "that he is actively engaged in the territorial limits of the club in the same classification of business or profession as that with which he was associated before removal." The intention of the amendment is to make it clear that as one of the conditions of eligibility the person concerned must remain in the same classification of business or profession.

I should point out to you that the subject of some type of transferred membership has received the consideration of the board of directors in 1938-39 in connection with a request from the 80th District that in view of special circumstances of employment in the tropics, members on transfer from one city to another may be accepted by the club in the city to which they are transferred, as transferred members or members under transferred classification for the balance of the period for which they have paid their dues. In response to this request the board took the following decision: "The board recognizes that when a mem-

ber of a Rotary club removes from a community where he holds membership, in some instances he finds it possible to become a member of the Rotary club in the community to which he removes, either with or without payment of an admission fee as that club may determine, also in some instances (a) his dues are refunded by the club he is leaving in an amount proportionate to the unexpired term of the period for which his dues are paid or (b) his club refrains from announcing his loss of membership until the end of the incompleated period for which his dues are paid, during which time he is welcomed as a visiting Rotarian in any other Rotary club which he may visit. The board is of the opinion that the establishment of the type of membership suggested by the 80th District as "transferred membership," which would make a member of a Rotary club who removes from one community to another ipso facto a member of the club in the community to which he removes, would trespass upon the autonomy of each club with regard to its membership, and in many instances would result in a duplication of classifications in violation of the principle of membership by classifications. The board, therefore, takes no action to propose the establishment of such a type of membership in Rotary clubs."

I felt that, as that decision was very recent, you ought to know about it, though I should point out that it does not of necessity cut across what R.I.B.I. is proposing.

Does somebody move that proposed enactment No. 39-15 and proposed resolution No. 39-16, if you agree they be taken together, be recommended to the convention for adoption?

GARFORTH MORTIMER (District 15): The proposal to recommend the adoption of 39-15 and 39-16 was to have been moved by P. H. W. Almy, the president of R.I.B.I., but, unfortunately, he had to leave to keep a broadcasting engagement and he asked me to propose the adoption, as I am a representative of the clubs of the district which really were responsible for initiating these proposals. The problem which the proposal seeks to eliminate must be a universal one and our own experience must be one which is identical with many others in all parts of the world. The issue is really very simple. Clubs are continually, in all parts of the world, losing very valuable members when those particular members have to leave their districts when they are transferred from businesses or professions into other areas and when they arrive there they find their own particular classifications already filled. The proposal seeks to remove that anomaly and, subject to certain conditions, gives the member the right to apply for transferred membership when he enters his new town. We feel that the movement is losing a great number of really good Rotarians, men who have proved their worth, men of outstanding merit and ability and ripe in Rotary experience. We feel that that is a real and serious loss to Rotary and that there should be some means of keeping these valuable men inside the movement if at all possible.

I do not wish to labor the question. The problem is well-known to you. May I just in conclusion put a hypothetical case: The constitution as it stands at the present moment is this: If Tom Warren, our chairman, today decided to give up the position which he holds as director of education in Wolverhampton, England, and come to Cleveland and take over a private school and when he arrived here found that particular classification filled, he would be denied the right to become a member of the Rotary Club of Cleveland. He would be denied that right because his classification would be filled; therefore, a man of the ripe experience and ability of Tom Warren would be denied our movement.

We have lost many men in our own district in that particular way, men who have gone through the offices of their clubs and have, on being removed or transferred to other towns, been denied the right to enter those clubs. I beg to propose that the council recommend the adoption of 39-15 and 39-16.

CHARLES W. PETTENGILL (District 200): I second the motion.

CARLOS HOERNING (District 34): I simply want to state that this is a very important matter. As the speaker said, it does not apply only to Great Britain but also very specially to South American countries. I have a special recommendation of the clubs of my district and of the other districts of Chile to support this proposed enactment.

NORMAN SOMMERVILLE (Representative-at-Large): This is a serious question and it affects not only Chile and Great Britain but it affects us all. In a club of 420 members in Toronto with a movement of members into Toronto from all over Canada and many from the United States, I can readily appreciate just what would happen in the Toronto club where you would have six members representing one classification, five representing another classification, and six representing another classification, and if they were doctors permitted to be transferred from the United States to Canada, we would have twenty representing the medical profession. It is the most serious attack upon the cardinal principle of Rotary that has yet been suggested to this or any other council for some time. It is a serious attack upon the classification principle. I know the members from RIBI have considered this question carefully or they would not propose it. They may say to you, "It is just permissive and you may not have as many members representing classifications as you fear." But I am afraid of permissive legislation. I am afraid of placing in the hands of individual clubs the opportunity of breaking down the classification principle. I have seen too frequently the influences that have been brought to bear to elect somebody to some office under permissive legislation. While you may say that one member representing a classification would bring his influence to bear upon the board of directors of that club not to introduce another member of the classification, I do not think that we should subject any holder of any classification to the danger, the possibility of such a maneuver or such an attempt. While I have the greatest appreciation of the sound judgment of the members of RIBI and its board of directors, many of whom are personal friends of mine, I must, as another Britisher, assert the right to differ and differ very strenuously and urge that these proposals be not adopted.

W. L. P. FLOAT (District 9): I think that the members of the council ought to know that those of us in Great Britain and Ireland have carefully considered that point. We realize that there will be the ordinary member who represents his particular classification. The transferred member will not represent his particular classification. He will be able to be in the club only as long as he is actively engaged. But what it will do, as in the case of my own club, is to allow a man who has done great work elsewhere for Rotary to continue his work for Rotary during his sojourn in our town. There are certain classifications where men spend their whole lives in a town. There are other classifications where a man is seriously handicapped. In my own classification, for example, the classification of banking, people are moved about every few years, and I know from experience how much Rotary has lost through making it

impossible, through the present rules, for the men to come into the club, not representing their classification—and they would honor the proper representative of that classification—but for them to be able to do good work in the town for the cause of Rotary.

DATUS E. PROPER (District 129): I have hesitated to get up here and speak before but this is one proposal which I feel I must oppose. Speaking for the Rotarians of the United States, I feel sure that we all are in sympathy with what the Rotarians of Great Britain and Ireland have in mind. I also recognize the fact that they have put into this proposal the word “may.” But speaking from my experience with the Rotary clubs in my section of the country, I am quite sure that the word “may” would soon turn out to be “shall.” If it were not “shall” there would be a lot of hard feelings. Men would move into our community and would expect to become members of the Rotary club and you know what would happen. The result would be one of two things: First, you would have a duplication of classifications and, therefore, a breakdown in the entire classification principle of Rotary, or on the other hand, if they were turned down, you would have created a lot of hard feelings unnecessarily, not only between the man who is coming there but probably between the club to which he formerly belonged and the club of which he is trying to become a member. Therefore, I hope that the members of the council will take into consideration the very far-reaching effects which the passage of this proposal would have.

ABRAHAM GLOVSKY (District 196): I appreciate the tremendous value and importance of the classification principle but I have not yet reached the age where I can denounce as impossible a proposition, simply because it has existed for a long time. If we agree that there is merit and value and need in the idea, we ought to be able to find a way of solving the problem without jeopardizing the value of the existing classification principle. We have found in many places, if we are going to be true with ourselves, where ways have been found to get members in by circumventing the classification principles. Let us do honestly and legally what is being done anyway. As a further precautionary measure to protect the classification principle, in the event that we feel that some consideration should be given to the problems of RIBI, and to their judgment on this question, I would suggest and move an amendment that in line 17 there be added after the word “may” the words “with the written approval of the holder of the classification in the club to which the member is being transferred.” I move my amendment to the effect that the written approval of the holder of the classification in the new club be obtained before it may be exercised.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: You have all heard the amendment. Does somebody desire to second the amendment? There is no second. The original motion is still before the house.

MARVIN C. PARK (District 107): I am from District 107 in which lies the City of Los Angeles, California. Los Angeles has long been and shall continue to be, I presume, the mecca of Rotarians from all over the world. We have a continuous stream not only of visitors but they later become settlers in our great country. These men are always welcome as visitors but when they settle there, nearly all of them would like to affiliate with some of the thirteen clubs

in our city. We have at this very moment a club of these gentlemen who have lost their classification by reason of removal from their original habitat, known as the Altrurian club. There are some fifty or sixty members, I believe, who meet weekly. I am quite sure if we passed this proposed legislation under discussion, nearly all of these men will immediately want to be transferred into our club as active members. I see there a very dangerous and unnecessary proceeding. I hope that you will consider this very cautiously. I am against the motion.

JOSEPH N. BORROUGHS (District 105): As I see this, it simply leads to a still further step because while we are sympathetic with those men who happen to lose their classification in Rotary, why would we be impelled to give consideration to a man who has to move from one city to another, more than to one who has long been a member of our club and who would remain in our midst? We would be so very greatly importuned to give consideration to our fellow members, if this went through, that we would also very likely place ourselves in the position of having discriminated against our former member remaining in our own community. It would in my opinion mean definitely quite a successive number of steps toward the breakdown of the classification system.

W. ALLAN ELEY (District 80): On behalf of the 80th District, I heartily support the proposed legislation. It is on exactly the same lines as the resolution we sent forward last year. I heartily support the proposal, coming from RIBI, which is a stronger body than the 80th District ever hopes to be, because we in the 80th District suffer very considerably by the problem of the transfer of membership.

CYRIL FRANKLIN (District 10): The greatest argument that has been brought forward on this proposed legislation that is before you is that it is a further step in breaking down the classification system. The fact of the matter is that this does not break down the classification principle in any way. At the present time do you say that your additional active member is breaking down your classification system? No, but it is true that he represents the same business. Today you have introduced a further kind of membership, called senior membership, and you did not say that that was going to break down the classification system. In the same way, this one is bringing in a man who is going to represent the same classification as another member. The proposal is to create an entirely new kind of member called a "transferred member," and that member would be a transferred member, not a classification member at all. I do suggest that it is not splitting hairs but it is practically on a par with the senior membership and the past service membership, for that matter. At any rate, the proposal is to create a different kind of membership that will cover these hard cases where we are losing men we want to keep. I do suggest to you that it will not interfere in any way with the classification principle because it is an introduction of a new kind of membership altogether.

EDWARD F. McFADDIN (Representative-at-Large): I desire to oppose this proposal. We must remember that we have been considering the question of senior membership in Rotary for at least five years. After adopting senior membership today, I think we have made enough changes in the classification principle for one year. I could go on at great length but if this thing is meritorious, it will come up again, and it can be given more consideration. We have

had long meetings of the council. It looks like it may be necessary to meet again in the morning to consider the report of the drafting committee. This matter should receive a great deal more consideration than the last fifteen minutes that has been allowed to it. I think if the proponents of it will not move that it be considered as withdrawn, we will have to vote against it and consider it at some other meeting of the council.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Are you ready for the question? It is moved and seconded that this council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment 39-15, and proposed resolution 39-16 as amended in the supplement be adopted. Those of you who favor it please say "aye"; contrary "no." I declare it lost.

CYRIL FRANKLIN (District 10): I move that it be the recommendation of this council that 39-15 be considered as withdrawn.

P. K. WRIGHT (District 132): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Those of you who favor it say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried and I take it that that applies also to 39-16. Will somebody move that the council recommend that 39-16 be considered as withdrawn?

HUGH A. BUTLER (Representative-at-Large): I so move.

ADRIAN M. NEWENS (District 172): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Those in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is so ordered.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 39-21

To encourage a study of the possibility of appointing each convention committee earlier than in the Rotary year in which the convention is to occur.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

The secretary read the number, the title and the name of the proposer of proposed resolution No. 39-21. (For text see convention action.)

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Now we come to the last, which is 39-21. 39-21 speaks for itself. It is "to encourage a study of the possibility of appointing each convention committee earlier than in the Rotary year in which the convention is to occur." Is it moved that the council recommend to the convention that proposed resolution 39-21 be adopted?

ADRIAN M. NEWENS (District 172): I so move.

P. K. WRIGHT: I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Those in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is so ordered.

That is the end of our proceedings. I would like, from the chair, to thank you for your patience and tolerance. I would also like to ask you what you are going to do as regards the report of the drafting committee. I suggest to you that there is nothing in this afternoon's proceedings that you could not leave to the drafting committee. Otherwise you will have to meet some time tomorrow

because the report goes to the convention tomorrow afternoon. Are you prepared to leave it to the drafting committee?

MARVIN C. PARK (District 107): I so move.

ABRAHAM GLOVSKY (District 196): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARREN: Those of you who favor it, say "aye"; opposed "no." It is carried.

A vote of thanks was extended to the chairman and to the secretary and the council recessed at five-fifteen o'clock, subject to call.

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Index

A

Academy of international law, 417
 Accompanist, 436
 Acting assistant treasurer of convention, 436
 Activities of clubs, CENAEM region, 395;
 Latin America, 380; USCNB, 378; other regions, 381
 Addresses, Convention Message of Paul P. Harris, 79; "How Can Rotary Serve Youth?" 81; Inaugural Message of President-elect, 123; "Interesting Roads to Fascinating Realms," 96; "International Friendship," 107; "Lend Me Your Deaf Ear," 99; "Mission of Rotary in a Troubled World," 117; "Responses to Welcome," 15; "Rotary Fellowship in a World Afraid," 71; "Rotary, Real and Tangible—A Challenging Opportunity," 63; "Rotary Today," 112; "Welcome," 10-15; "What Can Rotary Do for Youth?" 87
 Ad hoc committee to study method of nomination and election of president and treasurer, 29, 423; discharge, 51; report, 420, 460
 Adjournment of convention, 62
 Administrative activities, 368
 Administrative advisers, 372
 Advisory committees, 432-433
 Afghanistan, redistricting, 367
 Africa—
 North, *see* Continental Europe, North Africa, and Eastern Mediterranean region
 Southern, 564-565; activities of clubs, 381; new clubs, 368
 Agricultural craft assembly, 162, 343
 Aims and objects, literature, program helps, 383
 committee, 430
 Alaupovic, Radovan, response to welcome, 16
 Altrurian club, 586
 Amendments adopted—
 constitution and by-laws, R.I., *see* Enactments 39-1, 39-3, 39-5, 39-7, 39-11
 standard club constitution, *see* Enactments 39-10, 39-11
 American-Canadian relations, 107
 American Express Company, transportation to 1940 convention, 374
 Annual reports of officers, 46, 364
 Appeals for aid, 371
 Argentina, redistricting, 369
 Aruba, visited by President Hager, 65
 Asamblea Consultiva Ibero-Americana, 329, 341

Asia, new clubs, 368
 office of secretariat, 374, 382, 396; expenses, 410
 Assemblies, discussion, programs, 338, 339, 341, 342-360; reports, 125-335
 Assistant sergeants-at-arms, 377
 Attendance—
 club, credit during illness, 502, 578; period for making up absence, 497, 501, 574, 578; promotion, 276-279, 284, 323-324; reports to home clubs of visitors, 293-294; rule, enforcement, 295-297
 convention, xiii; award of trophy, 7
 Australia, activities of clubs, 1938-39, 381; new clubs, 368; outpost membership, 372
 Award of trophies, 7; committee, 20

B

Ballots, destruction, 58
 Barker, Dr. Charles E., 380
 Board of directors—
 club, 273-275, 279-282
 R.I., continuity, 484, 545, 559; election, 483; functions, 487, 551, 560; meetings, 484; nomination, 481-483;—discussion re, 473, 481-483, 541-545, 564-574; two year term, 508, 549, 559; vacancies, 484
 1938-39, 424; activities, 368; introduction, 18
 1939-40, 439; election, 32, 47-51; introduction, 59-60; list, 439; nomination, 47
 Bolivia, 368-369
 Boy scouts at convention, 7
 Boys—
 and girls week, 385
 work, 26; assemblies, 351; leadership camps, 264; literature, program helps, 385; sponsorship, 261, 262; *see also* Youth service—youth service committee, 430; introduction, 25
 Brady, Darrell, 27, 237-241; address, 87
 Bricker, John W., welcome address, 10
 Budget, adoption procedure, 487;—discussion re, 486, 521, 531
 1939-40, 365, 388
 Bulgaria, district, 370
 Burma, redistricting, 369
 Burton, Harold H., welcome address, 11
 Business relations conference, Chicago Rotary Club, 213-215, 217
 Business session of convention, 43; program, 361

C

- Call to order of first plenary session, 9
- Canadian advisory committee, 432
- Canadian-American relations, 107
- Cash on hand as at May 20, 1939, 414
- Central America, visit of President Hager, 65, 368
- Central office of secretariat, 388-392; expenses, 409
- Ceylon, redistricting, 369
- Chapin, Rufus F., annual report, 46, 413; election, 29; introduction, 18;—as treasurer-elect, 50; nomination, 28
- Charters, canceled, 402; issued, 399-402
- Chemurgy, 165-179
- Cherrington, Dr. Ben M., 59; address, 117
- Chicago, Illinois, R.C., business relations conference, 213-215, 217
- Child care education, 134
- Chile, decoration, visit of President Hager, 368; earthquake, 31, 364, 371; youth service, 380
- China, activities of clubs, 382; field service, 374; new club, 367; Outport Rotarians' Tiffin Club, 382; presence of Japanese at meetings, 77; status of Rotary, 364; visit of Honorary Assistant Potter, 382
- Classifications, additional minor, 382; in one industry towns, 275, 276; principle of Rotary, 584-586; selection, 319; talks, 220, 301, 304, 315
- Cleaning, dyeing, and laundering assembly, 196, 347
- Club—
- assemblies, 277, 280, 289
 - service, assemblies, 316, 356; literature, program helps, 383; member aims and objects committee, 430; winning clubs in clubs-of-the-year contests, 39, 393
- Clubs, activities, 378, 380, 381, 395; admitted, x, 367-368,—*list*, 399-402; amendment of name or territorial limits, 490-491, 523, 532; canceled, 402; represented at the convention, xiii
- Clubs-of-the-year contest, 37, 393
- College towns, 275, 276
- Colombia, youth service, 380
- Committees—
- club, 271, 274-279, 287-289
 - convention, 20, 377-378, 435-437
 - R.I., authority of, ex officio membership, 484
 - 1938-39, 430-433; activities, 368; introduction, 18-19
- Community service, assemblies, 258, 358; councils, 267-270; "day," 380; India, 76; Latin America, 380; literature, program helps, 384; member aims and objects committee, 430; winning clubs in clubs-of-the-year contests, 39, 393
- Competitor week, 384
- Constitution and by-laws—
- club, amendments adopted, *see* Enactments 39-10 and 39-11
 - Constitution and by-laws—*continued*
 - committee, 430
 - proposed for use in Japan and Manchoukuo, 490, 519, 531
 - R.I., amendments adopted, *see* Enactments 39-1, 39-3, 39-5, 39-7, 39-11; interpretation of in non-English speaking countries, 551-555
- Contests, clubs-of-the-year, 37, 393; convention attendance essays, 36-37, 393; vocational service, 40, 379
- Continental Europe, North Africa, and Eastern Mediterranean region, activities of clubs, 395; conference, 63, 368, 395, 396; new clubs, 368
- Continental European office of secretariat, 395; expenses, 409; visit of President Hager, 369
- Controversial issues, 67, 157, 244, 300-304, 365, 397-399, 502-507, 525-530
- Convention, electors, 481; report as basis for club program, 307
- 1938, 376; host club guaranty deposit, 413
 - 1939, committees and officers, 20, 377-378, 435-437; essay contest, 36-37, 393; proceedings, omission of statements failing to conform to Rotary principles, 53; promotion, 376-377, 396
 - 1940, 6, 32-36, 40, 65, 374-375; host club guaranty deposit, 414; North American transportation committee, 374-375
 - 1941, 377; host club guaranty deposit, 414
- Convention committee, appointment date, 507, 587
- 1939, 435; introduction, 54
- Corporate action in international questions, 67, 123, 244, 365, 397-399, 502-507, 525-530
- Correspondence, international exchange, between Rotarians, 245, 252; between youth, 253
- Council on legislation, 509; chairmen, 512; debate, rules of, 518; members, list, 588; order of consideration of proposed legislation, 516-517; purpose and function, 513; report to convention, 47, 51, 459-508; representatives-at-large and of non-districted clubs, 378; rules of procedure, 510, 516-517; secretary, 511
- credentials committee, 509; final report, 578, 588; preliminary reports, 509-510, 517, 531
- drafting committee, 512-513; report, 531-533, 559-566
- Countries, growth of Rotary, *chart*, x; represented at convention, xiii
- Courtenay estate trust fund, 419
- Craft assemblies, 342-350; agriculture, 162; education, 180; laundering, cleaning, and dyeing, 196
- Credentials committee of convention, 20, 377, 435; final report, 46; preliminary report, 24
- Crippled children, 259, 264, 270, 384; assembly, 125, 339; literature, 133

Cuba, visit of President Hager, 65
 Cultural—
 gardens, international service activity, 254
 relations Division of U.S.A., Department
 of State, 121
 Curacao, visit of President Hager, 65
 Czecho-Slovakia, 364, 371

D

Deaths, 372
 Delegates present at convention, xiii
 Democracy vs. totalitarianism, 79-80, 109-
 111, 397-399
 Denmark, outpost membership, 372
 Dinners and luncheons at convention, 6, 350,
 360
 Disbandment of clubs, in Czecho-Slovakia,
 371; in Italy, 364, 370
 District—
 assemblies, 376
 conferences, 376; outside district bound-
 aries, 488, 523, 532
 council chairmen in G. B. & I., 18
 governors, election, 483, 484; manual of
 information, 369; monthly letter, 298;
 nomination, 483; official visits, 379; rela-
 tions with club secretaries, 293
 1938-39, 425; introduction, 18
 1939-40, 440; election, 55
 Districts, merged, 370; new, effective July,
 1939, 369-370
 Dues, club, 290-292
 Duperry, Maurice, message to convention, 20
 Dyeing, cleaning, and laundering assembly,
 196, 347

E

Eastern Mediterranean region, *see* Continental
 Europe, North Africa, and Eastern Mediter-
 ranean region
 Ecuador, international exchange of visits by
 sons of Rotarians, 381
 Editors of club publications, assemblies, 356
 Education—
 as to Rotary, of non-Rotarians, 139, 322,
 327, 386; of Rotarians, 284, 320-322, 326,
 386
 assembly, 180, 345
 Election—
 arrangements committee, 481, 483
 1939, 20, 377-378, 436; final report, 47,
 58; preliminary report, 32
 of officers, 483-484; 1939-40, 29, 32, 47-
 51, 54-58
 Elective officers of the general council of
 R.I. in G. B. & I., election, 483, 484; nomi-
 nation, 483; 1939-40, 54
 Electors, convention, 481
 Emmons, Peter K., 24-25; address, 71
 Employer-employee relations, 181, 198-208,
 210, 214-224; address, 99

Enactments—

39-1, *adopted*, nomination of president;
 general nomination and election procedure,
 459-472, 533, 561-568, 574, *text*, 479
 39-2, *withdrawn*, election of president and
 treasurer by board, 473, 534, 541, 559
 39-3, *adopted as amended*, nomination of
 directors from U.S. by zones; general
 nomination and election procedure, 459-
 461, 473-478, 541, 561-574, *text*, 479
 39-4, *withdrawn, referred to board*, con-
 tinuity on board of directors, 484, 545,
 559, *text*, 485
 39-5, *adopted as amended*, budget, 486,
 521, 531, *text*, 487
 39-6, *withdrawn, referred to board*, func-
 tions of the board and officers of R.I., 487,
 551, 560, *text*, 488
 39-7, *adopted*, district conferences outside
 district boundaries, 488, 523, 532
 39-8, *withdrawn, referred to board*, plan to
 modify objects of Rotary, 489, 556-558, 560
 39-9, *withdrawn*, constitution and by-laws
 for R.I. in Japan and Manchoukuo, 490,
 519, 531
 39-10, *adopted*, clarifying provision re
 amending standard club constitution, 490,
 523, 532, *text*, 491
 39-11, *adopted*, senior membership, 491,
 579, *text*, 492
 39-12, *withdrawn*, waiver of time rule in
 past service membership, 495, 549, 559,
text, 496
 39-13, *withdrawn*, termination of member-
 ship in a club, 496, 551, 560, *text*, 497
 39-14, *withdrawn, referred to board*, at-
 tendance credits for attending meetings in
 other Rotary clubs, 497, 574
 39-15, *withdrawn*, transferred membership,
 498, 582
 England, visit of President Hager, 369
 Entertainment, 7, 338, 341, 342, 351, 360,
 362
 Europe, visit of President Hager, 65, 364,
 369
 Europe, North Africa, and Eastern Mediter-
 ranean region, activities of clubs, 395; con-
 ference, 63, 368, 395, 396; new clubs, 368
 European advisory committee, 432
 Exchange—
 allowance to clubs in countries with de-
 preciated currency, 388
 of correspondence, international, between
 Rotarians, 245, 252; between youth, 253
 of youth, 235-242, 381
 Executive committee, activities, 368
 Expense, 1938-39, 408-410
 "Revista Rotaria," 412
 Rotary Foundation, 417
 "The Rotarian," 411
 Extension of Rotary, 31, 96; assemblies, 339;
 during 1938-39, x, 367-368, 399-402
 committee, 431

F

"Farm" programs, 306-307, 310
 Farming assembly, 162; 343
 Fellowship, 71, 316-318
 committee, club, 293-294
 dinner at convention, 6, 350, 360
 Fernandes, Jose, 1940 convention, 34
 Field service, China, 374
 Finance committee, 431
 Finances, 387, 403-419; *see also* Budget
 Fireside meetings, 324, 327
 First assistant sergeant-at-arms, 377
 "Flying Squadron" programs, 306
 Foundation, Rotary, 387; annual report, 417;
 trustees, 432
 Frederik, Crown Prince of Denmark and
 Iceland, message to convention, 31
 Friday, 53, 362

G

Garretson, Cornelius D., 40; address, 99
 General—
 council of R.I. in G. B. & I., 1938-39, 425;
 —introduction, 18; 1939-40, 440
 elective officers, election, 483, 484; nomi-
 nation, 483; 1939-40, 54
 officers, R.I., 1938-39, 424; 1939-40, 439
 Geographical distribution of Rotary clubs
 chartered 1937-38 compared with 1938-39,
 399-402
 Girls and boys week, 385
 Government control of business, 102
 Great Britain and Ireland, conference, 65,
 369; crippled children work, 135; new
 clubs, 368; secretariat, 397; status of
 Rotary, 381; *see also* General council of
 R.I. in G. B. & I. and Representatives of
 R.I. in G. B. & I.
 Group discussion assemblies, programs, 338,
 339, 341, 342-360; reports, 125-335
 Growth of Rotary, x, 367-368, 390

H

Hager, George C., action on behalf of board,
 368; activities, 63, 364, 368; address, 63;
 annual report, 364; closing remarks, 61;
 honors conferred, 368; presiding officer of
 convention, 17; of council on legislation,
 512
 Harris, Paul P., 25; message to convention, 79
 Head, Walter D., acknowledgment of elec-
 tion, 60; election to presidency of R.I., 49-
 50, 58; inaugural message, 123; introduc-
 tion as president-elect, 59; nomination, 27
 High—
 lights of convention, 1
 school students at club meetings, 151, 233,
 260, 312
 Hong Kong, visit of Honorary Assistant Pot-
 ter, 382
 Honors conferred upon President Hager, 368
 Hospitality extended by host club and city, 1
 Host club committees and officers, 436-437;
 introduction to convention, 53, 54

House of Friendship, 6
 "How Can Rotary Serve Youth?" address, 81
 Hymn, Rotary, 500, 524, 532

I

Ibero-Americana, Asamblea Consultiva, 329,
 341
 Ice carnival, 7
 Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act, 388
 Illustrations, list, ix
 Ilma, Viola, 26; address, 81
 Inaugural message of president-elect, 123
 Income, 1938-39, 407
 "Revista Rotaria," 412
 Rotary Foundation, 417
 "The Rotarian," 411
 India, community service, 76; Middle Asia
 office of secretariat, 374; outpost member-
 ship, 372; redistricting, 369; visit of
 Honorary Assistant Potter, 382
 Individual Rotarian, 66, 67, 123, 244, 262,
 315, 365, 398
 Influence of Rotary, 66, 76, 77
 Information and publicity, for non-Rotarians,
 139, 322, 327, 386; for Rotarians, 284,
 320-322, 326, 386
 Inner Wheel organizations, 135
 "Inside Pages," 387
 Institutes—
 for present and past officers, 375
 of international understanding, 247-257,
 309, 385; expense, 417
 Inter-American conference, Lima, Peru, 119
 "Interesting Roads to Fascinating Realms," ad-
 dress, 96
 International—
 assembly, 375
 Auxiliary Language Association conference
 committee, 432
 fellowship dinners, 6, 350, 360
 "Friendship," address, 107
 Law, Academy of, 417
 service, among youth, 235-242; assemblies,
 243, 359; in Latin America, 381; literature,
 program helps, 384; member aims and ob-
 jects committee, 430; policy of R.I., 244,
 530; winning clubs in clubs-of-the-year
 contest, 39, 393
 Society for Crippled Children, 127
 understanding, Institutes of, 247-257, 309,
 385; expense, 417
 understanding and good will, 59, 67, 79,
 107, 117; among youth, 89, 92
 Investment committee, 431
 Investments, 413-416
 Rotary Foundation, 418
 Italy, disbandment of Rotary clubs, 364, 370

J

Japan, constitution and by-laws, 490, 519,
 531; new clubs, 367; visit of Honorary As-
 sistant Potter, 382
 Joint meetings with other service clubs, 326

L

- Labor unions, 101-104; representation in Rotary clubs, 215, 221, 222
- Lad'es' night meetings, 310, 325-326
- Languages, differences in interpretation of words, 551-558; International auxiliary Language Association conference committee, 432
- Late-at-night meetings, 310
- Latin America, activities of clubs, 380; growth of Rotary, 367; visit of President Hager, 65, 368
- Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing assembly, 196, 347
- Law, Academy of International, 417
- Leaders of assemblies, meetings of, 341
- Legislation, *see* Enactments and Resolutions
- Council on, *see* Council on legislation
- "Lend Me Your Deaf Ear," address, 99
- Lima conference, 119
- Literature, 383, 386
- Loyalty to country, 67, 122
- Luncheons and dinners at convention, 6, 350, 360

M

- Magazine committee, 431
- Malaya, visit of Honorary Assistant Potter, 382
- Manager of convention, 436
- Manchoukuo, proposed constitution and by-laws, 490, 519, 531
- McLarty, Norman A. 41; address, 107
- McMillen, Wheeler, 163-176
- Medeiros, Dr. Saboia de, 41
- Meeting notices, club, 293
- Membership—
 - club, building, 318-320, 326; increase in 1938-39, 367; number of Rotarians, 390; outpost, 372; past service, 495, 549, 559; senior, 491, 579; "Silver," 580; termination, 496-497, 551, 560; transferred, 498, 582-587
 - R.I., growth, x, 367-368, 390; terminated, 402
- Message of Paul P. Harris, 79
- Messages to convention, 455
- Mexico, visit of President Hager, 65
- "Mission of Rotary in a Troubled World," address, 117
- Monday, 9, 338
- Money raising for club activities, 260-266
- Motion pictures, booked to clubs during 1938-39, 380; of convention, 7; use in club meetings, 301, 302

N

- Names of clubs, amendment procedure, 490-491, 523, 532
- National Society for Crippled Children, 128
- Necrology, 372

Netherlands West Indies, district, 370; outpost membership, 372; visit by President Hager, 65

New—

- clubs, 399-402; sponsorship, 326
- members, 282, 321-322, 326-327
- York City World's Fair, Rotary day at, 61
- Zealand, activities of clubs, 381; new clubs, 368

News Letter, 387

Newspaper—

- as medium for Rotary information, 146-152, 160
- representatives in clubs, 142
- space devoted to convention, 3

Night programs, 310

Nix, Abit, presiding officer, 9

Nominating committee for president, 479; authority of, 484; no ex officio membership, 484; recommendation of ad hoc committee to study methods of nomination and election, 420-423;—discussion re, 461-467, 535-541, 566-569

Nomination—

- and election arrangements committee, 20, 377-378, 436; final reports, 47, 58; preliminary report, 32
- of directors, 481-483; discussion re, 473, 481-483, 541-545, 564-574; 1939-40, 47
- of district governors, elective officers of the general council and representatives of R.I. in Great Britain and Ireland, 483
- of officers, 479-483; 1939-40, 27, 28, 47 of president, 479; discussion re, 461-467, 535-541, 566-569; report of ad hoc committee, 420-423; 1939-40, 27-28
- of treasurer, 481; report of ad hoc committee, 423; 1939-40, 28

North, Jack, address, 14

North Africa, *see* Continental Europe, North Africa, and Eastern Mediterranean region

North American transportation committee for 1940 convention, 374-375

O

Objects of Rotary, Spanish translation, 489, 556-558, 560

Observance Week, Rotary, 21, 149

Officers, election, 483-484; functions, 487, 551, 560; institute for present and past, 375; nomination, 479-483

1938-39, 424; annual reports, 46, 364; introduction, 18; present at convention, xiii

1939-40, 439; election, 29, 32, 47-51, 54-58; nomination, 27, 28, 47

Opening session of convention, 9

Outport Rotarians' Tiffin Club, 382

Outpost membership, 372

Outstanding citizens, testimonial meetings for, 312, 313

P

- Pamphlets, 383, 386
 Pan American Union, visit of President Hager, 369
 Paraguay, redistricting, 369
 Past—
 officers, institute for present and, 375
 presidents, 454; present at convention, 19, 59
 service membership, 495, 549, 559
 Peace, 67, 79, 80, 87, 122, 502-507, 525-530
 Perry, Chesley R., action on behalf of board, 368; address, 112; annual report, 46, 367; introduction, 18; secretary of council on legislation, 511
 Peru, decoration, visit of President Hager, 368; international exchange of youth, 381; redistricting, 369
 Philately, 253
 Philippines, The, visit of Honorary Assistant Potter, 385
 Photographs, list, ix
 Plenary sessions, 9, 23, 31, 43, 53; program, 340, 341, 361, 362
 Politics, 67, 244, 300-304, 365, 397-399, 502-507, 525-530
 Poll of convention vote, 467
 Poona, India, R.C., winner of attendance trophy, 7
 Portuguese- and Spanish-speaking Rotarians, assembly, 355, 360
 Potter, Alex. O., visit to Asia, 382
 President, election, 483;—by board of directors, 473, 534, 541, 559; ex officio membership on committees, 484; nomination, 479;—discussion re, 461-467, 535-541, 566-569; report of ad hoc committee to study nomination and election methods, 420-423
 1938-39, action on behalf of board, 368; activities, 63, 364, 368; address, 63; annual report, 364; closing remarks, 61; honors conferred, 368; presiding officer of convention, 17;—of council on legislation, 512
 1939-40, acknowledgment of election, 60; election to presidency of R.I., 49-50, 58; inaugural message, 123; introduction as president-elect, 59; nomination, 27
 President's ball, 7, 351
 Presidents, club, assembly, 273, 352; relations with secretary, 286-287
 Principles of Rotary, 67, 123, 244, 365, 397-399
 Proceedings of convention, omission of statements failing to conform to Rotary principles, 53
 Program—
 of convention, 337; adopted, 17.
 of Rotary, 397
 Programs, club, 324-328; planning, assemblies, 299, 355; reference list of program material, xi-xii; suggestions available from secretariat, 380, 383

Proxies, present at convention, xiii

Public—

- office holders, 281
 questions, 67, 157, 244, 300-304, 365, 397-399, 502-507, 525-530
 relations, 139, 322, 327, 386
 conference, 139, 338
 Publication editors assemblies, 356
 Publicity, convention, 1939, 3
 Puerto Rico, district, 370; zone for nomination of directors, 545
 Purposes of Rotary, 123, 244, 365, 397-399

Q

- Question and answer programs for club meetings, 284
 "Question of the week," 325

R

- Radio, as medium for Rotary information, 156, 161, 386; publicity accorded convention, 3
 Redistricting, 369-370
 Refugee Rotarians, 371, 384; China, 382
 Regional—
 advisory committees, 432-433
 conference, CENAEM region, 63, 368, 395; 1940, 396
 Registration committee, 437; final report, xiii; preliminary reports, 23, 43
 Religious dissension, India, 76
 Report of convention as basis for club program, 307
 Representatives of R.I. in G. B. & I., election, 483, 484; nomination, 483
 1938-39, 425; introduction, 18
 1939-40, 440; election, 55
 Resolutions of convention—
 39-16, *withdrawn*, transferred membership, 499, 582
 39-17, *withdrawn*, Rotary hymn, 500, 524, 532
 39-18, *withdrawn*, referred to board, attendance credit for attending meetings in other Rotary clubs, 501, 578
 39-19, *withdrawn*, attendance credit during illness, 502, 578
 39-20, *withdrawn*, calling of a World conference, 502, 524, 532, *text*, 507
 39-21, *adopted*, earlier appointment of convention committee, 507, 587
 39-22, *withdrawn*, two year terms for directors, 508, 549, 559
 Responses to welcome, 15-17
 "Revista Rotaria," 394-395; headquarters at convention, 6; income and expense, 412
 Romulo, Carlos P., response to welcome, 15
 Rotary—
 "Fellowship in a World Afraid," address, 71
 Foundation, 387; annual report, 417; trustees, 432
 hymn, 500, 524, 532
 institute for present and past officers, 375

Rotary—continued

- International in Great Britain and Ireland**, 381, 397; conference, 65, 369; new clubs, 368
 - general council**, 425, 440; election of elective officers, 54, 483, 484; introduction to convention, 18; nomination of elective officers, 483
 - representatives**, 425, 440; election, 55, 483, 484; introduction to convention, 18; nomination, 483
- Observance Week**, 21, 149
- "Real and Tangible—A Challenging Opportunity,"** address, 63
- "Today,"** address, 112
- Rural-urban acquaintance promotion**, 306-307, 310

S

- San Francisco Golden Gate Exposition**, Rotary day at, 62
- School men's assembly**, 180
- Second assistant sergeant-at-arms**, 377
- Secretariat**, headquarters at convention, 6; relations with club secretaries, 294
 - Asia office**, 374, 382, 396; expenses, 410
 - central office**, 388-392; expenses, 409
 - European**, 395; expenses, 409; visit of President Hager, 369
 - Great Britain and Ireland**, 397
- Secretaries, R.C.**, assembly, 286, 353; perennial, 283-284, 285; remuneration, 284, 292
- Secretary of—**
 - council on legislation**, 511
 - R.I.**, action on behalf of board, 368; address, 112; annual report, 46, 367; introduction, 18
- Senior membership**, 491, 579
- Sergeant-at-arms**, 377, 436; introduction, 19, 54
- Service—**
 - clubs**, joint meetings, 326
 - through business**, statement contest, 40
- "Silver" membership**, 580
- Sixty per cent attendance rule**, 295, 297
- Social Security Act**, 388
- Society of nations**, 502, 524, 532
- Song—**
 - leader of convention**, 19, 436
 - leaders assembly**, 339
 - Rotary**, 500, 524, 532
- South America**, 65, 368
- South American committee on collaboration among Rotary clubs**, 371
- Southern Africa**, 564-565; activities of clubs, 381; new clubs, 368
- Spain**, 364
- Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking Rotarians**, assembly, 355, 360
- Speakers**, booked by secretariat, 380; exchange by clubs, 308-311
- Special assemblies**, programs, 338, 339, 341, 342-360; reports, 125-335
- Stamp collections**, 253

- Standard club constitution**, amendments adopted, *see* Enactments 39-10 and 39-11
- Statistics**, charters canceled, 402; convention attendance, xiii; geographical distribution of clubs chartered, 399-402; growth in number of clubs, x; number of Rotarians, July, 1938, and March, 1939, 390
- Status of Rotary**, 67, 112, 364, 371, 374, 378, 381, 395
- Students**, at club meetings, 151, 233, 260, 312; contacts with foreign, 235-242, 384; financial aid, 261, 267
- Sunday**, 338
- Surplus**, analysis, 406; credit, 1938-39, 365; debit (anticipated) in 1940, 365

T

- Termination of membership**, in R.C., 496-497, 551, 560; in R.I., 1938-39, 402
- Terminology in Rotary use**, 551-558
- Territorial limits of clubs**, amendment procedure, 490-491, 523, 532
- Testimonial meetings**, for outstanding citizens, 312, 313
- The Philippines**, visit of Honorary Assistant Potter, 382
- "The Rotarian,"** 152-156, 158-160, 301; annual report, 392-395; headquarters at convention, 6; income and expense, 411
- Theme of convention**, 337
- Thomas Cook and Son**, transportation to 1940 convention, 374
- Thursday**, 31-52, 361
- Totalitarianism vs. democracy**, 79-80, 109-111, 397-399
- "Town Hall" meetings**, 304
- Trade barriers**, 167
- Trade unions**, 101-104; representation in Rotary clubs, 215, 221, 222
- Transferred membership**, 498, 582-587
- Translations**, constitution and by-laws, R.I., 551-555; objects of Rotary into Spanish, 489, 556-558, 560
- Treasurer**, acting assistant, 436; election, 483; —by board of directors, 473, 534, 541, 559; nomination, 481; report of ad hoc committee to study nomination and election methods, 423
 - 1938-39, annual report, 46, 413; introduction, 18
 - 1939-40, election, 29; introduction, 50; nomination, 28
- Treasurers, club**, 284
- Trophies**, attendance, 7; committee, 20
- Trust fund**, Courtenay estate, 419
- Tuesday**, 23, 341

U

- Unemployment**, 81-84
 - Compensation Act of Illinois**, 388
- United States of America**, cultural relations department, 121; international relations

United States of America—*continued*
 policy, 119; secretary of state, visit of President Hager, 369; Social Security Act, 388
 Uruguay, redistricting, 369

V

Venezuela, district, 370
 Visitors at central office, 389
 Visits to clubs, district governors, 379; present and past officers during 1938-39, 369, 380; reports to home clubs, 293-294
 Vocational—
 craft assemblies, 342-350; agriculture, 162; education, 180; laundering, cleaning, and dyeing, 196
 guidance, 83-85, 233
 service, address, 99; assemblies, 209, 353; conference, 383-384; contest, 40, 379; literature, program helps, 220, 383-384; member aims and objects committee, 430; radio programs, 157; Southern Africa, 381; winning clubs in clubs-of-the-year contest, 39, 393
 talks, 220, 301, 304, 315
 Vote of convention, poll, 467
 Voting body of the convention, 481

W

Wage scale for youth, 82
 War, 79, 80, 87, 122

Warren, Tom, 31; address, 96; chairman, council on legislation and its drafting committee, 47; 512

Wednesday, 351

Weeks, Rotary Observance, 21, 149

Welcome addresses, 10-15; responses, 15-17
 "What Can Rotary Do for Youth?" address, 87

"Why I am going to Cleveland," contest, 36-37

World—

 conditions, 66-69, 123, 365, 397-399
 conference, 502, 524

Y

Young people's entertainment, 7, 341

Youth, exchange of, 235-242, 381; hostels, 236-242; and institutes of international understanding, 256; international exchange of correspondence, 253; panels, 227-235
 service, 26; addresses, 81, 87; assemblies, 225, 354; Latin America, 380; literature, program helps, 225, 235, 385
 —boys work committee, 430; introduction, 25

Yugoslavia, decoration, visit of President Hager, 368

Z

Zones for nomination of directors from U.S.A., 481-483; discussion re, 473, 541-545, 564-574

